"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow Thursday; rain or snow Friday; brisk to high northeast to east winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,780. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1912.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

STRIKE MAY END ASQUITH REGIME

Is in Critical Position Over Minimum Wages Bill—Balfour to Lead Attack.

WORKING PEOPLE STARVING

Distress Throughout Country Due to Coal Strike Reaches Famine Stage.

UNION DOLES FOR 1,750,000

Thousands Have Not Even That—Miners' Leaders Insist on Wage Schedule Being in Bill.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, March 21.—After full and careful consideration, the leaders of the Unionist Party have decided to offer unqualified opposition to the Government's Minimum Wages bill, designed to end the coal miners' strike, and the task of moving its rejection will be undertaken in Parliament to-day by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, who will thus make his return to the Parliamentary stage in a somewhat sensational manner.

This definite action by the opposition means that the bill will be fought at every stage. The prospect that it will become law this week, as the Government hoped, is very dim, and the resumption of work by the miners, unless their leaders abandon their present unyielding attitude, will stand over to the indefinite future.

The Unionist press is now discussing the possibility of the defeat of the Government over the attempt to pass the bill. It is stated that the Government itself is so well aware of this possibility that the Liberal agents in the country have been warned to be prepared for a general election.

Miners Insist on Amendment.

The Miners' Federation has ordered the Labor Party in the House of Commons to insist on the insertion in the bill of the full figures of the schedule of minimum wages that the federation approved. This is regarded as an impossible demand, which the Cabinet cannot concede. At any rate, such a demand will have no countenance from the Unionists. The object of the bill was to stop the strike, and it is now clear that it will not stop the strike.

The vital division on the bill will, it is expected, be taken at about midnight to-night. The present state of the parties is as follows:

Unionists	278
Liberals	266
Labor	42
Nationalists, all groups	84

Unionist speculations regarding the result of the division take this form: If the Labor Party should oppose the bill and join the Unionists in the division lobby they would command 320 votes. Against them would be a possible strength of 350 if all the Irish Nationalist group supported the Liberals, but that is more than the Government could hope for.

If the Government is defeated, it is stated, the Unionist Party is prepared to take office. A general election would be the immediate consequence, however, as the Unionists would have to ask the country for a majority independent of all other parties in order to enable them to deal with the situation.

The Times takes a calmer view of the situation than most of the other morning papers. It says that the Labor Party has decided to support the second reading of the bill with a view to moving amendments in committee, so that the Government is presumably assured of a majority for the second reading, but the course taken by the Opposition and the fact that the coal owners are putting down a number of amendments indicate that the proceedings on the bill may be prolonged, and it is quite possible that the consideration of the bill may have to be continued next week. There will be a Cabinet meeting to-day in order to consider the situation. The Times adds:

"The situation at the moment is entirely hypothetical, and as a result wild rumors were afloat yesterday as to the fortunes of the Government, but there would seem to be no reason why the Government at present should withdraw from the position it have taken up."

Vast Army of Unemployed.

Whatever may be the fate of the Minimum Wages bill, the country cannot much longer stand the unprecedented strain and drain of the present contest between the mine owners and the miners. The situation is now worse than ever. Among the actually unemployed to-day are:

Miners	1,040,000
Textile workers	107,000
Railway men	87,000
Laborers	34,000
Dock laborers	69,000
Sailors	30,000
Brickmakers, &c.	30,000
Pottery workers	60,000
Gas workers	20,000
Engineers	15,000
Total	1,492,000

In addition there are thousands of coal porters, soap and chemical makers, glass workers, shop assistants,

Continued 3.

MARQUIS AND GIRL DEAD.

American Actress Shoots Him and Herself in Naples—Double Tragedy on Lake Garda.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 20.—The Daily Mail's Rome correspondent telegraphs that the Marquis of Volpicelli, belonging to one of the old Neapolitan families, arrived at a Naples hotel this morning with a young American girl well-known in the foreign colony.

Shortly after their arrival the sound of several shots was heard from inside their apartment. On the door being forced open the Marquis and his companion were discovered mortally wounded by bullets in the head from a large pistol.

Another Rome correspondent gives a different version of the affair as follows:

"A double tragedy occurred at the Hotel Risorgimento, Naples, this morning, where the Marquis Salvatore Volpicelli, a prominent Neapolitan noblemen, and Fraulein Adams, a young actress, were found dead in one of the rooms.

"Fraulien Adams, who had been stopping at the Hotel Excelsior for some time, went with the Marquis Volpicelli to the Hotel Risorgimento for supper. They were heard quarreling in the dining room. The altercation was followed by shots. When the door was burst open, the Marquis was found dead and the woman dying.

"The police believe that Fraulein Adams killed her companion, then shot herself."

Another double tragedy occurred on the Lake of Garda yesterday, where the bodies of Count Barbera, a member of a noble family of Padua, and Signorina Maria Scaretzi, his sweetheart, were found on the bank of the lake. The Count had shot his companion, then committed suicide.

SPRING HERE AHEAD OF TIME

It Won't Happen Again for 3,333 Years—Thunderstorm Its Herald.

Officially it was the first day of Spring yesterday. Astronomers recognized it because it had exactly twelve hours of daylight and twelve hours of darkness, but ordinary unscientific folk identified it because it was ushered in suitably and seasonably by the first thunderstorm, and because it was sufficiently warm and balmy, during the afternoon at least, for a robust, full-blooded person to go about the streets without an overcoat.

The first day of Spring is usually March 21. The vernal equinox—the day when the sun crossing the equator from south to north coincides with the point at which the celestial equator and the ecliptic meet—almost always comes on that day. But there is a difference of three-ten-thousandths of a day every year between the tropical year and the calendar year. And yesterday was the one day in 3,333 years in which enough of these three-ten-thousandths of days had piled up to make the vernal equinox fall a whole day earlier.

The thunderstorm which ushered in Spring's first day occurred about 1:30 o'clock in the morning. There were two or three sharp flashes and reverberations and then a warmish Spring rain began to fall. The thunder and lightning quickly passed away, however, although the rain continued to fall for several hours. At 4:15 o'clock it was a heavy downpour, but by getting-up time it was all over.

50 HOBBLE SKIRT CARS.

Washington Women Win Fight for Lower Steps Than in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The hobble skirt has won a victory in Washington. The Washington Railway & Electric Company has placed with a Philadelphia concern an order for fifty new cars, and in the contract there is a provision that the steps shall be so constructed that a woman in a hobble skirt will be able to climb into them without collecting a crowd.

This comes as the climax of the fight which the women of Washington have been waging for months. They have argued that the high step hitherto in vogue, which is an inch higher than that of the Boston street car, and not more than a foot lower than that in use in Cleveland, has the effect of encouraging curiosity and diminishing privacy.

For a long time, however, the flinty officials of the railway opposed to these arguments the counter one that before the car steps could be lowered the styles would change. They held that if the construction of the cars was altered the new ones would not come into use before the Washington women would be wearing crinoline or hoop skirts and wouldn't care. The fact that the railway officials have now yielded is counted as the biggest victory since Mrs. Pankhurst went to jail.

GYPSY KING'S $6,000 GONE.

He Left It to His Son, Who Left It in the Cellar.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20.—Six thousand dollars in twenty-dollar gold pieces, representing the fortune of the late Gypsy "King," was stolen to-day from his son, William Stanley, a horse trader.

The police all over New England and in New York City have been wired descriptions of a German known only as Oscar, whose disappearance was simultaneous with that of the gold. The money was stored in the cellar, where Oscar was at work.

Oscar, when he entered Stanley's employ, said he came from New York and had worked at Coney Island last Summer.

TRAIN BANDITS GOT $30,000.

No Trace of the Robbers of Express Car in Mississippi.

CORINTH, Miss., March 20.—After an all-day search of the densely wooded Tuscumbia River bottoms near Corinth, railroad and express company detectives and members of several local posses, reported to-night they had found no trace of the five men who held up a Mobile & Ohio passenger train near this city last night.

Express company officials declined to say how much loot the robbers got. It is understood, however, that the contents of the express safe which was rifled was valued in excess of $30,000.

SOCIALIST MAYOR LOSES.

Non-Partisan Candidate Defeats Seidel in Milwaukee Primaries.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 20.—With the returns from one precinct missing in yesterday's primary election, Dr. Gerhard A. Bading, non-partisan candidate for Mayor, is shown to have polled 26,248 votes, defeating Congressman William J. Cary by 11,879 votes for the nomination. Mayor Emil Seidel, Socialist, received 17,269 votes. The election will be held April 2.

WOMAN DIES IN FEUD BEGUN BY DAUGHTER

Friends of Man Whom Girl Stabbed to Death Sought for Her Mother's Murder.

ESCAPE, REVOLVER IN HAND

Mrs. Spinelli's Daughter Sees Murderers Dash Away—Collapses Over Her Mother's Body.

While Nicolina Lenare, the 20-year-old daughter of Mrs. Pasquarella Spinelli, known as the wealthiest woman in Little Italy, was sitting at the front window of her mother's apartment, 335 East 108th Street, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, she heard the reports of a dozen revolver shots from just across the street. There, at 334, is a livery stable which Mrs. Spinelli owns jointly with Luigi Gazzaro and whither Mrs. Spinelli had gone when she left the apartment a few moments before.

As the girl looked, two men rushed from the stable. Each held a revolver. The street was filled with excited Italians, but at the sight of the weapons the throng opened a lane through which the men fled to Second Avenue, disappearing around the corner to the south.

Nicolina ran down the stairs, possessed of the fear that her mother had been hurt, and rushed across the street to the stable. From the rear yard, where he had been at work, was coming Mrs. Spinelli's stableman, Giovanni Ravvo. With him the girl started up the broad runway which leads from the street floor to the stalls, another flight above. Almost at the top of the runway lay Mrs. Spinelli. There was a bullet wound in her right temple and another in the left side of her neck.

The girl sank down on the runway, gathering her mother into her arms and weeping wildly. Ravvo ran into the street, where he encountered Policeman Van Weisenstein of the East 104th Street Station, hurrying toward the stable. Weisenstein called Dr. Paul from the Reception Hospital.

The daughter still held her mother in her arms when the surgeon arrived. She refused to release her until the doctor, as gently as he could, told her that her mother had been killed instantly. Then the girl collapsed.

Detectives Kahn and Dietsch learned from Ravvo that he had not seen the men enter the place, and had known nothing of their presence until he heard the shots. When he had come in from the yard the men had gone. From neighbors the detectives got meagre descriptions of the men. It was only when the detectives learned that Mrs. Spinelli was the mother of Nicolina Lenare that the detectives believed they had come on a possible motive for the shooting. They recalled that on Oct. 29 last Nicolina had killed her sweetheart, Francisco Monaco, known to his comrades as "Tough Chick" Monac, and immediately they surmised that Mrs. Spinelli had been killed in revenge for Monaco's death.

Nicolina was too overcome to tell the detectives whether the men she had seen running from the stable resembld any of the friends of Monaco's whom she had known. She was too hysterical to talk about Monaco and her affair with him.

Monaco was stabbed by the girl twenty-two times in the back as he leaned over a safe in a rear room of the flat then occupied by the girl's mother and her stepfather at 230 East 109th Street. Nearly two years ago Nicolina had been married at the City Hall to Gaetano Napolitano, but in accordance with the Italian custom, they could not live together until they had been married in a church.

Mrs. Spinelli refused to permit this second ceremony until Napolitano had shown his ability to support his bride by providing a home for her. The task proved too great for Napolitano, and after a hopeless struggle of a few weeks, he disappeared. With his going the marriage, in the minds of Nicolina and her parents, was dissolved. Therefore the girl felt free to take another sweetheart, and Monaco, well dressed, always provided with money, a "good fellow" and popular throughout Little Italy, was the man.

One day, the detectives say, Nicolina left her mother's home not to return for a week. Then she came back crying to say that Monaco had ordered her out of the little flat in which he had established her, telling her that she might earn her share of the expenses. The mother took the girl back.

But Monaco, the detectives say, began to regret his haste. Nicolina was an heiress, and one day the young man went to her home. She was alone. A short time later she entered the East 104th Street Station and told Lieut. Lasky that a man was very ill at her home. The Lieutenant sent a couple of detectives with the girl. They found the body of Monaco lying in front of a small safe. Beside him lay a carving knife. The girl admitted that as he had knelt to open the safe she had stabbed him again and again in the back, and then four times around the heart, when he fell over crying: "You are killing me, Nicolina."

The girl was arrested then, but twenty-one days later a Coroner's jury exonerated her and she returned to her mother's home.

The detectives say that Monaco had quite a following, and last night they started in to round up the former friends of the "Tough Chick." They expect that among them they will find the two who killed Mrs. Spinelli.

GIRL LOSES $1,000 IN SUBWAY

Money and Checks Vanish in One Moment of Relaxed Vigilance.

Agents for the National Surety Company were busy yesterday making inquiry into the disappearance on Tuesday afternoon of more than $400 in checks and about $1,000 in cash, the property of the William G. White Haberdashery Company, which has stores in various parts of the city and executive offices in the new building at 220 Fifth Avenue. Pearl Gowrie, the cashier, reported to her office that the cash and the checks had been lost or stolen from her while she was in the Subway on her way to the National Security Bank at Eighteenth Street and Broadway.

Miss Gowrie had often traveled about town with larger sums. On this occasion she had been with the pass book to the branch of the Metropolitan Bank on Chambers Street and had gone as far on her return uptown as Fourteenth Street, when she missed her valuables, but the immediate alarm and the search of the crowded train brought nothing to light.

Then Miss Gowrie recalled that her vigilance had been relaxed for a fleeting moment as the train lurched at Astor Place. Her hat had slipped askew and she took her hand from her muff to straighten it. Beyond that, she could think of no time when the money could have been taken.

The police were immediately notified and the girl questioned by a detective, but shortly after the case was put in the hands of the surety company that bonded Miss Gowrie. She has been with the company for nearly two years and they have full confidence in her.

GREAT DEMAND FOR NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

It is now certain that the demand for next Sunday's Easter issue of The New York Times will greatly exceed the supply. As The Times readers were warned in the early announcements of the special section reproducing in colors Abbey's Holy Grail pictures, the edition will be limited to 200,000 copies, and beyond that number none can be obtained. Never in the history of The Times has it had so large a call for copies of its Sunday edition.

CARNEGIE DISCOVERS THE PRETTIEST GIRL

Ironmaster and Philanthropist Assumes Also the Role of Paris in Pittsburgh.

HIS BEAUTY JUST TWENTY

She Is Miss Virginia Lee, Stenographer, and Mr. Carnegie Hopes There's an Eligible Young Man at Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 20.—Miss Virginia Lee, 20, a stenographer of this city, has been declared by Andrew Carnegie to be the prettiest girl in the world.

Miss Lee, a graduate of the class of '00, Margaret Morrison Carnegie Schools, has never been seen in person by the Laird of Skibo. He obtained her photograph from her father in Hot Springs, Ark., where he is sojourning, and was immediately struck with her demure attractiveness. He gave her picture to a staff correspondent of The Pittsburgh Dispatch, with the request that it be published. The steel master wrote on the back of the photograph:

Bonnie Virginia Lee, a prize for some lucky man. ANDRE WCARNEGIE.

When Miss Lee's father met Mr. Carnegie at Hot Springs he thanked Mr. Carnegie for the educational advantages his daughter had enjoyed at the Margaret Morrison Schools, and Mr. Carnegie asked for the girl's picture.

The Dispatch representative was talking with Mr. Carnegie when the steel master exclaimed:

"By the way, I have found the prettiest girl in the world, and she is a Pittsburgher—a graduate of the Margaret Morrison Schools.

"That girl would make a good wife for some nice young man. If I were not a benedict I would take the first train to Pittsburgh. But I guess some one else has seen in Miss Lee what I have seen—that she is a pearl above price."

Miss Lee was found to-day at her work as typewriter in the offices of the Loughridge Engineering Company, where she is employed.

"Why, the ideal" she said. "I don't know Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie might think that I am a pretty girl, but please don't say so in the newspapers."

Miss Lee has great wealth of brown hair and big blue eyes.

Judicious friends of the young lady are apprehensive as to the effect of Mr. Carnegie's pronouncement, and will be agreeably surprised if it does not produce an annoying flood of offers of marriage, theatrical engagements, &c.

BRIDAL GIFT FROM CARNEGIE.

Nashville Librarian, Soon to Wed, Receives $1,000.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 20.—Andrew Carnegie has sent a wedding gift of $1,000 to Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, librarian of the local Carnegie Library, who is soon to become the bride of Dr. P. H. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, according to announcement made yesterday.

A note in Mr. Carnegie's handwriting praising Miss Johnson's devotion to public service accompanied the check.

INVESTIGATE KNOX'S VALET.

Chairman Hamlin Finds He Is Carried on Mailing Room Payroll.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Chairman Hamlin, of the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, believes he has uncovered another "outrage" in that Department. Now it is Secretary Knox's negro valet and the source of the money used for Secretary Knox's present Pan-American tour that Chairman Hamlin wants explained.

Robert F. Clayton, Superintendent of the mailing room of the State Department, was examined by the Hamlin Committee to-day respecting the employment of Archibald S. Pinkert, a negro, who is carried on the rolls at $1,200 annually as an employe of the mailing room.

According to testimony elicited from Supt. Clayton to-day, Pinkert works in the mailing room about four months a year, and during the last three years has spent twice as much time at the home of Secretary Knox as in the mailing room.

When Secretary Knox returns from the tropics he will be subpoenaed to appear before the Hamlin committee and asked to explain the employment of the negro Pinkert.

SENATOR TAYLOR ILL.

Tennessean in a Serious Condition in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Senator Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee is desperately ill at his apartments in Stoneleigh Court. Several days ago the Senator was about to start for the South on with an illness from which he had frequently suffered.

a business visit when he was stricken At first nothing much was thought of it, in view of the fact that the Senator had had several such experiences, but the symptons soon became alarming, and to-day it is thought that his condition is dangerous. The disease is gall stones.

Mr. Taylor is one of the most picturesque figures in the Senate and for many years has been an idol with a certain element in the South. He first won fame as the "Fiddling Governor" of Tennessee.

TO FREE FILIPINOS EIGHT YEARS HENCE

Probationary Period Opening July 4, 1913, and Then Full Independence.

PLAN OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Draft of a Bill Providing This Is Already Drawn and Will Soon Be Reported to Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Qualified or probationary independence of the Philippines for eight years, from July 4, 1913 until July 4, 1921, and after that full independence, is the plan of the leaders of the Democratic House of Representatives as a solution of the Philippine problem.

After conferences covering some weeks, Chairman William A. Jones, of the House Insular Affairs Committee, and Representative F. J. Garrett, its second ranking member, have completed their draft of the party bill for Philippine independence. Other majority members of the committee have been consulted, as well as Democratic leaders on the floor, and Benio Legarda and Manuel Quezon, House delegates from the Philippine Islands.

Congressman Jones left for his home in Virginia to-night. Upon his return his committee will meet and the Jones-Garrett bill will promptly be reporte dto the House. The bill follows rather closely the provisions of the measure framed by the Democrats in 1902.

During the period of qualified independence provided in the bill the Filipinos are to elect their own Congress, composed of House and Senate, and have a President to be appointed by the President of the United States, subject to confirmation by the United States Senate. They are also to have a Supreme Court and inferior courts, but no change is recommended in the judiciary system beyond the appointment of Judges by the Philippine President.

While the eight-year probationary period lasts the foreign relations of the islands are to be under the control of the American Government. After July 4, 1921, the Filipinos are to receive full and complete independence by the bill. No reservation is attached to this provision. There is no mention in the bill of what would happen in the event of the failure of the Filipinos to demonstrate their capacity for self-government during the eight years of their qualified independence.

FIGHT FOR FREE CANAL.

Bi-Partisan Report Against Tolls for American Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The contest in the House to relieve American ships engaged in the coastwise trade from payment of toll charges through the Panama Canal began to-day when the minority of the Inter-State Commerce Committee filed a report. The dissent of this minority is bi-partisan, being signed by an equal number of Republicans and Democrats. The Democrats joining in it are Representatives Broussard of Louisiana and Doremus of Michigan. The Republicans are Representatives Knowland of California and Calder of New York.

It is the intention of these members to wage a vigorous fight against the imposition of tolls on American vessels using the canal in the coastwise trade. Their dissenting views forecast the character of contest they will conduct.

"The minority," says the report, "enters emphatic protest against the abandonment of our historic policy of free commercial intercourse between the States when the only interests in this country that would applaud our action are the transcontinental railroads. This great canal should be forever a free and untrammeled competing route with transportation by land. We cannot emphasize too strongly the elementary proposition that tolls levied upon vessels engaged in commerce between our eastern and western seaboards increase the amount the transcontinental railroads may charge for the same service.

"If a vessel en route from San Francisco to New York through the canal were required to pay $10,000 in tolls the transcontinental railroads would be largely the beneficiaries. This question affects every ton of domestic freight that passes through the canal and every ton that is carried across the country by the railroads."

EXEMPTS ASH HANDLES.

France to Admit American Product Free of Duty.

PARIS, March 20.—A bill has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies exempting from duty handles made of ash for agricultural implements, provided they are unpolished. The Senate Tariff Committee has also reported favorably on this bill, which will shortly become effective.

By the new tariff of 1910 handles of ash, most of which come from the United States and duty free previous to that date, were subjected to a tariff of 12f. 50c. general, and 7f. 50c. minimum. The former rate was applicable to handles from the United States, as the Franco-American commercial convention of 1910 contained no corresponding article.

Ash handles cannot be made in France, and the new duty on these soon brought about serious consequences, enabling German and American exporters of implements with ready-fixed handles to undersell the French implement makers in their own markets. The bill is intended to remedy this.

NO SECOND ROSALSKY BOMB.

The Judge Discusses Attempts on His Life with Police Officials.

There were no developments yesterday in the search for the person who sent an infernal machine to Judge Rosalsky last Saturday. At Police Headquarters it was said that a score of detectives were devoting all their time to the case, but that so far they had not made much progress. Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, who is in charge of the detectives working on the case, would not discuss the matter.

A story was printed yesterday to the effect that Judge Rosalsky had received a second bomb yesterday. This was not so. Judge Rosalsky had a long conference with Commissioner Dougherty and Inspector Hughes in his chambers in the Criminal Courts Building. None of those who were in the conference would say what the purpose of the conference was, though it was admitted that the bomb case was discussed.

MAILLARD'S VANILLA CHOCOLATE has a delicious flavor distinctly its own. Discriminating housewives prefer it.—Adv.

JOINED IN DEATH AS IN LIFE.

Three Aged Women, Seeking Health Together, Die Within Three Days.

The Misses Mary and Alice McCrarn, the first 80 and the other 78 years old, and their sister-in-law, Mrs. Susan McCrarn, also 78 years old, went into Orange County, New York, some two weeks ago, thinking the country air would be good for them. They stopped in Searsville.

A few days after their arrival they caught the grip. Mary died on March 16, her sister-in-law the next day, and Alice on March 19. The bodies were sent to their old home at 385 Wales Street, Jersey City Heights, N. J., and their funerals will be held from there to-day.

$50,000 GIFT FOR HARVARD.

Unnamed Donor Establishes an Electrical Laboratory.

BOSTON, March 20.—A gift of $50,000 to the Harvard Graduate School of Applied Science, consisting of a high tension electrical laboratory that is expected to outrank all others, was announced to-day. The name of the donor is withheld.

It is the intention of the officials of the school to construct for this laboratory a huge transformer which will deliver alternating current at 1,000,000 volts. There will also be provided means for getting a direct current of 100,000 volts.

J. P. MORGAN GIVES $100,000.

Aiding Peabody College to Raise a Million by Sept. 1, 1913.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 20.—Announcement was made here to-day of a gift of $100,000 by J. Pierpont Morgan to the Peabody College for Teachers.

The trustees of the George Peabody Fund agreed to give an additional $500,000 to the Southern college provided the college raised $1,000,000 by Sept. 1, 1913. Mr. Morgan's contribution is to be a part of the million.

Southern alumni have agreed to raise $200,000.

$300,000 FOR MT. HOLYOKE.

Friends of College Have Pledged More Than Half the Required Fund.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 20.—Upward of $300,000 of a $500,000 fund has been raised for Mount Holyoke College.

The General Education Board of New York has agreed to give $100,000, and Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy of New York has promised another $100,000. An anonymous gift of $50,000 is also announced.

DR. ELIOT 78 YEARS OLD.

Friends Send Cables to Hongkong—Recovering from Appendicitis.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 20.—President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University is 78 years of age to-day, and in renewed health is enjoying the anniversary on a North German Lloyd steamship on the Pacific Ocean. The distinguished traveler with Mrs. Eliot is now on his way from the Island of Ceylon to Hongkong, China. The party left Ceylon, embarking from Colombo, on March 10. Many cablegrams of congratulation were forwarded from here to-day to Hongkong.

In a recent letter received from President Eliot at the home of his son, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D. D., the writer said that he was absolutely well, and was keeping two stenographers at work." He wrote that he had been exploring the country about Kandy, Ceylon, where he was operated upon for appendicitis.

The travelers are now on schedule time in spite of the delay caused by President Eliot's illness. From China they will go on to Japan, where they are due some time in April.

HEARS SHOTS, FALLS DEAD.

Mrs. Murray Mistook Them for Feud at Court House Murder Trial.

LONDON, Ky., March 20.—Shots fired as a fire alarm here to-day and mistaken for the sounds of a feud battle at the Court House, where Gen. May is on trial for murder, so excited Mrs. W. H. Murray that she fell dead.

May, who it is said has killed four men, is on trial for the alleged murder of Mrs. Sherman Merida, in Clay County, heart of the feud country. He is undergoing a life sentence for killing her husband. Merida and his wife were shot to death at their home last Spring.

A SNAKE UNDER HER CHAIR.

Green Monster, 18 Inches Long, Startles the Waldorf.

He was a real, live green water snake, 18 inches long, with black beady eyes and a red forked tongue, and when he slid his head from under a gold chair in Peacock Alley, in the Waldorf-Astoria, late yesterday afternoon, the woman on that chair and other women nearby did a retreat that would have made a London suffragette blush with shame.

After the excitement subsided, a bellboy and a cigar box solved the problem and the "terrible monster," which is probably some woman guest's pet, was taken to the Lost and Found Room.

NEEDLE PRICK COSTS THUMB.

Dr. McAllister May Lose Arm Also Through Accident at a Clinic.

Dr. John J. McAllister, Chief Surgeon of the New York Central Railroad, had the thumb of his right hand amputated in Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday. He will remain in the hospital for several days until Dr. Howard Lilienthal, who performed the operation, can be certain that it will not be necessary to amputate the surgeon's arm.

Dr. McAllister has blood poisoning resulting from a prick in the thumb by a needle which was handed to him by one of his students on Feb. 21 last, when the surgeon was giving a demonstration in abdominal surgery before a private class at the Bellevue Morgue.

The thumb became inflamed and the surgeon's hand, wrist, and lower arm became swollen. He consulted specialists and took treatment for about a week. Then the inflammation seemed to subside and Dr. McAllister believed himself out of danger.

A week ago the inflammation returned, and yesterday, after a consultation with Dr. Lilienthal, Dr. McAllister submitted to the operation. It is feared now that the poison may have so worked through his system, and that the amputation of more than the thumb will be necessary to save his life.

Seizes Single Taxer's House for Debt

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 20—The affairs of the single tax colony at Arden, Del., which have been quiet since the effort of Upton Sinclair to get a divorce from his wife, took a new turn to-day when Constable L. C. Jones, of Wilmington, surprised the followers of Henry George by seizing the bungalow of James M. Beane. The constable had a bill of $375 from a grocer.

ROOSEVELT HITS AT TAFT AGAIN

As Helping the "Tyrannous Minority" to Keep Special Privilege Entrenched.

FOR "REAL POPULAR RULE"

Maintains That the People Should Have Supervision Over Judicial Decisions.

3,000 IN CARNEGIE HALL

Cheers Welcome Colonel There and at the Overflow Meeting in Carnegie Lyceum.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt replied last night at Carnegie Hall to the criticisms passed on his progressive ideas by President Taft. Reading from a carefully prepared speech, he poured ridicule on the President's interpretation of the principle of government by the representatives of the people, and defended in particular his doctrine of the recall of judicial decisions.

He entered on a more accurate definition of what he intended by that than in his Columbus speech, and declared that it was merely the carrying into effect of the police power of the State which Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court had upheld.

"In fact," said the Colonel, "whenever I am accused of having given voice to revolutionary ideas I have always been quoting either from Abraham Lincoln or the Supreme Court of the United States."

The hall was packed to the doors, with two rows of women in evening dress extending round the circuit of the boxes. Behind the speaker the platform was filled to its capacity, and outside a large crowd assembled and poured into the Carnegie Lyceum to await the Colonel when he had finished with the big meeting.

Among those near him on the platform were some of his ardent supporters, such as ex-Ambassador Oscar S. Straus, Gifford Pinchot, and his brother Amos, and Jacob A. Riis. Fourteen boxes were reserved for Frank A. Munsey, and George W. Perkins also brought a party, but there were others there who have not yet declared themselves for the Colonel, such as Collector Loeb and George B. Cortelyou, while William Barnes, Jr., glared up from a seat in the body of the hall as the Colonel held him up to mirth as the sort of ruler that Mr. Taft's government by the representatives of the people was likely to produce.

Gets a Warm Welcome.

As the ex-President entered the hall he was received with wild cheers, but waved his hand energetically, and they died down. From the back of the hall came the shout, "What's the matter of Roosevelt?" and in a moment the audience was on its feet again, and the Colonel was forced to rise and bow to a demonstration which lasted about two minutes.

Controller Prendergast was Chairman of the evening, and in his short speech he gave Col. Roosevelt a cue by declaring that the sort of representative government from which he was trying to save the people was that represented by the tender mercies of William Barnes, Jr., and Timothy L. Woodruff.

From his printed speech Col. Roosevelt quickly departed to take this allusion up, saying:

"If you abandon Lincoln's formula of government of the people by the people for the people and try to substitute government of the people for the people by a small representative class I will tell you who will be the chief exponents of it on our side of the fence. It will be Brother Barnes and Brother Woodruff, and I prefer to govern myself, to do my own part rather than to have the government of a particular class."

Mr. Barnes glowered in his seat, but the audience rose to the declaration and gave the first round of applause that the Colonel's speech had called forth.

As Col. Roosevelt read he threw page after page of his typewritten copy on the floor, but was too intent on his argument to let himself go in impassioned appeals or sharp invective. His audience listened intently and followed his exposition of governmental principles closely, but only when he left his manuscript for the moment and indulged in a flash of his old-time vigor of declamation did they respond quickly to his words.

A Flashlight Retort.

A flashlight went off in a gallery. "Missed!" cried the Colonel. Another was fired a few minutes later and he remarked:

"There are a few things amiss, even with the Civic Forum."

As he spoke of the recall of the Judges, he suddenly thrust his notes aside and with hand upraised and fist clenched he shouted:

"It was only a night or two ago that Mr. Calhoun of San Francisco, in the presence of the President of the United States, himself denounced the recall of Judges. I recall that that measure was mainly enacted in California because of the frightful miscarriage of justice in which Mr. Calhoun and the special interests had part."

Hardly once in his speech did Col. Roosevelt mention Mr. Taft by name. He referred to him as the President and hurled his humor at him. With tones of derision he quoted his statement that every class should have a voice in the Government, and declared that every man who spoke of a class believed in class and worked usually for the special class to which he belonged.

The Colonel's Speech.

"The great fundamental issue now before the Republican Party and before our people can be stated briefly," he went on. "It is, Are the American people fit to govern themselves, to rule themselves, to control themselves? I believe they are. My opponents do not.

"We are to-day suffering from the tyranny of minorities. It is a small minority that is grabbing our coal deposits, our water powers, and our harbor fronts. A small minority is battening on the sale of adulterated foods and drugs. It is a small minority that lies behind monopolies and trusts. It is a small minority that stands behind the present law of master and servant, the sweatshops and the whole calendar of social and industrial injustice. It is a small minority that is to-day using our convention system to defeat the will of the people in the choice of delegates to the Chicago Convention."

Col. Roosevelt said there have been many men in public offices of the State and Nation who served some special class or special interest; men who have ruled and legislated as if in some way "the vested rights of privilege had a first

mortgage on the whole United States, while the rights of the people were merely an unsecured debt."

In order to place the rule in the hands of the majority, Col. Roosevelt said that the Progressives of the Republican Party in certain States have formulated proposals for a change in the form of the State Government, which may check and balance the special interests and their allies; proposals which he proceeded to enumerate.

"First, there are the 'initiative and referendum,'" said the Colonel, "which are so framed that if the Legislatures obey the command of some special interest and obstinately refuse the will of the majority the majority may step in and legislate directly. Then there is the recall of public officers, the principle that an officer chosen by the people who is unfaithful may be recalled by a voto of the majority before he finishes his term.

"Then there is the direct primary, the real one, not the New York one, and that, too, the Progressives offer as a check on the special interests. The direct primary will give the voters a method ever ready to use by which the party leader shall be made to obey their command.

The Recall of Judges.

"My opponents charge that two things in my programme are wrong because they intrude into the sanctuary of the judiciary. The first is the recall of Judges, and the second the review by the people of judicial decisions on certain Constitutional questions. I have said again and again that I do not advocate the recall of Judges in all States and in all communities. The integrity of our Judges from Marshall to White and Holmes—and to Cullen in our own State—is a fine page of American history. But—I say it soberly—democracy has a right to approach the sanctuary of the courts when a special interest has corruptly found sanctuary there."

Speaking of the frequency with which the courts of the several States have construed the "due process" clauses of the State Constitutions as prohibiting the whole people of the State from adopting methods of regulating property for the preservation and safety of human life, Col. Roosevelt insisted that the true construction of the clause had been defined by Justice Holmes, who held that the police power extends to all great public needs and may be exercised according to what is sanctioned by usage or held to be necessary to the public welfare by the prevailing morality and preponderant opinion.

He insisted that the decision of the New York Court of Appeals, which set aside the will of the people in the Ives case, as to the compensation of injured workmen in dangerous trades was intolerable and based on a wrong political philosophy.

"I urge that in such cases where the courts construe the due process clause as if property rights, to the exclusion of human rights, had a first mortgage on the Constitution, the people may, after sober deliberation, vote, and finally ascertain the preponderant opinion of the people," said the Colonel.

Recapitulating, Col. Roosevelt said:

"First, I am not proposing anything in connection with the Supreme Court of the United States, or with the Federal Constitution.

"Second, I am not proposing anything having connection with ordinary suits, civil or criminal, as between individuals.

"Third, I am not speaking of the recall of Judges.

"Fourth, I am proposing merely that in a certain class of cases involving the police power, when a State court has set aside as unconstitutional a law passed by the Legislature for the general welfare, the question of the validity of the law, which should depend, as Justice Holmes so well phrases it, upon the prevailing morality or preponderant opinion, be submitted for final determination to a vote of the people, taken after due time for consideration."

The People as Judges.

At this point the Colonel supported his contention that the people generally are better judges than the courts of what is the preponderant opinion by citing the recent opinion of the Supreme Court, holding that the court should not take jurisdiction of a case involving the constitutionality of the initiative and referendum laws of Oregon, on the ground that the question, not judicial in its nature, was to be left to the determination of the other co-ordinate departments of the Government.

Undertaking to shatter the recent criticism of President Taft, who said that the proposal "is utterly without merit or utility" and that "it lays the axe at the foot of the tree of well-ordered freedom without remedy to the fitful impulse of a temporary majority of an electorate," Col. Roosevelt declared that the criticism, which really strikes less at his proposal than at popular government, was wholly unfounded, unless founded on the belief that the people are fundamentally untrustworthy.

"If the Supreme Court's definition of due process in relation to the police power is sound, then an act of the Legislature to promote the collective interests of the community must be valid, if it embodies a policy held by the prevailing morality or preponderant opinion to be necessary to the public welfare," said the speaker. "The people must know better than the court what their own morality and their own opinion is. I ask that you, here, you and others like you—you, the people, be given a chance to state your own views of justice and public morality, and not sit meekly by and have your views announced for you by well-meaning adherents of outworn philosophies, who exalt the pedantry of formulas above the vital needs of human life.

"Mr. Taft fairly defines the issue when he says that our Government is and should be a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. This is an excellent and moderate description of an oligarchy. Essentially this view differs only in its expression from the view nakedly set forth by one of his supporters, Congressman Campbell, who in a public speech in New Hampshire, in opposing the proposition to give the people real and effective control over all their servants, including the Judges, said that this was equivalent to allowing an appeal from the umpire to the bleachers."

A Popular Strait-jacket.

The Colonel said this view that the Constitution is a strait jacket to be used for the control of an unruly patient—the people—had characterized the attitudes of many well-meaning men of high character since the formation of the Nation.

"Now I hold that our Constitutions are instruments designed to secure justice by securing the deliberate but effective expression of the popular will, that the checks and balances are valuable as far, and only so far, as they accomplish that deliberation, and that it is a warped and unworthy and improper construction of our form of government to see in it only a means of thwarting the popular will and of preventing justice."

Here the Colonel took exception to the statement made by President Taft that "every class" should have a "voice" in the Government, declaring that this belief had already given rise to much difficulty inasmuch as its advocates, inevitably though unconsciously, tend to work not for the good of the whole people but for the protection of special classes.

The same principle, he said, applies to President Taft's belief that the judiciary ought not to be representative of the people in the sense that the Legislature and the Executive are. He made an exception, however, of the Judge performing merely the ordinary functions of a Judge in suits between man and man.

Col. Roosevelt then cited the opinion of the Court of Appeals of New York as to the unconstitutionality of the Workmen's Compensation act as illustrating how the will of the majority may be thwarted by the Judge who is engaged in interpreting the due process clause, or the preponderant opinion of the people.

"Mr. Taft again and again expresses his disbelief in the people when they vote at the polls," he continued. "He says that the proposition 'gives powerful effect to the momentary impulse of a majority of an electorate and prepares the way for the possible exercise of the grossest tyranny.'

"Elsewhere he speaks of the 'feverish uncertainty' and 'unstable determination' of laws by 'temporary and changing majorities'; and again he says that the system I propose 'would result in suspension or application of constitutional guarantees according to popular whim,' which would destroy 'all possible consistency' in constitutional interpretation.

"I should like to know the exact distinction that is to be made between what Mr. Taft calls 'fitful impulse of a temporary majority' when applied to such a question as that I raise and any other question.

Review of a Decision.

"Remember that under my proposal to review a rule of decision by popular vote, amending or construing to that extent the Constitution, would certainly take at least two years from the time of the election of the Legislature which passed the act. Now, only four months elapse between the nomination and the election of a man as President, to fill for four years the most important office in the land.

"In one of Mr. Taft's speeches he speaks of 'the voice of the people as coming next to the voice of God.' Apparently, then, the decision of the people about the Presidency, after four months' deliberation, is to be treated as 'next to the voice of God'; but if after two years of sober thought they decide that women and children shall be protected in industry, or men protected from excessive hours of labor under unhygienic conditions, or wage-workers compensated when they lose life or limb in the service of others, then their decision forthwith becomes a 'whim' and 'feverish' and 'unstable' and an exercise of the 'grossest tyranny' and the 'laying of the axe to the foot of the tree of freedom.'

"Mr. Taft's position is perfectly clear. It is that we have in this country a special class of persons wiser than the people, who cannot be reached by the people, but who govern them and who ought to govern them; and who protect various classes of the people from the whole people. This is the old, old doctrine which has been acted upon for thousands of years abroad, and which here in America has been acted upon some times openly, sometimes secretly, for forty years by men in public and private life, and I am sorry to say by many Judges; a doctrine which has in fact tended to create a bulwark for privilege, a bulwark unjustly protecting special interests against the rights of the people as a whole. Naturally, every upholder and beneficiary of crooked privileges loudly applauds the doctrine.

"Mr. Taft is very much afraid of the tyranny of the majorities. For twenty years here in New York State, in our efforts to get social and industrial justice, we have suffered from the tyranny of a small minority. We have been denied, now by one court, now by another, as in the bakeshop case, where the court sets aside the law limiting the hours of labor in bakeries—the due process clause again as in the Workman's Compensation act, as in the tenement house cigar factory case—in all these and many other cases we have been denied by small minorities, by a few worthy men of wrong political philosophy on the bench, the right to protect our people and their lives, their liberty and their pursuit of happiness."

The Constitution.

The Colonel declared that short-sighted people were horrified at his proposal to allow the people themselves to construe the Constitution, and yet this, he added, is precisely what the Bar Association of New York had proposed to do when they concurred in the resolution introduced before the Legislature on Jan. 16, proposing to amend the State Constitution in such way that the powers of the Legislature should not be limited in the enactment of laws like the Workmen's Compensation act.

"Remember, I am not discussing the recall of Judges. I have no wish to come to it; but our opponents, when they object to all efforts to secure real justice from the courts are strengthening the hands of those who demand the recall," he went on.

"I stand on the Columbus speech. The part of my speech in which I advocated the right of the people to be the final arbiters of what is due process of law in the case of statutes enacted for the general welfare will ultimately, I am confident, be recognized as giving strength and support to the courts instead of being revolutionary and subversive. The courts to-day owe the country no greater or clearer duty than to keep their hands off such statutes when they have any reasonably permissible relation to the public good.

"My remedy is not the result of a library study of Constitutional law, but of actual and long-continued experience in the use of Governmental power to redress social and industrial evils."

The Colonel said that he had heard numerous complaints from workers for social justice that the courts had thrown great obstacles in the way of their work to save women and children from destruction in American industry. The result of this system of judicial nullification was accurately stated, he said, by the Court of Appeals of New York in the employers' liability case, when it was judicially declared that the people of this republican Government were less free to correct the evils that oppress them than are the people of the monarchies of Europe.

"It is out of this experience that my remedy has come, and let it be tried in this field," he continued. "When, as the result of years of education and debate, a majority of the people have decided upon a remedy for an evil from which they suffer, and have chosen a Legislature and Executive pledged to embody that remedy in law, and the law has been finally passed and approved, I regard it as monstrous that a bench of Judges shall then say to the people: 'You must begin all over again.'

The Process of Law.

"'First amend your Constitution [which will take four years;] second, secure the passage of a new law [which will take two years more;] third, carry that new law over the weary course of litigation [which will take no human being knows how long;] fourth, submit the whole matter over again to the very same Judges who have rendered the decision to which you object. Then, if your patience holds out and you finally prevail, the will of the majority of the people may have its way.'"

Col. Roosevelt quoted the remarks of William Draper Lewis, Dean of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, who declared the Colonel's proposal supplies an instrument by which the majority can enforce its will in the most conservative way, at the same time regretting that the great idea which he has propounded should be "beclouded" or "confounded" with "any man's personality."

"There is no danger of a revolution in this country," said the Colonel, "but there is grave discontent and unrest, and in order to remove them there is need of all the wisdom and probity and deep-seated faith in and purpose to uplift humanity, we have at our command.

"To turn this Government either into government by a plutocracy or government by a mob would be to repeat on a larger scale the lamentable failures of the world that is dead. We stand against all tyranny, by the few or by the many. We stand for the rule of the many in the interest of all of us, for the rule of the many in a spirit of courage, of common sense, of high purpose, above all in a spirit of kindly justice toward every man and every woman."

Some of the occupants of seats on the platform were Robert J. Collier, Albert Shaw, Imre de Jesika-Herezeg, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Charles B. Howland, Joseph Francolini, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Commissioner John Martin, and Hamilton Holt.

Among those in the boxes were W. D. Howland, Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Henry A. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Melville E. Stone, Jacob H. Schiff, James B. Reynolds, Miss Spence, Mrs. Robert Erskine Ely, Henry L. Stoddard, A. A. Anderson, John H. Patterson, G. R. Manchester, and Dr. Jokichi Takamine.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel Roosevelt were in box 61.

THE OVERFLOW MEETING.

Speech Largely a Repetition of the One Made Earlier.

Carnegie Lyceum, the scene of the overflow meeting, was well filled by those who could not obtain seats in the larger hall, but no great crowd stormed the doors. Things were going on peacefully enough, with Controller Prendergast filling in the gap, when Col. Roosevelt arrived shortly after 10 o'clock. His appearance was the signal for an outburst of applause that continued for just a minute. Then the Colonel succeeded in silencing his auditors.

He seemed a bit wearied by the long address he had delivered, but quickly warmed up to his subject.

"I don't say that all people can rule themselves with wisdom," he said, "but I do say that the American people can."

This sally brought forth another outburst of applause. Then Col. Roosevelt jumped into a twenty-minute address along the lines of the one he had delivered in Carnegie Hall. In none of his remarks did he refer directly to President Taft by name, but no little interest was shown by his auditors when he said that "nobody helps a knave as much as an honest fool," and followed this up by declaring:

"There are thoroughly respectable and honorable men who in perfectly good faith work in the interests of a crafty person who isn't seen at all."

Earlier in his address Col. Roosevelt said he believed in the rule of the people, not because they would make no mistakes, but "because the mistakes will be their own mistakes." He then entered into a ten-minute discussion of his position on the subject of the recall of judicial decisions, which, he said, had been misrepresented by his opponents.

"Go to Albany and try to get some legislation put through," he said. "You will finally be told that the old man doesn't want it. You will find that's its one old man in the Republican Party and another in the Democratic Party. That's what you get if you leave it to a representative part of the people."

When Col. Roosevelt left the overflow meeting he got another rousing cheer. He went for the night to the home of his brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson. After a few hours at the Outlook office to-day he will return to Oyster Bay.

ROOSEVELT PETITION FRAUDS

Mayor Ousts Two Commissioners of Deeds for Getting False Signatures.

Mayor Gaynor removed two Commissioners of Deeds yesterday. They were before him on charges of certifying to forged signatures to the Roosevelt petition nominating candidates for delegates to the Republican National Convention. The Commissioners were Louis Bernstein and Frederick C. Dunn.

The case against Dunn was called first. J. Gabriel Britt, for the Board of Elections, brought along the Roosevelt petitions, and John Koopman, upon whose complaint Dunn was ordered to appear before the Mayor, testified that the signature to the petition in his name was not his own, and that, to his knowledge, he had never seen Dunn before.

Dunn explained that he had gone to Koopman's apartment at 361 East Seventy-first Street on March 2, and there met a man who said he was Koopman. He admitted that he had certified to the man's signature, although he had never seen him before. The Mayor said that on Dunn's own statement he would have to remove him. There were forty-seven signatures out of a total Republican enrollment of ninety-six in the district for which Dunn certified.

Bernstein did not appear himself, but was represented by counsel. Saul E. Rogers and Louis T. Rogers testified that signatures in their names had been forged and that they did not remember having ever seen Bernstein. The Mayor said he had nothing else to do but remove the Commissioner.

"I am not surprised that these Commissioners of Deeds were removed," commented Chairman Koenig of the Republican County Committee," because from our examination of the 8,000 names on the Roosevelt petitions we are satisfied that a majority of them are fraudulent or were fraudulently obtained. The petitions in many districts could easily be thrown out."

ILLEGAL VOTE WARNING.

Dix Writes Harburger to Take Precautions at Coming Primaries.

ALBANY, March 20.—Gov. Dix sent a letter to-day to Sheriff Harburger of New York, requesting him to take precautions against illegal voting at the coming primary elections. The letter was in response to several complaints, including one from Philip Silverman, a candidate for Republican elector and leader in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District of New York.

"I have been advised by one of the candidates at the primary election which is to occur on the 26th inst.," writes the Governor, "that there is good reason to believe illegal voting will be attempted and violence offered in defiance of the election laws at the various polling places in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District in New York County.

"While I have not the slightest doubt you are prepared to fully perform your official duties in connection with this primary election, I especially call your attention to the foregoing particulars in order that you may be prepared for any emergency which might possibly arise."

POLITICAL BALM FOR ALL CANDIDATES

Both Taft and Roosevelt Find Hope in La Follette's Dakota Victory.

SENATOR TO KEEP UP FIGHT

Prediction Made in Washington That He May Have as Many Delegates as Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Was it Taft or Roosevelt who got the profit out of the North Dakota primaries?

The Taft people call it a victory, because every vote taken from Roosevelt means a gain for them, and the Roosevelt followers call it a victory because Taft ran third, and a bad third at that. Back of that question is a deeper one, only just now beginning to arise, but heard on every lip to-day in this hottest of political centres. It is this:

Would any one be surprised if La Follette had as many votes as Roosevelt in the National Convention?

This may sound like a ludicrous idea, so thoroughly has the East become imbued with the notion that La Folettee is out of the race. But the question has been asked in all seriousness here to-day, and not by Taft or La Follette men. The little Badger candidate has manifested unexpected staying powers. In the hotly Progressive States of the West he is more of a popular favorite than Roosevelt, and even where he does not win a State in the primaries, there is no certainty that the Roosevelt men will not switch to him, even as they switched from him to Roosevelt when he went down and out from overwork and worry.

"La Follette is a wonder," a Roosevelt man unwillingly admitted to-day. "What other man on earth could collapse as he did, not only physically but politically, and 'come back' so soon as he has done? I think Roosevelt has to reckon with him even more than with Taft."

The La Follette men, of course, assert that Roosevelt will be third in the balloting, with La Follette second. That sort of assertion is to be expected. The queer thing is that men who do not belong to their camp are not sneering at the statement.

Money has begun to appear in the La Follette camp, and that has been the one thing the boom has lacked hitherto. The Badgers have money to spend, but not the money Taft and Roosevelt have.

La Follette's Hopes.

They have entered upon an active campaign in the President's own State. What they claim there is a matter of no importance, since no boomer has a conscience when it comes to claiming things, but what is of much more importance is the fact that a stiff fight is to be put up in eight Ohio districts, several of which he has a fair chance to carry.

These districts are as follows: Cincinnati, First and Second Districts; Dayton, Fourth District; Toledo, Ninth; Columbus, Twelfth; the old Garfield District, the Nineteenth, and Cleveland, the Twentieth and Twenty-first Districts.

Not only that, but La Follette is going to carry the fight before every direct primary that is to be held. Wisconsin, which holds primaries on April 2, he is sure of. He is reported to have a good chance of doing something in Nebraska, which is to hold its primaries on April 17. Another direct primary State is Oregon, on April 19. In Massachusetts, April 30, he would be foolish to try anything, and presumably he will not attempt anything with New Jersey on May 28, but he is likely to loom up strong in South Dakota on June 4.

The following statement was given out to-night by the Progressive Republican Campaign Committee in charge of Senator La Follette's campaign:

Late returns from North Dakota indicate that the Republicans cast 50,000 votes in yesterday's primary. Senator La Follette has a plurality of upward of 16,000 over Col. Roosevelt and a clear majority over President Taft and the Colonel of at least 13,000.

The statement that there was an unfortunate division of Progressives in North Dakota has no foundation of fact. The only division, in a broad way, which was made in North Dakota was that of the Profressives from the reactionaries, who practically all supported Col. Roosevelt. The returns demonstrate that the reactionaries polled for Col. Roosevelt about the same vote which they succeeded in polling in the State primary two years ago. At that time Senator Gronna polled 34,000 votes and his opponent 21,500.

The total vote cast yesterday fell off some because of the blizzard, but this affected both sides. Considering the falling off in the vote and that the total of the Roosevelt and Taft vote represented the total standpat sentiment of the State, the reactionaries showed a little greater proportion of loss than the Progressives.

The manager of Col. Roosevelt's campaign in a statement emphasizes the fact that the vote in the primary was 40 to 1 against Mr. Taft. This is true, and it is equally true that it was 2 to 1 against Col. Roosevelt.

So far as results are concerned, there is no difference between a candidate who only receives one vote out of forty and he who receives one out of three cast. The people have decisively said that neither is their choice.

North Dakota results clearly point to the fact that the great rank and file of the party in the Northwest which must be counted on in November to hold that section in the Republican column desire La Follette as their leader. North Dakota and Wisconsin will not stand alone. Other Western Republican States will be with those States supporting La Follette in the convention.

Dixon Flouts Taft.

Of course, the Taft and Roosevelt men extracted entirely different kinds of sunshine from the North Dakota cucumber. Senator Dixon, the Roosevelt manager, said:

In the election yesterday but one Republican voter in forty in North Dakota expressed a wish that Taft be made the Republican nominee for President. No such humiliating, crushing defeat of a Presidential candidate asking renomination has ever been witnessed in American politics. Four years ago, in North Dakota, Taft received 37,680 Republican votes. In the primary election yesterday less than 2,000 Republicans in North Dakota expressed a preference for his second nomination.

The ten delegates to the National Convention elected are first, last, and all the time anti-Taft. The delegates elected in North Dakota yesterday had given out signed statements several days ago that if elected they would support Mr. Roosevelt in the Chicago Convention when it was shown that La Follette could not be nominated. Those ten delegates can safely be put in the Roosevelt column.

McKinley's View.

Congressman McKinley, head of the Taft Bureau, drew a different set of morals. He said:

Lamenting the defeat of Col. Roosevelt in yesterday's North Dakota primary, the Colonel's adherents are excusing their misfortune by the charge that Democrats and Socialists voted in the primary for Senator La Follette. As evidence of this fact I quote from the statement of John S. Bass, manager of the Roosevelt campaign in North Dakota:

"Our reports indicate that practically all the Democrats have voted for La Follette. * * * If the Democrats had stayed out of the Republican primary there is no question that Roosevelt would have won."

This is exactly what the managers of the Taft bureau have attempted to impress upon the country from the outset of this campaign. In this instance there was a State law, but without the party enrollment feature. The claim is now made by the Roosevelt managers that it was not a Republican primary, but one open to all comers.

In the absence of State law it is easy to foresee that soap-box primary rules would prevail and the contest for the Republican nomination for President would degenerate into a National scandal in which the Republican Party itself would play a minor role.

On the other hand, the New York primary, to be held next Tuesday, eliminates all voters excepting registered Republicans. In the West, those demanding State primaries are condemning the several State laws providing for primaries, because Democrats and Socialists are not barred from participation. The New York law is attacked by those recently converted enthusiasts because the Democrats and Socialists are not permitted to take part in the primaries, and thereby unload upon the Republican Party the candidate the Democrats believe the easiest to defeat in the general election.

YOUR PROBLEM IN BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

will be solved by putting your question to one of the 20 efficiency experts who will lecture and give an opportunity to ask questions in the evening course in "Business Efficiency" starting Friday, March 22nd, and continuing ten weeks, with 2 Lectures a night. Send for booklet, and free pass to opening. West Side Y. M. C. A., 502 West 57th Street. Phone 7920 Col.

La Follette Confident.

CHICAGO, March 20.—"The time for talk has gone by; the time to do is at hand. I shall campaign from now on until the last delegate is elected, in the same spirit, with the same definiteness as to principle, and with the same confidence in the result as in North Dakota," said Senator Robert M. La Follette to-day after reading late returns from the North Dakota Presidential preferential primary.

"Never in my experience have I known the people of any Commonwealth more profoundly aroused than in North Dakota," continued the Senator. "They thoroughly understand the issue. Sentiment did not enter into the result. The people of North Dakota could not be influenced by any attempt to make a personal issue.

"I am convinced that the situation in North Dakota is typical of the Progressive movement in all the Progressive States."

The Senator expected to leave for Washington during the day.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 20.—The North Dakota primary result was highly gratifying to W. J. Bryan, who said to-day:

"I expected La Follette to carry the State. I need hardly add that I think that he deserved indorsement."

LA FOLLETTE'S VOTE HEAVY.

Returns So Far Give a Plurality of 11,282 in North Dakota.

FARGO, N. D., March 20.—With 1,167 of the 1,800 precincts in the State heard from in the North Dakota Presidential preference primary election of yesterday, complete returns give Senator La Follette 34,159 votes, Theodore Roosevelt 22,877, and President Taft 3,000. Senator La Follette's plurality in these precincts is 11,282.

The ten delegates elected to the Republican National Convention at Chicago June 18 are morally bound to support Senator La Follette for the nomination for President.

Five La Follette Presidential electors were elected.

Of the forty-three cities and towns from which returns have been received, thirty-two went for La Follette and eleven for Roosevelt. Bismarck was the only large town which showed a Roosevelt majority. Grand Forks, Jamestown, Devil's Lake, and Valley City went to La Follette by practically two to one.

Traill County, which in 1904 gave Roosevelt a majority of 1,400 on a vote of 1,800, yesterday returned a plurality for La Follette of 880, while Taft received but 27 votes out of the 1,520 cast.

With two precincts to hear from, it appears the La Follette majority in Griggs County will be 350. Griggs County in 1904 gave Roosevelt a majority of 450.

ROOSEVELT BOOM COLLAPSING.

La Follette's Former Law Partner Says the Signs Are Certain.

Gilbert E. Roe, once law partner of Senator La Follette, returned yesterday from a stumping tour of North Dakota, in which he accompanied Senator La Follette, and spoke at all of his meetings. Since Amos Pinchot dropped the Eastern management of the La Follette boom, Mr. Roe has taken it up at his law office, 55 Liberty Street.

"In the first place," said Mr. Roe, "I wonder what James Garfield and Gifford Pinchot think now about that 'broken engine' and 'crippled football-player' business. That was the excuse they gave for turning to Roosevelt. Well, they both spoke in North Dakota—and ran before the storm.

"I know well what those primary results mean. They mean that the people, in even so ardently a Roosevelt State as North Dakota has long been, are finding out the sham of the whole Roosevelt business.

"There are rules of fair play that you see in action among spectators, when a man in a prize ring strikes low, or a player in a baseball game slides in safe by spiking another player. And that was just what we saw in North Dakota when La Follette ran away ahead of Roosevelt."

Mr. Roe was asked to explain this statement. At first he was afraid that what he said might be construed as coming from La Follette, who had expressly forbidden him to discuss the matter.

"But I will say this," he added; "it is the merest twaddle for certain so-called Progressives to say that they switched from La Follette to Roosevelt because of any weakness developed by La Follette in his speech before the publishers, where he appeared without dinner late at night and after having just received word that his daughter would have to go to the hospital to be operated on next morning.

"No, it was not La Follette's weakness that caused the sudden shift; decidedly not—it was his strength and his strength alone. Gifford Pinchot had been with La Follette in his brief swing around the circle. He saw the great welcome La Follette got in this city. He must know what the North Dakota results show.

"I was amazed at the situation in North Dakota. Everywhere they said they liked Roosevelt, but they also brought up everywhere two specific things. One was the platform produced at Saratoga after Roosevelt had gained the domination of the convention. This they said indicated a tariff attitude that was wrong. They pointed out that Roosevelt's keynote speech in that convention was as much a tribute to the Taft Administration almost as Mr. Taft's own defense of his tariff.

"One old farmer told me it wasn't so much a third term proposal that was worrying him as a fourth term, since Roosevelt had dictated his third-term office-holders. We surely scratched the varnish off the Roosevelt boom. If I am convinced of anything from my Dakota trip, it is that the Roosevelt boom will flatten out, and the more wildly he engages in his undignified scramble for votes the flatter it will become."

CALLS IT A TAFT DEFEAT.

Roosevelt Chairman Thus Interprets North Dakota Primaries.

At the Roosevelt headquarters yesterday Chairman Duell and others expressed themselves as being well pleased at the result of the primaries in North Dakota.

"The significant feature of the North Dakota primaries," said Chairman Duell, "is that Taft is nowhere in the running. It matters little whether the 95 per cent. of voters supported Roosevelt or La Follette, since the great fact stands out in the first State-wide primary that the policies of the present Administration are ignored, if not actually repudiated, by what is practically the unanimous opinion of the Republicans of an entire State."

Regis H. Post, formerly Governor of Porto Rico, who returned yesterday from a trip through Massachussetts in the interest of Col. Roosevelt, said he saw many evidences of a sweeping victory for the Colonel in that State.

Virginia Negroes for Roosevelt.

NORFOLK, Va., March 20.—Two contesting delegates, instructed for Theodore Roosevelt for the Republican Presidential nomination, were chosen here to-day at a "mass convention" composed exclusively of negroes from the Second Congressional District. The delegates named to-day were Wiley H. Crocker of Suffolk and Theodore Nash of Portsmouth, both negroes.

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WILSON VOTED FOR BRYAN.

Was Regular in 1908, He Wires—Writes About Polish Citizens.

Gov. Wilson asserted yesterday in a telegram to an admirer in Florida that he voted for Bryan in 1908. Mr. Wilson had become annoyed by the fact that his political enemies, and particularly those who favored the nomination of Champ Clark, had sent out much literature charging that inasmuch as the New Jersey Governor had not supported the regular Democratic ticket in 1908 he was not a regular Democrat. Frank L. Mayes, editor of The Pensacola (Fla.) Journal, asked the Governor about it and Mr. Wilson replied:

"Story is untrue. I did vote for Bryan and Kern in 1908."

Gov. Wilson also took occasion to brand as false the statement that he ever had said he preferred Chinese citizens to Polish. Disconnected excerpts from his "History of the American People," it was said at his headquarters, are being generally circulated throughout the United States in an effort to alienate Polish and Hungarian voters, and when a Polish citizen of Chicago wrote to the Governor, he answered in part as follows:

> In the passages quoted from my history I was speaking of a particular time when it had become the practice of certain employers on this side of the water to import large numbers of unskilled laborers, under contract, for the purpose of displacing American labor, for which they would have been obliged to pay more. They were drawing, in many cases, upon a class of people who would not have come of their own motion, and who were not truly representative of the finer elements of the countries from which they came.
>
> It was of course never in my mind to compare the normal immigrant from Europe with the Chinese laborer. Indeed, I had no discrimination in mind which involved anything more than calling attention to the fact that whatever might be the merits of the question as to the admission of Chinese into this country from the point of view of general public policy, the labor of the Chinese had been intelligent and extremely useful in many fields which they had been permitted to enter.

It was said by the Wilson managers that the result in the Maine Democratic Convention, which did not send delegates to the National Convention instructed for Wilson, was not a surprise, for no Democratic delegation has ever been instructed for anybody in the history of the State.

HADLEY NOT A CANDIDATE.

Missouri Governor Protests Against Use of Name for Vice President.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 20.—Gov. Hadley wired a protest to Secretary of State Anderson Waite of Nebraska today against the placing of his name as a Republican candidate for Vice President upon the primary ballot of that State.

In connection with this protest the Governor reiterated that he is not and will not be a candidate for Vice President under any circumstances. He said it had been his intention for a long time and is his intention now to return to the practice of law at the expiration of his term as Governor.

WOMEN LOSE BY CLOSE VOTE.

Bay State Senators Against Suffrage and Direct Elections.

BOSTON, March 20.—Woman suffrage and the election of United States Senators by direct vote were defeated in the Senate to-day by close votes.

The Senate went on record against woman suffrage by a vote of 17 to 14 after a spirited debate. The galleries were crowded with women.

The resolution urging a Senatorial direct vote amendment to the Constitution was lost by a vote of 19 to 14.

It is expected that the House will reach a vote on the Federal income tax amendment some time next week.

MRS. TAFT VISITS EXHIBIT.

President's Wife Is Interested in Women's Work—A Slight Accident.

Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the President, was the guest of honor at the Woman's Industrial Exhibition in the Grand Central Palace yesterday and left, ladened with flowers, expressing great interest in the many industries in which women are engaged which are represented there.

Mrs. Taft reached the exhibition early in the afternoon, driving from the residence of Henry W. Taft, accompanied by Mrs. Anderson, the President's sister, in a limousine car. She was received by a committee including Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Nelson Herrick Henry, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. B. Frank Melbane, Mrs. Frank Parish, Mrs. Van Vechten Olcott, the Misses Louise and Anna O'Brien, Mrs. Howard H. Henry, Mrs. Willoughby Sharp, Mrs. Parker D. Handy and Mrs. Francis Adin Shinn.

Wheel chairs were called into use to avoid fatigue and Mrs. Taft, accompanied by the Honorary President of the Advisory Board of the Exhibit, Mrs. Dimock, was wheeled through the entire place. She said that she had no idea that so many industries for women could be brought together or so many examples of their work shown. Mrs. Clarence Burns and Mrs. Charles O. Mass, in the Little Mothers' Booth, presented Mrs. Taft with a basket of forget-me-nots, made by the children, for whose annual bazaar she sends a contribution each year; her silhouette was cut at the Widowed Mothers' Fund booth; at the Consumers' League Mrs. Frederick Nathan gave Mrs. Taft a bouquet of tulips and she received bouquets at the Coventry Garden and Au Panière Fleuri.

All the special features of the exhibits were visited, from paper bag cookery to box furniture. Mrs. Taft gazed at "Asbestos," the guinea pig survivor of the Equitable fire, and "Mrs. Caesar," the pretty black and white cat, which also came through the catastrophe alive, and now advertises fire insurance. She was amused to enter the George Junior Republic by way of the jail.

Mrs. Taft met with a slight accident at the exhibition which annoyed her some for the time being. In stepping from her chair to examine a collection of ancient ecclesiastical vestments, her foot caught and she fell to the floor before any one could prevent it.

VIRGINIA OUTLAWS BAFFLE PURSUERS

Posse Searches Spur of the Blue Ridge, but Fails to Find Allen Gang.

DEATH LIST MAY INCREASE

Spectator Shot in the Courtroom While Protecting His Wife from Bullets Is Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

HILLSVILLE, Va., March 20.—Mud-spattered, tired, and discouraged, part of the posse which is searching the almost inaccessible regions of the Blue Ridge Mountains, where the Allen outlaws, who murdered five persons in the Carroll County Court House almost a week ago, took refuge, returned here to-night with the information that no trace of the murderers had been discovered.

There will be no lack of volunteers when the trail of the outlaws is once found, for resentment over the fact that they have been so long at liberty grows steadily. No mercy will be shown the gang once they are run to earth.

The fact that still another victim may be added to last Thursday's carnage serves to keep the feeling bitter. Andrew P. Howlett, a bystander, who was shot while protecting his wife when the outlaws suddenly opened fire in the court room, lies in a precarious condition in the crude hotel here and he is sinking so rapidly that his death may occur by morning. Howlett was shot in the back and the bullet went through him, coming out at the chest.

An inspection of the court room shows that fully 200 bullets were fired during Thursday's storm of lead. The shooting was at such close range that the bullets in most cases went completely through the victims to lodge in the wood and plaster. Those killed were fairly riddled.

There are so many rumors here regarding the whereabouts of the outlaws that no one places much dependence in them. A lead which seemed to foreshadow possibilities did not materialize when he detectives, who returned to-night to the village, told how an assault had been made upon Chestnut Ridge, a spur of the Blue Ridge, just five miles from here, where it was thought Sidna Allen and several others had retreated. The Ridge was found uninhabited. It had been told around that the hunted clansmen had slipped first out of Devil's Den to Squirrel's Spur, and from there to Chestnut Ridge. Some one said that Sidna Allen had been seen making his way down the trail from Squirrel Spur, and it gave the hunters hope.

Detective Felts, leader of the searchers, galloped off for the Ridge at the head of a band which included men who had been in the saddle all day. They met several other posses who had been guarding the roads and a concerted and well planned assault was made upon the Ridge. Several caves and retreats which would have furnished good hiding places for the men were explored but not a single outlaw, or any trace of one, was found. It was part of this posse which wandered back to the village to-night.

A large number started on a fresh clew and nothing has been heard of them since.

The detectives and their followers have not given up hope. If bushwacking and guerrilla warfare are brought into play, as now seems inevitable, the Allens will meet their full match in cunning, courage, and endurance. If the chase becomes a siege it will continue until the last of the gang is killed or captured.

It is the opinion here that but for their refusal to desert Sidna Allen, whose wounds prevent him from undertaking a journey of any length, the younger members of the gang would have made their way before this through the hills and started West. One report was that Dr. Wilkinson of this place had met Sidna in the mountains and dressed his wounds. Dr. Wilkinson emphatically denied this. A neighbor with whom "Jack" Allen had talked on his way home related that Allen was much alarmed over the excitement which his arrival caused. Allen is quoted as saying:

"I kept my hands in sight all the time, so no one would think I was going to do any shooting."

Walter S. Tipton, who was attorney for Floyd Allen on the day of the shooting and who will be a witness against the Allens if they are captured, filed suit today to recover $250 as fees in defending him. Attachments were levied to cover the amount.

A telephone message received here today from Mount Airy, N. C., says that two men answering the description of Freel Allen and Wesley Edwards were seen this morning hurrying along the railway tracks toward Pilot Mountain in the direction of Winston-Salem. A posse has started in pursuit.

DRESS REHEARSAL AT CIRCUS

But It Was Ordinary Dress and Real Glories Appear To-night.

The dress rehearsal of the circus, preparatory to the real opening to-night, took place at Madison Square Garden last night. As is usually the case at circus dress rehearsals, many of the performers were in their practice clothes, and the pomp of the grand entree and the subsequent marches was somewhat dimmed by the appearance of nondescript short skirts on the women and ordinary coats and trousers on the men. However, things moved smoothly and one could get a fair idea of the glories that are to be displayed to-night.

For one thing, there is a spectacular ballet to open the show, with some real drama in it, that will look very fine when everybody is in either Roman or Egyptian costume. This is a new idea in circuses—to have a stage and a curtain and other accessories of a theatre. There were no serious accidents last night. Some little mishaps occurred, but none that caused even mental suffering to the performers. They had to do with the placing of ropes and the hanging of apparatus.

DR. WALKER QUITE ALIVE.

"Don't Waste Time on My Obituary," She Writes from Sickbed.

Dr. Mary Walker, who is ill of bronchial trouble in the rooms of her friend, Mrs. Nellie B. Van Slingerland in the Hotel Gerard, was resting comfortably last night, although she had had a weak spell in the afternoon. She wrote out this statement regarding her condition:

"Don't waste your time writing my obituary now! It will be stale before you have occasion to use it. I expect to deliver my scheduled lecture before the Betterment League very soon and add a long record to my life's work. I am not dead yet. I never sent for a doctor in my life. I have always been my own physician. I have got so few brains that I always know where to find them and how to use them when I need them. I only went to the hospital for one night to rest up."

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STRIKE MAY LEAD TO ASQUITH'S FALL

Continued from Page 1.

commercial travelers, implement makers, quarrymen, and others who are idle and who walk about, waiting for the end.

For a large part of the week upward of 300,000 other men and women have been working short time.

Among 1,750,000 workers on Saturday there will be distributed scanty doles from the trade unions funds, which are being gradually drained to the dregs, and this vast army of men and women has more millions depending upon it for the necessaries of life.

LONDON, Thursday, March 21.—The fate of the Minimum Wages bill seems to be trembling in the balance.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour will move the rejection of the bill in the House of Commons to-day. The dramatic reappearance of Mr. Balfour in the rôle of leader of the Opposition comes as a great surprise, the decision being taken yesterday at a meeting of prominent Unionists, including Austen Chamberlain, Walter Hume Long, and F. E. Smith, at which Andrew Bonar Law, who assumed the leadership on the retirement of Mr. Balfour last November, requested that the former leader undertake the duty of moving the rejection of the bill.

Whether this development heralds the return of Mr. Balfour to the active leadership of the Unionist Party remains to be seen. The Unionists lately have been greatly elated at the growing difficulties the Government has been encountering, due in part to the unpopularity of the Insurance bill, the labor troubles, and the greatly increased public expenditure involved in social reforms. Evidence of a change in public opinion has been given in recent bye-elections.

If, as some of the Unionists assert, the Government is riding for a fall, it may come over the Minimum Wages bill, but there is little doubt that the Government can carry the second reading of the bill, as the Labor Party and the Nationalists have decided to give their support to that end. The difficulties will arise in the committee stage, when the Laborites will move amendments with the object of having inserted the schedule of minimum rates as fixed by the Miners' Federation. It appears, however, that the Federation carried the resolution in favor of this procedure by a majority of only twelve in 160 votes. Evidently, therefore, a large section of the Federation favors a less extreme procedure, and possibly when the committee stage arrives more reasonable counsels may prevail.

The Liberal papers admit the gravity of the political crisis and flatly accuse unofficial Conservative members of approaching the Laborites with proposals for a joint attempt to wreck the Minimum Wage bill.

Will Thorne, the labor leader, last night expressed the opinion that the coal owners were engaged in a conspiracy to delete and drain the trades unions' funds, which it would require years to restore. Certainly the financial necessities will tend to shorten the duration of the strike. The probability, however, now is that the Parliamentary discussion of the bill will extend into next week, and that there will be no resumption of work until the bill is passed.

It was after a long discussion yesterday that the Miners' Federation resolved that no act which does not contain a minimum wage of five shillings a day for each man and two shillings a day for each boy, ($1.23 and 50 cents, respectively,) will be acceptable. The delegates also called upon the members of the Labor Party in the House of Commons to move an amendment to the bill so as to include in it the miners' schedule of rates. At the earlier conferences Premier Asquith specifically refused to adopt the miners' schedule. This was the main cause of the failure of the negotiations between the employers and the men.

Questioned after the adjournment of the Federation's meeting, James Haslam, one of the miners' representatives in Parliament, admitted that, "We are not much nearer to a settlement than before the resolutions were passed."

Another member of the Federation said: "We really are in the same position as we were a fortnight ago. We shall insist on our amendments being adopted. They are our minimum demands, and nothing will induce us to give way. Unless the bill passes in a form to meet our objections it will at once be rejected by the Miners' Federation."

Trouble from another source is also threatened, the Colliery Surface Men's Federation having notified the members of the Labor Party in the House of Commons that unless the Minimum Wage bill provides also a fixed minimum for the surfacemen the dispute will not be settled.

The only favorable sign seems to be the miners' own desire to return to work. Considerable numbers have already resumed work in some of the Scottish coal fields. These, however, are all non-unionists, and the police are having serious trouble in protecting them from assaults by unionists.

There appears to be a daily augmenting desire in all the coal fields of the United Kingdom to see a settlement of the dispute, and this will aid in bringing about a prompt resumption of work when an agreement has been reached. Preparations were being made yesterday in most of the Yorkshire collieries for a resumption of work on Monday, which now seems impossible. Some of the men were even anxious to resume yesterday, as the distress among them has become so acute, but they have been prevailed upon to await the passage of the Minimum Wages bill.

While the delegates of the miners and of the mine owners are discussing with politicians the Minimum Wages bill, women, children, and the workers themselves in many places are suffering from the most extreme poverty, and appeals for aid are constantly reaching London, which appears to be the least affected of the large cities.

The Government has issued a circular to all local Boards of Guardians suggesting co-operation with all authorities and agencies able to assist in relieving the exceptional distress arising through the strike and empowering the Guardians to find work for the unemployed.

Three hundred starving men marched to the Town Hall at Grimsby yesterday and begged for relief. The Mayor promised to raise funds to supply their wants. Meanwhile food was distributed by the Chief Constable. Thousands of others are suffering in silence.

The distress in South Wales has become extremely serious. Nothing like it has been suffered since the strike of 1898. At Cardiff 20,000 men are idle. At Swansea and other ports and towns the Mayors and Councils are overwhelmed with appeals for relief.

The Earl of Harrowby, who has just made a long tour of the potteries district in Staffordshire, in asking for funds says that acute distress exists among all ranks of the population. Thousands of children in the chief centre of the district are being fed from charitable funds. In this region alone 20,000 miners are on strike and the lack of coal thus caused has thrown out of work 60,000 potters, to whose number must be added thousands of general laborers, porters, railroad men, and bargemen, who depend for their livelihood on the output of the potteries.

The prevailing conditions in the Erewash Valley, the great hive of industry stretching from Nottingham to Chesterfield, serve as an example of the state of affairs in similar districts elsewhere. Here 75 per cent. of the workers in all trades are idle and, unlike the miners, as these men have no strike pay, the families are thrown on to charity, which is being dispensed very extensively. The Mayor of Ilkeston, the largest town in the valley, on Tuesday received applications from no fewer than 400 families for assistance, and in one of the elementary schools out of 600 pupils 400 are being fed by the teachers.

The cotton mills are slowly closing throughout Lancashire and the last cargo of coal has now been shipped from Newcastle to the South of England.

An abnormal exodus of steamers from British ports for America is taking place. The owners hope to obtain cargoes of American coal for the Mediterranean.

James Henry Thomas, Labor member of Parliament for Derby and Organizing Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, confirms the report that the railroad men intend to submit a new national programme to the railroad companies early in May, but he will not commit himself as to whether the men intend to strike if their demands are not conceded.

SOFT COAL MINERS READY TO QUIT WORK

Union Leaders and the Operators Believe Suspension on April 1 Cannot Be Avoided.

200,000 MEN ARE AFFECTED

President Taft Postpones Conference with John Mitchell, Now on His Way to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 20.—Peace seemed nearer to-night in the threatened strike of 200,000 bituminous coal miners in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, whose representatives were in conference to-day with mine operators here.

Although neither miners nor operators gave an inch to-day in their conference, there was a manifest desire on both sides to settle fairly if possible and avert a strike in the bituminous fields. Outward indications were all of war, but underneath was information that would tend to indicate that a settlement could be reached.

Whether a settlement is made or not, President John P. White of the United Mine Workers of America said there would be a suspension of work April 1 in soft coal mines in Ohio, Indiana, Western Pennsylvania, Central Pennsylvania, Iowa, Michigan, Western Kentucky, one district of West Virginia, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas, pending ratification of an agreement.

"Only a miracle can prevent it," said White. "We cannot expect a miracle."

All of the union men in the anthracite field will strike unless the anthracite operators come in for a new discussion, White said, and added that 175,000 anthracite men would go out, if no new agreement is made. The 400,000 bituminous miners await the determination of the conference.

"If it is necessary to call a National strike, we will tie up the entire country," said White. "I have not heard from President Baer of the anthracite operators."

If a strike is to be called, in either or both fields, it will be called as a result of a meeting of the 200 members of the Policy Committee of the Mine Workers, called here Monday. This committee will review an agreement or disagreement, with power to act. A referendum vote will be had in case of an agreement.

The closing of all the bituminous coal mines after the first of the month, pending the making of a new two-year working and wage agreement, was said to be imminent. It also was said that the lack of a wage scale in the Central States would leave the union bituminous coal miners in other States without a basis upon which to work, and they would have to close, entailing idleness for more than 350,000 miners.

After to-day's conference, which was adjourned until to-morrow, the union officials and operators announced only that the first of the miners' demands had been considered and that no vote had been taken. This demand is that all the men be paid on the "run of the mine" basis. At present the pay is based either on a ton screened or sifted from the smaller lumps and dust, or at a smaller rate for coal unscreened. The "run of the mine" basis, already in use in some States, would provide for a flat rate per ton mined regardless of whether it was screened or not.

In the readjustment of this basis the miners demand an increase of 10 cents a ton over the average price now paid. They also want shorter working hours.

COAL MARKET EASIER.

Due to Good News of English Strike —Suspension Expected Here.

The statements that there was nothing to prevent the anthracite operators and the representatives of the mine workers from coming together again, coupled with the news that President Taft had sent for John Mitchell with a view to preventing a strike if possible, had the effect yesterday of lessening the general rush for coal at any price. It was believed, however, both by operators and coal dealers generally that a suspension will take place in the anthracite collieries on April 1. E. E. Loomis, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, who went early this week to visit the coal fields of the company at Scranton and has just returned to this city, said last evening that while he looked for a suspension of work in the anthracite regions, he was inclined to be optimistic about the chances of further conferences.

"The position of the operators," he declared, "is the same as it was when the last conference ended. The operators are ready to meet the miners when they have any modified proposition. We hope for peace, but we cannot candidly say that we do not expect any suspension of work after the April 1 holiday."

Mr. Loomis said he did not find any feeling against the companies among the mine workers when he was in the mining regions. He found that most of the men were not in favor of a strike, though they might obey a strike order. As to Mitchell's taking a hand in bringing about a settlement, he thought that while Mitchell was still popular with the rank and file, as was evidenced by the observance of "Mitchell Day" by the miners, he might not want to go over the head of John P. White, President of the union, with whom he was on good terms.

Before the word came that the conference between the bituminous miners and the operators at Cleveland had resulted in a disagreement, prices for soft coal had begun to fall off and the demand to lessen, owing to the reports that the strike of the English miners was near a settlement. F. W. Saward, manager of The Coal Trade Journal, said that before the news of the failure of the bituminous miners and operators to agree came, the market was not so strong in soft or hard coal. Much of the coal for disposal was held in boats at various places.

Harry G. Barber, a coal merchant of 357 Water Street, said last night that he had received word from authoritative sources that the anthracite operators will put 100,000 strikebreakers to work on May 1 if there is not a settlement before that time. It was true that the contract miners who did the blasting required two years' experience in the mines before they could get a license to blast coal, but a number of licensed contract miners would be on hand who could go from colliery to colliery blasting coal, and the rest of the work would be done by the strikebreakers.

"We have also learned," he said, "that if the hard coal operators make any concessions the soft coal operators are prepared to make the same concessions. In case of a soft coal strike it would not affect West Virginia or the Southern States."

The head of a large coal firm said that independent of the question whether a strike or not takes place, the market was not as feverish as it was, and that there had been a reaction from the excitement of last week.

C. J. Wittenberg, President of the Pocahontas & New River Coal Company, a soft coal concern, believed that the fact that the soft coal operators and the miners had not reached an agreement would result in increased prices for soft coal, the prices of which had begun to decline more or less with the news that a settlement of the strike in England was in sight.

TAFT DELAYS COAL INQUIRY.

Conference with John Mitchell Indefinitely Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—President Taft postponed indefinitely to-day his proposed conference with John Mitchell regarding the coal situation. This announcement from the White House, unaccompanied by any reason for the change in plans, followed closely a conference between the President and Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, who saw the President shortly after his return from New England. Secretary Nagel and Dr. Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, are keeping in touch with developments in the situation.

While officials were extremely reticent as to the cause of the postponement of the conference with the labor leader which had been scheduled for Friday or Saturday, it was generally believed the President and Secretary feared that the activity of the Administration at this time might be premature and might complicate the situation.

It is understood the officials do not desire to participate while there is hope of the operators and miners reaching an agreement. The course of the Government at this stage is regarded as being surrounded with extreme delicacy and hasty action, it is feared, might precipitate a rebuff, especially in view of the fact that there is no statute under which the National Government might offer mediation.

The Erdman act provides for mediation in inter-State railroad labor disputes, and pending suggested action by Congress extending that law to other industries there is no law covering the situation in the coal fields.

CHICAGO, March 20.—John Mitchell left this afternoon for New York. Friends at labor headquarters said they did not think he had received notice from President Taft that the coal conference had been postponed.

MORE FATALITIES IN GERMANY.

Two Killed in Attacks by Strikers on Non-Strikers at Hagen.

BERLIN, March 20.—The termination of the strike in the Westphalian coal fields, where nearly 200,000 miners laid down their tools on March 11, was marked by two fatalities late last night in the course of attacks by strikers on the non-strikers working in the pits at Hagen. A third man was wounded, probably mortally.

In the Saar district the strikers have also gone back to work, but the miners in Upper Silesia are leaving the pits in increasing numbers.

NEEDS OF THE Y. W. H. A.

Supt. Berger Explains Them to the $200,000 Campaign Committee.

The campaign which the Young Women's Hebrew Association will undertake from April 11 to April 25 to raise the $200,000 still needed for the erection of a new dormitory and headquarters building, has attracted a great deal of attention. The committee in charge of the campaign has received a great many letters not only from persons who desire to aid in the project, but from those who convey information that the new building will serve a beneficial purpose. One such letter was given out by a member of the committee yesterday. It read:

> I note in THE NEW YORK TIMES that you are to manage a campaign to collect $200,000 in order to equip a Y. W. H. A. with dormitories, &c., for the working girl of moderate means.
>
> No doubt there is already a long waiting list, but may I ask that you place my sister Sarah on the list as being desirous of living in just such a home as you are planning to build?
>
> We are without father or mother, and sister is living with practical strangers. She is anxious to make friends, but is handicapped for the reason that she dislikes imposing upon this lady by having friends to visit her.
>
> Perhaps you can realize the situation, and whatever you may do for her in this matter will be greatly appreciated. Having no place for girls to call on her makes it rather lonesome for her. I live in a furnished room, and many times we spoke of having our own little flat, but my means are not large enough for such a purpose.

It is the purpose of the committee to group the rooms of the dormitory into what is to be known as a "Memorial Hall." It is hoped that philanthropically minded persons will be glad to contribute money to endow each of the rooms as a memorial, either of some event or of some relative. Over the door of each room so endowed the association would place a bronze tablet stating the object of the endowment.

Miss Sophia Berer, Superintendent of the Y. W. H. A., at Lexington Avenue and 100th Street, has written to the Campaign Committee a summary of the association's needs. Her letter states:

"As you are well aware our most urgent need is for a larger dormitory. Our auditorium is also wholly inadequate, for it has a seating capacity of only 250. As we have 300 children enrolled in our different classes you can readily realize the crowding necessary in order to accommodate them when we celebrate the different festivals and have our opening and closing exercises. On such occasions we have to exclude, of course, all guests. The auditorium is just as inadequate for entertainments for the senior girls and their friends. Time after time there has not even been standing room left.

"We also need a gymnasium, with a good floor for dancing. There are, of course, many girls who are attracted only to the social side of the association, and who are not in the least interested in our educational work. We need for these girls, besides a good floor, additional rooms for club meetings. Our club and class rooms are too small and altogether too few in number.

"We need a modern building with an adequate auditorium and dormitory, and with equipments for giving lessons in housekeeping and cooking, for which we have no facilities at present. For gymnasium work and athletics we need a good floor, swimming pool and roof garden."

A HOLE IN YOUR POCKET

SOME people seem to have a hole in their pocket through which their money slips. Such people need some plan to help them save. Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates furnish this plan and it provides for the saving of any sum from $10 a month up or for the investment of amounts as large as you wish.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital . . $ 4,375,000
Surplus(all earned) 10,625,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

A "GET-FROM-UNDER" OFFER

3,500 Soft Summer Shirts

Mercerized, Russian Corded Madras

Special $1.65 (4 for $6.50)

Regularly $2.00 and $2.50

Came a weaver with as fine a fabric as we have seen for many a season. It was a new weave—soft, mercerized with the lustre of silk, in white and colored grounds, jacquarded or with satin stripes and heavy Russian cords in colors.

We bought generously. Through a stupid blunder, the mill sent twice the quantity ordered. The blunder was not discovered until after the shirts had been cut. The weaver accepted the loss. The benefit we pass on to you—four shirts for $6.50 instead of $8.00 and $10.00.

1,200 SUITS OF

Tailored Lounging Pajamas

Regularly $3.50 At $1.95

Zephyr madras intended for last season's custom shirts. White grounds with heavy, Russian corded cluster stripes in contrasting colors. Military model; big pearl buttons. And $1.95 instead of $3.50.

The New Lion Madras Collar

2 for 25c.

Until the Lion made its debut, the Madras was a quarter collar. And the interesting phase of it is this: The Lion "two-for" is better in quality than many of the quarter straight Madras collars. Three distinctive white-on-white stripes. Quarter sizes with slip-on button hole.

William G. White

Conducting Seven Shops and a Shirt Factory

Cortlandt, near Church St. 42d St., west of 5th Ave. Wall St., cor. Broadway.
Broadway, cor. Leonard St. Broadway, cor. 26th St. Nassau, near Liberty St.
Factory—79 Orange St., Newark. 79 Orange St., Newark.

POINTS WAY TO AID BUSINESS

William Guggenheim Favors Commission to Apply Trust Law.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Freely admitting that there is unrest and discontent in this rich country where "the people have a right to demand a prosperity in which the humblest citizen should have a chance to share," William Guggenheim of the American Smelting Company to-day told the students of the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, that a solution of such conditions rested in a co-operation between big business and the Federal Government.

Mr. Guggenheim arrived in Philadelphia from New York shortly before noon, going at once to the university, where he was the guest of Provost Smith. He was accompanied by L. F. Rothschild, his brother-in-law; Fred Koswitz of Washington, who is the President of the Wharton Association, and H. A. Pryor of New York, Vice President of the association.

Mr. Guggenheim was disinclined to discuss politics. He said, however, that while Roosevelt was a man of undoubted genius, he would not do as an administrator now. Referring to the word "demagogue" used in his speech, he said any person who wished could apply it to himself—he did not intend to elucidate. After his address Mr. Guggenheim was entertained at luncheon in Houston Hall.

After giving his approval to plans of profit sharing between great corporations and their employes, in his address, Mr. Guggenheim indorsed the spirit of the Sherman anti-trust act, but added that a Government commission should be appointed to carry out its purposes. Such a commission, he said, should be akin to the Inter-State Commerce Commission in its regulation of railroads.

Mr. Guggenheim said in part:

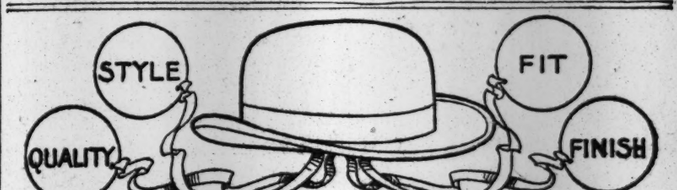
"Though requiring cautious use the Sherman anti-trust law is one of the best and most needed on our statute books. The law may occasion the loss of some economic advantages, for by preventing complete concentration of business effort the lowest cost of production may not at all times be realized; but wisely applied, it will preserve competition where necessary and more practically protect the ultimate consumer from being squeezed between the upper and lower millstones.

"Financiers and others in aiming to adjust differences between capital and labor are liable to forget that a large third party made up of the small trades people, salaried, and professional men, &c., have an interest in their disputes, for they, along with every one else, are the consumers.

"The elasticity of the Sherman anti-trust law permits its unreserved acceptance. Recognizing the rights of corporations, large or small, it merely stipulates that they must be regulated and conducted along reasonable and rational lines; but, it is unfortunate that the law was not at the time of its passage supplemented with a Government commission authorized to properly apply it. In this manner wise co-operation could have been encouraged, and the interests of all fairly and equitably dealt with; many recent financial abuses would likewise have been avoided. But the law stood on the statute books and met with occasional enforcement only.

"The more recent activities of the Government were as inopportune as unwise, and the hands of its officials were stayed last October only by the panicky conditions that resulted among investors in securities, and the commercial community in general.

"If a Government commission composed of business men were to be appointed intrusted with the wise and intelligent application of the Sherman anti-trust law, we would quickly solve the problems involved in what is called big business or enterprise, as well as the tariff.



Would you knowingly choose a "smart" hat of poor grade? Or a "good" hat of questionable style? Or would you prefer a stylish hat of unquestioned quality? If the last be your answer, choose a Young—the sure combination.

Spring Derby & Soft Hat Styles now ready—$3 & $4.

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MR. WARREN H. COLSON

has the honor to announce his purchase of probably the most beautiful general collection of Nineteenth Century Postage Stamps in America; the collection of

WILLIAM H. SUSSDORFF, Esq.

OF NEW YORK CITY

Wherever serious collectors may gather, the name of Sussdorff has become a synonym for all that is representative of the permanent and best in collecting.

Every piece in this wonderful collection is unused and in immaculate condition.

Mention of a handful of notable examples will serve to indicate the heights to which this collection has attained as an exponent of the highest ideals in Philately—that of single-minded devotion to the perfect and beautiful.

BB. COLUMBIA—1865, vertical pair 5c, rose, imperforate, unused.
HAWAII—1859, 1c, pale blue on bluish white paper, unused.
SAXONY—1850, 1-2 ngr., error of color, unused.
CANADA—1851, horizontal pair 12 pence, with sheet margin, unused.
NEWFOUNDLAND—1857, 1 shilling, scarlet, unused.
TUSCANY—1860, 3 lire, unused.

The Sussdorff collection is now offered for sale separately, and correspondence with serious collectors is invited. Personal interviews may be had by appointment.

WARREN H. COLSON

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London Daily Chronicle Tells How It Guarded the Amundsen Story from Theft.

WANTS QUESTION SETTLED

Says England as Well as America Is Interested—Quotes This Newspaper's Editorials.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, March 21.—The Daily Chronicle prints an editorial article in which it says:

"A serious attempt is at last being made to settle once and for all the question of newspaper copyright in America.

"As we stated in our issue of March 12, THE NEW YORK TIMES, which held the American copyright in Capt. Amundsen's story published in The Chronicle, is bringing an action against The New York American for breach of copyright.

"The facts of the case are not a little remarkable. The whole of the matter was cabled solely to The Daily Chronicle. Capt. Amundsen refused to say a word to newspaper representatives about his expedition until his story had been published in our columns. He not only bound his officers and crew to the strictest secrecy, but he stopped all leave and refused to allow any one on board the Fram.

"The precautions were effective, and the only authentic information was that cabled direct to us and by us sent to those journals which had acquired the rights, among them being THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"As an additional safeguard, the hour of publication of The Daily Chronicle was delayed in order to secure that no copy of the issue might get into the hands of any except those entitled to use Capt. Amundsen's cables and to give the latter ample time for transmitting the matter to their journals. No copy of our issue could be obtained by legitimate methods before the hour fixed.

"Yet, in the face of this, The New York American printed as from its 'special correspondent in Hobart,' Capt. Amundsen's detailed message to us."

The Daily Chronicle quotes THE NEW YORK TIMES's editorial article regarding the matter, and concludes:

"The case is now before the American courts, and the issue will be awaited with interest here as well as in America."

THE FRAM LEAVES HOBART.

Capt. Amundsen's Famous Vessel Begins Voyage to Buenos Aires.

HOBART, Tasmania, March 20.—The Fram, the famous arctic and antarctic exploring ship in which Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, recently made the voyage to the south on his successful journey to the south pole, sailed to-day for Buenos Aires.

MANUSCRIPTS AT SOTHEBY'S.

Sale of the Third Portion of the Butler Library Is Completed.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 20.—The sale of the third portion of the extensive library of the late Charles Butler was concluded to-day at Sotheby's, the lot sold to-day including several important items.

Saint Pierre's "Paul et Virginie," published in Paris in 1806 and containing six pages of the original manuscript as an insert, went for $1,950.

A three-volume edition of Voltaire's "Romans et Contes," with numerous fine plates, was sold for $640.

A fourteenth century English missal, a decorated manuscript on vellum, went for $300.

A "Psalter of King David," with six fine, historiated, richly illuminated, initial miniatures, was sold for $355. As there are no distinctive English saints in the Litany, it is thought that this well-preserved manuscript may have been executed in the north of France.

An English psalter of the late fourteenth century went for $700. It formerly belonged to William Morris. Every page is elaborately illuminated.

The total receipts of the thirteen days of the third section of the Butler library amount to $87,715.

NAVY HAS A CHINA SQUADRON.

Asiatic Fleets Are Merged, with Admiral Nicholson in Command.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The second and third divisions of the United States Asiatic Fleet have been temporarily combined under the title "China Squadron, Asiatic Fleet," under orders to-day issued at the Navy Department.

This squadron will be in command of Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, who will succeed Rear Admiral Murdock as commander in chief of the fleet when conditions are settled in China. The purpose of the merger is to give Admiral Nicholson a command pending Admiral Murdock's relief.

The cruiser Rainbow will be the China squadron's flagship.

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ALL Scotch
and ALL
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FINE DOLLS
Outfits, Shoes, Stockings, Novelties, etc. Heads, Wigs, Limbs, Elastic, Eyes.
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84 W. 31st St., near 5th Ave.

DAUGHTER TO PRINCE VICTOR.

Child Born on French Soil, Though In Brussels.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, March 20.—Princess Victor Napoleon, daughter of the late King of the Belgians and wife of the Pretender to the French Imperial Throne, gave birth this evening to a daughter.

Bags of earth had been brought from France to the Brussels residence of the exiled Prince so that the child might be born on French soil.

An heir had been hoped for to obtain the political inheritance, and it was even asserted that the Empress Eugénie would in that case settle a large fortune on Prince Victor Napoleon's child to help him support the imperialist cause.

Princess Victor Napoleon, although a Belgian, certainly shares with her husband the dream of a Napoleonic restoration, and has accepted the Presidency of the French Bonapartist Ladies' Association.

Princess Clémentine and Prince Victor Napoleon were married on Nov. 14, 1910. They had been in love for years, but the Princess's father, the late King Leopold of the Belgians, kept them apart. King Leopold died on Dec. 23, 1909, and the marriage took place as soon after that event as was considered fitting.

"BAD AMERICAN IMITATION."

Remark in London Times the Basis for a Theatrical Libel Suit.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 20.—A two-line theatrical notice was the basis for a libel suit against The Times that was heard to-day. The plaintiff was Harriet Day, professionally known as O'Hanna San, who, The Times said, "In a vision of Japan shows us not Japan, but a bad, American imitation."

Mr. Justice Darling asked if the two lines complained of were all that appeared.

The plaintiff's counsel said, "Yes, it appeared among some theatrical paragraphs."

Justice Darling—Is it the complaint that there ought to have been more?

Counsel—"Bad American imitation" suggested something shoddy.

Justice Darling—I don't think I can allow that to pass. There is such a thing as the country of nations. Americans are cousins of ours.

Counsel argued that Mr. Sargent might paint a picture and The Times call it a "bad German imitation." The artist, he said, could not survive it.

Justice Darling—Who couldn't? Mr. Sargent?

ROW OVER CHINESE LOANS.

Four-Power Group Threatens to Cancel All Its Arrangements.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, March 21.—The Daily Telegraph's Peking correspondent says:

"The imbroglio caused by the foreign loan affair has become more serious. The four-power group — Great Britain, France, the United States, and Germany—now threatens to cancel all its provisional arrangements regarding weekly advances to the Peking Government unless the Russo-Belgian £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) loan is canceled.

"The Chinese on their side claim that the four-power group introduced damaging and oppressive conditions after formal arrangements had been arrived at, and that therefore, in self-defense, they sought accommodation elsewhere.

"It is understood that most of the loan, though nominally Belgian, is being advanced by a well-known London house having great Eastern interests."

CHINA QUIETING DOWN.

Republican Troops Paid — Prompt Recognition of Republic Hoped For.

NANKING, March 20.—The Republican troops have received two months' wages, and everything is now quiet south of the Yang-Tse.

Premier Tang Shao-Yi is expected here soon, and the announcement is made by the Cabinet of the removal of the various departments and the Assembly to Peking next week.

Prompt recognition by the powers is hoped for. The officials fear any delay in such recognition, which delay is being urged in some quarters with the object of preventing the establishment of an effective united Government. They point out that in such a union lies the only hope of maintaning China's integrity.

SAYS WALL STREET RULES OUR FINANCES

No Other Country's Economic Life So Dominated, Declares Baron Reibnitz.

SEES CURRENCY 1916 ISSUE

Presidential Election Will Then Turn on Establishing a Central Bank, He Predicts.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 20. — Baron Kurt von Reibnitz of the Prussian Ministry of Commerce, who arrives in Washington in April to join the German Embassy for a year's investigation of American economic conditions, is about to publish a striking volume dealing with the "History, Constitution, and Economic Importance of the New York Stock Exchange."

Baron Reibnitz lived for several months in America last year gathering material for the book, an advance copy of which was placed in the hands of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day.

An interesting conclusion at which the Baron arrives is that the American public concern for currency reform is increasing at such bounds that it is highly probable that the Presidential election of 1916 will revolve mainly around the question of establishing a central bank.

He attributes the dominating influence that Wall Street now wields over the Stock Exchanges of Europe to the enormous amount of European capital invested in American securities, which he estimates at several billion dollars.

It is Baron Reibnitz's opinion that the economic life of no country in the world has been brought under Stock Exchange dominance to the extent that the United States has. To that fact he attributes the colossal corporate expansion of the country in the last twenty years. The system is largely supported, he thinks, by the speculative passion which permeates the Nation.

"It is not only frequently cheap call money," says Baron Reibnitz, "which induces the American to speculate. It is the inclination that is in his blood, the result of his three most conspicuous characteristics—optimism, daring, and a sense of quantity."

The author warmly praises the American unconquerable ambition in the domain of trade, commerce, and finance, and his pride in "dying in harness."

"If the pursuit of his object does not contain sharp curves," says the Baron, "he devises them artificially in order to satisfy his nervous, restless temperament."

BONE GRAFTING A SUCCESS.

Paris Surgeon Replaced Elbow Joint with Part of a Foot.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 20.—Dr. Tuffier, one of the most prominent surgeons in Paris, reports two cases of successful bone-grafting in a communication to the Academy of Medicine. Two of the operations were performed more than a year ago, and as the subjects are in perfect health there can no longer be any doubt of the success of the experiment.

Dr. Tuffier says he was called upon to treat the arm of a young man whose elbow joint was affected by ankylosis. The joint had been removed as the entire arm was paralyzed. The bone of another patient, a woman, whose foot had been amputated, was used to replace the missing bone. Dr. Tuffier exhibited radiographic views showing the arm and the joint, now perfectly healed. The young man after thirteen months is now able to use his arm.

The second case is that of a young man whose elbow had been destroyed by tuberculosis. In this case Dr. Tuffier grafted cartilage which had been preserved for five days from an operation on the leg of another person. This operation was carried out fourteen months ago, and was a perfect success.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHE.
LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy removes cause. Call for full name. Look for signature. E. W. GROVE. 25c —Adv.

FRENCH BANDITS AGAIN BUSY.

Watchman at a Station Killed—Leaders of Gang Still at Large.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 20.—Two more desperate crimes were attempted last night by armed bandits.

In one case the criminals were surprised while trying to steal a motor car from a garage at a château near Versailles. After an exchange of revolver shots they fled without the car. In the second case armed burglars broke into the railway station at Marcelcave, near Amiens, killed the night watchman with an axe, and attempted to open the safe.

The attempt to steal a motor car closely resembles the attempt to break into a lawyer's house at Pontoise, and the crime is attributed to the Bonnot and Garnier gang. The owner's chauffeur was fired at by the bandits, and in reply emptied the six chambers of his revolver, but without result.

In connection with the different crimes with which the "Bands de la Rue Ordener" is credited, the police now hold ten prisoners in custody. The three most notorious, however, are still wanted—Carouy and Bonnot, who are the leaders, and Garnier, their chief associate.

WINS AT COST OF $10,000.

Col. Winslow Is Not Enamored of English Legal Methods.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 20.—Col. Sam Winslow, head of the Winslow Skate Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., who has been here for several weeks in connection with litigation in the Chancery Division resulting from the recent roller-skating boom here, will sail in the Mauretania on Saturday, having won his suit, which had been dragging on for the last two years.

It was sought by Frederick Arthur Wilkins to have the court declare that a partnership existed between him and Col. Winslow from April, 1908, for the purpose of carrying on roller-skating rinks, and that Col. Winslow and his company were responsible for two-thirds of the losses of the venture, which amounted to a large sum.

After hearing the plaintiff's opening and without calling on Col. Winslow or his counsel, Mr. Justice Joyce dismissed the case with costs, saying: "It was a perfectly hopeless case from the beginning."

Col. Winslow, while pleased with the result, which he naturally expected, is not much enamored of English law, which permits any one to bring an action against a foreigner without the prospect of the latter ever getting a penny of his costs back should he prove successful, while the foreigner is compelled to put up security for the costs in order to defend the action.

In the present instance Col. Winslow's costs amount to $10,000.

SIX MONTHS FOR SUFFRAGIST.

Ellen Pitfield, Who Tried to Burn General Post Office, Sentenced.

LONDON, March 20.—Ellen Pitfield, the suffragette who attempted to set fire to the General Post Office here on the evening of March 3 by throwing a bundle of paper saturated with petroleum into the building, was sentenced to-day at the Old Bailey to six months' imprisonment in the Second Division.

The sentence means that the woman will have many privileges which are not granted to ordinary prisoners. The Judge explained that her sentence would have been more severe except for the fact that she was in ill-health.

SOCIETY WOMEN ON TREASURE HUNT

Two Well-Known Englishwomen to Search for Pirates' Buried Millions.

HAVE OBTAINED CONCESSION

And Have Chartered a Yacht—Supposed Hoard Is in a Southern Pacific Island.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 20.—The Evening News vouches for the authenticity of the statement that two women, both well-known in London society, will leave England next month to search for hidden treasure in an island of the Southern Pacific.

They have chartered a 200-ton yacht from a well-known yachtsman, who will probably participate in the search. The treasure is said to amount to millions, and to have been buried by pirates. Records of the affair, it is added, are in the British Museum.

The two women visited the island last year and spent five weeks there accompanied by a representative of the Government to which the island belongs. The investigation that followed was satisfactory and the two principals returned to the mainland and obtained an interview with the President of the country which owns the "treasure island." He granted a concession, giving leave to remove any treasure found.

By the terms of the agreement the Government claims one-third of the treasure. The agreement was duly witnessed by the British representative in the country in question.

KINGS' LETTERS TO BE SOLD.

Other Interesting Autographs Soon to be Dispersed in London.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 20. — One of the most interesting collections of autograph letters and historical documents which has ever appeared in an auction room will be sold at Sotheby's on April 25.

The collection, which is the property of C. J. Toovery, includes holograph letters of Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., James II., Oliver Cromwell, Marlborough, Nelson, Wellington, and the Earl of Strafford, and documents and letters signed by Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Mary Queen of Scots, and Cardinal Wolsey. Byron, Dryden, Nelson, and other celebrities are also represented by important autographs.

It will be recalled that Mr. Toovery sold his choice collection of first-printed editions of the classics some years ago to J. Pierpont Morgan.

BRITAIN'S BIGGEST WARSHIP.

27,000-Ton Dreadnought Cruiser Queen Mary Launched.

LONDON, March 20.—The Queen Mary, Great Britain's twenty-fifth Dreadnought, was launched to-day at Jarrow in the presence of thousands of spectators.

The new battle cruiser is of the same type as the cruiser Lion, which was launched in August, 1910, but she has greater displacement and horse power, which are given as 27,000 tons and 75,000 indicated horse power respectively.

The Queen Mary is the largest warship yet built in Great Britain. Her total cost will amount to $10,305,320.

KAISER FLATTERS FRENCH.

Very Agreeable to Guests and Artists at Cambon's Dinner.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 20.—According to the Berlin correspondents of French newspapers, the Kaiser made himself particularly agreeable to M. Cambon's French guests at the dinner of the French Embassy, when politics were banned entirely to twenty French artists engaged to perform after the dinner. The Emperor was especially charming.

Jeanne Provost who, until her resignation the other day, was one of the handsomest and most talented artists at the Comedié Francaise, said to The Journal correspondent:

"The Emperor is a delightful conversationalist. When I mentioned the difficulties of a little play, 'un Caprice,' which we had just performed, the Emperor exclaimed: 'Is there anything too delicate for the French?'

"During the conversation the Emperor talked of Coquelin in terms of warm affection. He recited to me M. Rostand's hymn to the sun in 'Chantecler,' and said: 'What a pity it could not have been translated into the German language.'"

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Star Chamber methods play no part in the conduct of our business.

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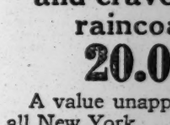

OFFICE FURNITURE
Quality that DEFIES comparison; prices that WELCOME it.
FRANKLIN OFFICE FURNITURE CO.
48 E. 20th St. (bet. B'way & 4th Av.)

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

Special Underpricing of nearly 1500 Spring Coats

Included are staple dressy coats, smart business coats and many coats particularly suitable for Spring and Summer motoring. The special pricing is resulting from broken lots, price concessions on fabric purchases and materially lessened profits, that a wider knowledge of the worthiness and general superiority of Smith Gray & Co. clothes be disseminated and a consequent greater distribution be ensured.

18.00 to 22.50 Spring Coats 12.50
These are broken sizes in smart mixtures.

20.00 & 22.50 Spring Coats 15.50
Black, Oxford and correct new shades—excellent garments; a standard of value at the indicated figures.

25.00 Silk Lined Spring Coats 18.50
Black, Oxford and correct new shades.

Spring Coats Silk lined to edge and cravenette raincoats 20.00
A value unapproached in all New York.

22.50 English Weave Blue Serge Suits . . . 15.00
These are the only practically shine-proof serges woven. They will hold their rich lustre longer and give better service than any serge ever sold at 22.50. To be had in English and Fifth Avenue models, sizes from 32 to 50.

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs
Your Charge Account Is Solicited.

Smith Gray & Co.
Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.
Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

The fixed policy of this establishment —*Women's and Misses' Apparel of the highest standard at sensible prices* —was never more apparent than now.

Smart Morning and Afternoon Frocks
Of taffeta in plain and pin-striped effects so much in vogue this Spring; also in effective combinations of voile and taffeta and foulards—original models and adaptations representing the *most advanced ideas* of Jeanne Lanvin, Bechoff-David, Francis, and other leading Parisian costumers— *$32, $35, $42, $45, $48*

Charming Tailor-made Suits in a wonderful range of Paris styles, in fabrics and shades of the season—models that have no counterpart in this country for style and value— *$45, $50, $55, $65*
For Small Women and Misses— *$25, $28, $35*

Coats for motoring, etc.— *$35, $45, $55*
For Small Women and Misses— *$25, $29, $35*

Dress Hats in newest Parisian effects, very exceptional values— *$22, $25, $30, $35*

Walking Hats—English Sailors, Turbans, etc., many trimmed with new lyre and pheasant tails, including the new Reboux Sailor— *$15, $18, $20*

Fashionable Blouses—High and low neck, of voile, batiste, etc.— *$7.50, $10, $15*
Of chiffon and laces—*$15, $25, $38.50, $45, $55*

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

Men's Belted Topcoats in Blue and Brown at $20

The distinct innovation of a season that will be distinctive for the large variety and diversity of new and unusual overcoat models.

A four-button model, with lapels that roll softly and gracefully to the second button, close conforming shoulders, somewhat narrow split sleeves, patch pockets, and the smartest and trimmest of backs drawn in at the waist by a plain buttonless belt.

A beautiful model, made of soft silky velour finished cheviot, in a deep, rich golden brown and a dark lustrous blue—unlined save for a small silk yoke and sleeve linings.

Distinctive in model and make, but more than distinctive in price—not $25, but $20—Another Brill Twenty triumph.

Spring Suits Are Now Ready—Of Course.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY, at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th STREET, at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

"The Big Store"
TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.
Hats Trimmed Free

Share Our Profits to the Extent of 5 Per Cent.
By Collecting Z.N. Green Trading Stamps Which Are Given Free With Purchases Made Here
We also make it easy for you to open a charge account, and Greenhut, Siegel, Cooper & Co., Bankers, offer excellent banking facilities and allow 4 per cent. per annum on money deposited.

Today's Big Sales
A Handful of the Most Important Ones

MAIN BUILDING—*Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, Etc.*
WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS—values up to $35, at $16.50 and $25.
SUCCESSFUL SPRING-OPENING SALE-EXHIBIT OF "FOOT-MOULD" SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS, remarkably low-priced at $7.50.
SENSATIONAL VALUES IN MEN'S SPRING SUITS—values $15 to $22, at $10.
WOMEN'S NET AND BATISTE COATEE BLOUSES, at $1.
$1 to $2 C-B A LA SPIRITE CORSETS, at 75c.
50 PULLMAN BABY CARRIAGES—many at about half price.
A SPECIAL OFFER OF GARWOOD PIANOS.

GREENHUT BUILDING—*"Everything for the Home"*
EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF DINNER CHINA—BOTH IN VARIETY AND MONEY-SAVINGS. IDEAL SETS FOR SUMMER COTTAGE OR BUNGALOW.
10,000 PIECES OF FINE AMERICAN PORCELAIN TABLE WARE—at 5c to 39c each.
NOTEWORTHY SPRING SALE OF STANDARD REFRIGERATORS—WORLD-FAMOUS MAKES AT BIG MONEY-SAVINGS.
$3.10 "WEAR EVER" ALUMINUM TEA KETTLES, at $2.60.
SCREENS AND SCREEN DOORS—at wonderfully low prices.

$30,000 to Charity
WE give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies and churches shall receive this money. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO VOTE.

Double Z.N. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

COFFYN, THE AVIATOR, BADLY HURT IN AUTO

Falls from Central Park Bridge When Machine Skids—Injury May Be Mortal.

WIFE BRAVE AT HIS BEDSIDE

Calls with Wilbur Wright at Hospital ---Land's Dangers Worse Than Air's, They Agree—E. L. Harvey Hurt.

Frank Coffyn, the aviator, who has successfully braved the air lanes over the lower Manhattan skyscrapers and made many daring flights above the bay, was seriously, if not mortally, hurt in an automobile accident in Central Park yesterday.

Edwin L. Harvey, Secretary to Water Commissioner Thompson; Albert S. Levino, Mr. Coffyn's manager, and Paul Zuelich, the chauffeur, were the other occupants of the car, which belonged to the city and was attached to the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity. Both Mr. Harvey and Mr. Levino were thrown out with Mr. Coffyn, the former sustaining painful injuries and the latter escaping with a few slight bruises.

Mr. Coffyn and Mr. Harvey were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it was announced that the aviator was suffering from a severe blow over the right eye, a possible fracture at the base of the skull, and severe bruises on his head and right leg. Mr. Harvey's injuries, it was said, consisted of a broken rib and a broken left wrist and ankle.

Both were unconscious when policemen from the Arsenal Station reached them. Mr. Harvey regained consciousness after a few minutes and a little later Mr. Coffyn was able to recognize those about him. They fell a distance of 20 feet from a bridge known as Bridge 3 on the East Drive of the Park to a cement-covered path leading from the Park Arsenal to the Mall.

The automobile was the third of three attached to the Water Department bound for the Croton watershed, where Commissioner Thompson was planning to spend the day in opening some large dams. In the first automobile was the Water Commissioner and his mother, and in the second were moving picture operators and their machines.

Car Caught on Lamp Post.

The third car began to skid on the the Eastern Driveway as a slight curve was reached just south of Bridge 3. The front wheels slipped more and more toward the railing at the edge of the bridge. Near the centre of the bridge a front wheel jammed against the iron fence and suddenly stopped, the automobile turning in a complete circle, its rear wheels slipping over the asphalt until they brought up against the iron fence, the machine facing south. The front wheels shot through the fence, tearing loose a mud guard, while the front axle perched on top of a lamp post.

Zuelich was thrown on top of the lamp post just as the machine struck it. He was not hurt and was able to slide down the post to safety. The automobile, striking an iron rim above the lamp post's glass globe, rested there without breaking the globe, although it gave the post a decided list to the east. Mr. Levino, who was seated with the chauffeur, jumped out before the front wheels went through the fence. Mr. Coffyn and Mr. Harvey, riding in the tonneau, were thrown forward over the chauffeur's seat and fell to the pavement on the path below.

"They're dead, they're dead!" the chauffeur called out as he caught sight of the two men after sliding down the lamp post. Joseph O'Leary, a Central Park laborer, was at work on the pathway. One man struck close beside him and then came the other, landing nearly on top of the first, and knocking the broom from O'Leary's hands. An iron fence post and sections of iron fence fell all about O'Leary. He was too excited to understand what was happening, but when he looked up and saw the automobile projecting far out over the bridge's edge he ran to the Arsenal Station. The entire police platoon rushed to the scene.

Other Accidents at Same Spot.

The iron fence which was demolished had already stopped three skidding automobiles within two weeks. Assistant Supt. Roach of the Park Department said, and two of these had damaged it so badly that a new fence was being put in place when yesterday's accident occurred. The cause of the accidents was the condition of the driveway, which two months ago was resurfaced, as an experiment, with a new asphalt mixture. The asphalt was laid on a sharp curve toward a high centre, and as the driveway itself curves in approaching the bridge, there is a constant tendency for automobiles to skid off the roadway. The asphalt has proved to be very hard and slippery, especially since the heavy automobile traffic begin to leave a permanent coating of oil on its surface.

Zuelich declared he was running the automobile at moderate speed, and turned off the power the minute he felt the front wheels skidding. He said he tried his best to make the machine climb back to the centre of the road, but it refused utterly to answer to the wheel.

"I called out to Levino, who was seated beside me, to jump," he added, "and saw him do so. I applied the brake, but that did no good on the slippery asphalt."

Mrs. Coffyn and Kingsland Coffyn, the seven-year-old son of the aviator, arrived at the hospital a short time after Mr. Coffyn's injuries had been dressed.

Mrs. Coffyn Brave Under Shock.

Wilbur Wright, who had come from the Hotel Manhattan to the home of Mr. Coffyn upon hearing of the accident, accompanied Mrs. Coffyn to the hospital and returned with her to her home. Both bravely tried to make light of the aviator's injuries to give him courage.

"And just think, Frank," said Mrs. Coffyn, trying hard to smile at her husband, "you took me out to fly around Mr. Wright's lady love out there in the bay. And they say she is the only lady Mr. Wright ever loved. Well, I did so want to pin a posy on her gown out there. And it was so inspiring to see her smiling down on Wall Street and all the skyscrapers where the big-headed people are. I always said I was afraid you would get big headed, but I never thought you'd get so big headed as this."

Mr. Coffyn's head was much swelled from the blow over his left eye. He was suffering somewhat from nasal hemorrhages, but was perfectly conscious, and tried to smile back at his visitors.

"We always said, Wilbur," he remarked to his old teacher, "that there was nothing up aloft worse than the dangers of the land."

"That's right," Mr. Wright said, "all our troubles, nearly, come from the ground, and not the air."

The surgeons told Mrs. Coffyn her husband's injuries were not serious, although painful, and she was sent home much comforted. But they confided to Mr. Wright that they were much puzzled to account for the nasal hemorrhages, which persisted in spite of efforts to stop them, and that these might originate from a fracture at the base of Mr. Coffyn's skull.

Late last night Dr. Elsworth Elliott, chief surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, gave out this bulletin:

It cannot yet be told whether there is a fracture of Mr. Coffyn's skull, or concussion of the brain. Mr. Coffyn's pulse is normal, and he is resting more comfortably. Mr. Harvey's injuries are more painful than serious. There is no sign of internal injury, or any injury to his skull. A broken rib, a broken ankle, and a broken wrist, are all the injuries we have found.

While several efforts were made to reach Commissioner Thompson by telephone in order to notify him of the accident, it was not until his return at night that he learned why his Secretary had not arrived at the watershed.

He Never Felt Safe in Autos Here.

Coffyn, in a letter to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES published March 15, had this to say of automobile dangers:

"My hydro-aeroplane is, in my opinion, a far safer machine than the average New York taxicab. Certainly I feel that I take far fewer chances in it than I do when I ride through New York's crowded streets in a taxicab whose chauffeur is trying to take me to my destination as quickly as possible, regardless of decent precautions for my own or pedestrians' safety.

"Aeroplaning, particularly in this country, has received several black eyes because of the carelessness, amounting almost to criminal recklessness, of some airmen and some aeroplane builders. Imperfect machines there are, of course, just as there are badly built automobiles. Chauffeurs who try to take sixty-mile-an-hour automobiles around street corners at that speed find imitators among the airmen. You will find such antics more or less common with every kind of vehicle, born, probably, in the familiarity which breeds contempt for the factor of safety."

Auto from Which Coffyn Was Thrown in Central Park

EXPLOSION IN MINE KILLS 40, ENTOMBS 78

Men Imprisoned by Coal Disaster at McCurtain, Okla., Are Given Up for Dead.

SMOKE HAMPERS RESCUE

Government Experts Lead in Search to Save Workmen—Volunteers Are Forced to Retire.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 20.—Forty miners are known to have been killed as the result of an explosion in Mine 2 of the Sans Bois Coal Company at McCurtain, Okla., thirty-seven miles west of here, to-day, and hope that seventy-eight others entombed in the mine are alive has been practically abandoned. Thirteen miners escaped after the explosion, but several are so badly injured it is believed they will die.

A systematic search of the wrecked mine began to-night under the direction of Government experts, and up to 9 o'clock five bodies had been recovered and thirty-five others found. At that hour the rescuers had reached the eleventh level, but here their progress was retarded by a mass of coal, earth, and twisted timbers.

The explosion occurred on the ninth level shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. According to an official statement from the offices of the Fort Smith & Western Railway Company, owners of the property, about 100 men were working in the mine. Whether gas or coal dust caused the explosion has not been determined.

Eight of the men who escaped were at work in the mule stables and made their way to the surface through the passage used for the cars. The first party of volunteers to enter the mine at noon found five men badly injured in a wrecked entry. Three of these probably will die.

After their first survey of the wrecked mine the Government experts expressed the opinion to-night that all of the men imprisoned are dead and seventy-five coffins were ordered shipped to the grief-stricken mining camp.

Mayor Bourland of Fort Smith has issued an appeal for aid for the families of the victims.

A special train left from this city carrying nurses and doctors.

Men on duty in the shaft house ran from that structure when the noise of the explosion came to their ears as a muffled roar, soon followed by puffs of smoke from the mouth of the shaft. The alarm spread quickly, and for a time wild confusion reigned. Volunteers were called for to enter the shaft. Dozens stepped forward. A party was selected and had been lowered only a short distance into the shaft when the thickening smoke warned them that a fierce fire was in progress below. They were forced to return to the surface because of the deadly fumes.

Within half an hour after the explosion dense clouds of sickening black smoke were pouring from the mouth of the mine. An order was issued forbidding any one to approach the mine. When news of this order spread the crowds in the vicinity of the mine, already grief-stricken, succumbed to wild manifestations of grief. Here and there were to be seen groups of aged mothers, kneeling in the street and praying with tremulous voices for husbands or sons. Young wives wept aloud, clung to each other in despair, some finally to sink thoroughly exhausted to the street, moaning or frantically gasping out the names of loved ones, for whom little hope is now entertained.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Mine rescue car 4 of the Bureau of Mines, at Ottumwa, Iowa, was ordered to-day to proceed to the McCurtain mine, where its crew will assist in the work of rescue. The journey will require thirty-six hours. The car is in charge of S. C. Stevenson, mining engineer.

Leather Mill Destroyed by Fire.

MILTON, N. H., March 20.—Fire early to-day destroyed the big mill of the Milton Leather Board Company and caused a loss that will reach $100,000 partly covered by insurance. Fifty employes of the company were thrown out of work by the fire.

The President of the company owning the mill is Frank S. Dawson of Milton, and Seth F. Dawson of Lawrence, Mass., is Treasurer.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

For one nominal fee we store your furs and insure you against damage to them by moths, fire or burglary.

ONE MOTH CAN DESTROY FURS WORTH HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

We repair and remodel furs to conform with the new 1912 Fall styles. When the repairing costs $25.00 no charge for storage.

Ring up Greeley 6100 or send us a postal. We will collect your furs, clean them (if moths are there already we get them out) and store them till required in the Fall.

It is safe now to leave off your furs, but it is not safe to hang them in your wardrobe. When you send them to us they go into an atmosphere of 28 to 32 Fahr., in which moths cannot exist.

Trimmed Millinery

Tailored and Semi-Dress Hats

Every new idea conceived in Paris for this Spring season represented in over 1000 tailored and semi-dress hats on display on our Main Floor Balcony or in our Second Floor Millinery Parlors.

These Hats combine exceptional style with exclusiveness and lowest-in-the-city prices.

Revillon Frères

FOUNDED 1723

Protect Your Furs

Proper care of furs means more than simply placing them in a cold room and keeping moths out.

Furs should be thoroughly cleaned by competent furriers before they are placed in storage.

Our storage service offers skilled inspection and handling, reliable insurance and ***prompt collections and deliveries.***

Repairs ordered when furs are placed in storage are executed at the minimum expense.

Call 3761 Greeley.

Nineteen West 34th Street, New York

PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

B. Altman & Co.

ARE SHOWING THE LATEST SPRING STYLES IN WOMEN'S AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES AND TAILOR-MADE SUITS AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

REBEL SUPPLIES CUT OFF FROM JUAREZ

We Deal Orozco a Vital Blow by Closing Port—Forces May Face Starvation.

AIM TO EXPEL PLOTTERS

Root Adds Amendment to Immigration Bill for Deporting Mexican Conspirators on Our Soil.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Tex., March 20.—Gen. Orozco and his rebel army have been struck a more vital blow by the United States Treasury Department than by the Federals in the Northern war zone. By order of Secretary MacVeagh, the port of Juarez was closed at 4 o'clock today to all exportations of foodstuffs, provisions of all kinds and clothing intended for the rebel army in Chihuahua. As Juarez is the only port of entry for the rebel army, this order means that they are shut off from their source of supplies. Juarez becomes valueless as a strategic point, and the rebels under Orozco are in danger of starving. The crops in the State of Chihuahua have been a failure this year and there are no supplies for men or horses stored.

As soon as the meagre provisions at Chihuahua City are exhausted Orozco will face the great problem of feeding the army in the field with no commissary organization, no funds, and no source of supply. With the Federals at Torreon and the port of Juarez closed to them, the rebels must fight and take the Federal town or starve themselves into submission.

Four Americans, James McKay, Allen L. Rogers, John Thomas, and James Costa, were placed under arrest by United States soldiers here this morning by order of Capt. Robert Whitfield, in command of the patrol on that part of the border. The men were apprehended while trying to cross to Mexico on a street car. When searched each had a canvas sack next to the skin, in which was concealed quantities of ammunition. Their vests were suspended by straps from the shoulders, enabling them to carry 500 rounds of ammunition at each trip. There is an organized band of these blockade runners taking arms across to Mexico for the rebel army, and the United States officers have given orders to make a thorough search of passengers to Mexico.

A number of Mexican women are in the employ of the border runners, and are constantly at work trying to get supplies and ammunition across. The shipment of arms has been stopped by the heavy patrol along the border, but ammunition smuggling continues. The arrest of the four men was the first to be made here after the President's proclamation was issued, and will be the beginning of a strenuous effort to break up the border smuggling bands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Senator Root introduced an amendment to the pending General Immigration bill to-day, aimed to permit the expulsion from this country of aliens conspiring for the overthrow of the Government of Mexico. This purpose is effected in general language providing for the deportation of "any alien who shall take advantage of his residence in the United States to conspire with others for the violent overthrow of a foreign Government recognized by the United States."

Mr. Root's amendment is made more effective in regard to Mexico by other provisions already in this section of the bill, leaving it discretionary with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to deport the offending aliens either to the country of which they are citizens or to the country from which they embarked. As many Mexican conspirators come to the United States from European ports, cases might arise when it would be considered inexpedient to send the conspirators to Mexico, and deportation could then be made to the European country.

The Administration, which Mr. Root has represented in the Senate during the Mexican troubles, has keenly resented its inability to nip in the bud the many conspiracies hatched in this country both against the old Diaz regime and the Madero Government. But the law only allowed punishment for violation of neutrality laws, that is, for some overt act. Gen. Reyes was indicted on that count, but deportation was not provided for, and when he was released on bail he at once proceeded to cross the border and foment trouble until captured by Federal troops.

Unless some arrangement is made soon to permit the shipment of explosives into Mexico large mining industries will probably be compelled to suspend operations.

Col. E. Z. Steever, commanding the Fourth United States Cavalry, reported to the War Department that 90,000 pounds of dynamite, consigned to commercial organizations in Mexico, is being held at El Paso, Texas, in compliance with President Taft's proclamation prohibiting explosive material of all kinds from being taken across the border.

Col. Steever's action in holding up the dynamite has been approved. Nothwithstanding representations that it was destined to mines and smelters and that employes might be thrown out of work and diverted into the rebel forces, it was stated that no exception would be made to President Taft's proclamation. Officials feared that the dynamite would be seized by rebels and used to blow up bridges.

An army officer who returned from Panama to-day by way of Vera Cruz and Mexico City, reported to the general staff that the situation there was not serious as made to appear.

Many Americans are coming to Tampico for safety. The Federal garrison at San Blas in the territory of Tepic mutinied on March 19 in favor of Orozco.

TAXI ROBBER SENTENCED.

Montani Smiles as He Leaves Court and His Counsel Promises a Sensation.

Geno Montani, the chauffeur who drove the taxicab in which the two East River Bank messengers were assaulted and robbed of $25,000 on Feb. 15, and who was convicted of robbery in the first degree, was sentenced yesterday to not less than ten nor more than eighteen years and two months in Sing Sing Prison by Justice Seabury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Montani was smiling when arraigned for sentence, and he was still smiling when taken back to the Tombs.

His counsel, ex-Judge Roesch, previously had moved that the jury's verdict be set aside, first on the ground that it was contrary to the evidence, and second because the witnesses against him had themselves pleaded guilty after testifying. His motion was overruled.

Later Mr. Roesch told reporters that he had received some evidence of a very startling character which he will have made out in affidavit form, and which, if found to be true, will result in a sensation as great as the robbery itself. He also said that there would be some very startling developments if the police arrest "Dutch" Keller and the Unknown.

$1,600,000 FOR NEW ROADS.

96 Miles of Highways to be Recommended for Queens.

The special commission appointed by the Board of Estimate to determine how badly Queens County needs new roads and whether the City of New York, instead of Queens County, should pay for these roads, will make its report to the Board of Estimate to-day, and it is said that it will favor the building, largely at the city's expense, of ninety-six miles of new highways, at a total cost of $1,600,000. Of this sum Queens County will be asked, it is said, to furnish fifteen per cent.

Borough President Connolly of Queens, Borough President McAneny of Manhattan, Alderman Klein and Superintendent of Highways Leavitt of Queens comprise the commission, and Mr. Connolly is so hopeful over the outlook that in company with Mr. Leavitt he spent yesterday in Central Park looking over stretches of roadway recently repaired with new styles of pavement.

NO ANGLO-GERMAN COMPACT.

Von Tirpitz Said to Have Frustrated the Chancellor's Efforts.

BERLIN, March 20.—The Tageblatt says that Admiral von Tirpitz, the Minister of the Navy, has frustrated the efforts of Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg to arrive at a naval agreement with Great Britain.

Telephone your order—it will save time.

The Old Dress

discarded because it is soiled and oldish looking, has lots of life and wear still in it.

Dry Cleaning will add at least another season's wear and save the cost of a new suit.

Barrett, Nephews & Co.,
Established Nearly a Century
Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment

DOWNTOWN OFFICES:

18 John Street — 334 Canal Street
670 Broadway — 111 Eighth Avenue

32 Stores in New York

Ladies' Garments redyed any shade or tone

To Advertisers

All copy for display advertisements for next Sunday's Easter Issue of The New York Times must be in the Times building before 6 P. M. tomorrow, Friday.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A QUARTER CENTURY BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Over Five Million Free Samples Given Away Each Year.

The constant and increasing sales from samples, proves the genuine merit of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes for Tired, Aching, Swollen, Sweating, Tender Feet. Gives instant relief to corns and bunions, blisters and callous spots. Allen's Foot-Ease makes walking a delight. Just the thing for Dancing Parties and for Breaking in New Shoes. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE trial package address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

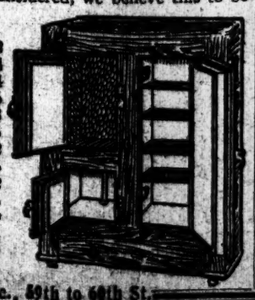
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

"Leonard" Cleanable Refrigerators—Absolutely Sanitary!

Its one-piece porcelain provision chambers, with rounded corners, free from cracks or seams; its perfect circulation and efficient drainage, insure absolute cleanliness and protection from all dirt or germs, and pure, palatable food free from all odors. Price and quality considered, we believe this to be the best and cheapest family refrigerator made.



3 Door Style, Oak, 34x21x48	$29.12
3 Door Style, Oak, 37x22x47	$35.24
3 Door Style, Oak, 38x22x52	$40.84
4 Door Style, Oak, 38x22x55	$44.56
4 Door Style, Oak, 41x24x57	$51.88
4 Door Style, Oak, 45x27x63	$66.46
Single Door Style, Lift Lid, 25x17x42	$14.12
Single Door Style, Lift Lid, 27x18x45	$17.56
Single Door Style, Lift Lid, 30x19x47	$20.12
3 Door Style, Ash, 33x18x45	$21.56
3 Door Style, Ash, 34x19x47	$23.49
3 Door Style, Ash, 36x20x50	$27.34
2 Door Style, Ash, Upright, 24x19x52	$19.69
2 Door Style, Ash, Upright, 26x19x54	$21.76

BLOOMINGDALES', Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

GIMBELS

The BILL-FOLD BANK is a constant companion and incentive to thrift. See it at the offices of Gimbel Brothers, Bankers, (Rear Balcony, Main Floor) or ask to have a Field Teller sent to call at your home.

This Being Spring's First Day We Rise to Present the "Avenue" SPRING TOP-COATS for MEN

This is in the nature of a reiterated introduction, for "The Avenue" has already made its formal *debut.*

But the Coat is so new, so characteristic, so good-looking, and has already made so many friends among men who have taken kindly to the English style tendencies in dress, that we may be pardoned for calling it to the attention of those men who do not already know about it.

We designed the "Avenue" Coat ourselves, with its natural shoulders, its smart inverted plait and belt in back, its rather flaring short skirt, and other little niceties of design and tailoring, which give it an air of well-groomed individuality.

The materials are rough, but light cheviots, calculated to repel Spring zephyrs without being burdensome, in a color-range that includes browns, grays and blues.

The price is **$35**, and you will recognize immediately the merit of the investment.

Fourth Floor

Ease-Bringing FURNITURE For Summer Porch and Living-Room

Already the Furniture Store is under the spell of the Summer solstice, although the calendar barely marks Spring. An inviting pageant of the Wicker Furniture, that suggests the hum of bees and the scent of honeysuckle, stretches its length across a whole spacious aisle.

True, the display has not come into its heritage, as far as adequate space for its showing is concerned—Dame Fashion still pre-empts the center of the stage. But you're welcome to the informal view.

Here is the sturdy Porch Furniture aplenty—the bread-and-butter kinds that will rock on many a piazza, from Manasquan to Murray Bay. Split reed seats and backs, strong, well-seasoned maple frames, in natural color or painted red or green, from a little Chair at $1, to hospital Arm Rockers at $7.50.

Many more elaborate styles of Willow Reed, Rattan, blending comfort and grace in admirable fashion. In every well-known tint, and some new ones. Cretonne seat and back cushions add brightness and luxury in many cases. Besides the Settees, Rockers and Arm Chairs, great and small, there are the more frivolous pieces, such as Muffin Stands, Tea Trays, Magazine Racks, and the like, in profusion. Prices run up to $30 for a roomy Settee.

Come in and see the showing which will give you many an idea, that you will be glad of later on in the season.

Seventh Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST

The Coward Shoe

English Tan Shoes For Men

The spring fashion in shoes favors tan footwear.

This is the latest Coward model for men, showing the smart "swing" and toe, with new, all-eyelet laced upper.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

JAMES S. COWARD

264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.

(NEAR WARREN STREET)

Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

ROEBUCK

Screen Economy

It used to be "how cheap."

To-day users have learned that true economy is "how good."

Instead of screens that last only a few seasons and need constant repair—Roebuck Screens last as long as the building.

We use the Clinton Wire Cloth Co.'s Pompeiian Bronze Netting, as it will not rust or corrode.

The frames are of the best construction—made to measure, to match your woodwork, and are as satisfactory as they are permanent.

Absolute satisfaction is guaranteed. Order now to avoid delay and to insure delivery when needed from our New York factory. Write for a descriptive booklet.

Roebuck Weather Strip and Wire Screen Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

'Phone 2705 Gramercy

CROWN LAVENDER SALTS

Just a Whiff Will Brace You Up

CROWN Lavender Salts soothes your nerves—Clears and cools the head splendid when shopping or traveling—Relieves faintness, fatigue—It freshens the atmosphere of your room. The emergency bottle for the office.

For Sale Everywhere.

Send 10 cents for sample bijou bottle of LUNE DE MIEL perfume and Sachet of Bathodora and our Booklet, "The Development of Beauty and Personality."

Dept. C.

The Crown Perfumery Co. of London, 30 E. 20th St. N. Y. C.

Look Carefully

When buying SILVER POLISH to see that the full name

ELECTRO-SILICON

is on the box and also the Figure of a Woman Cleaning Silver, printed in Red. It's a mark of the genuine and a guarantee of the

Best Silver Polish Known

Beware of worthless imitations and the "same" or "just as good" kind offered by some dealers.

Send address for FREE SAMPLE

The Electro-Silicon Co., 30 Cliff St., N. Y.

Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

SAY VIA "D. & H."

When buying your ticket at any New York Central office to

MONTREAL

Through Pullmans lv. Grand Central every day 8:45 A. M., and 7:25 P. M., and, except Saturday, at midnight. Electric lighted. Complete equipment.

Shortest, quickest and best line.

THE DELAWARE & HUDSON.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

An effective remedy for Coughs and Hoarseness. Invaluable in Bronchial and Lung Troubles and to Singers and Speakers for clearing the voice. Entirely free from opiates or any harmful ingredient. Sold only in boxes. Sample mailed free.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

To Advertisers

All copy for display advertisements for next Sunday's Easter Issue of The New York Times must be in the Times building before 6 P. M. tomorrow, Friday.

KNOX WAS IN PERIL OF DYNAMITE BOMBS

Wholesale Arrests in Nicaragua Reveal Danger Secretary of State Underwent on Trip.

PLOT TO BLOW UP A TRAIN

Leaders of Conspiracy May Be Put to Death or Imprisoned in Dungeons.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 20.—Confirming rumors, prevalent here for some days, which had their origin in recent wholesale arrests in Managua, Nicaragua, and elsewhere along the route followed by Secretary of State Knox, mail advices reached here to-day telling of a deliberate attempt to kill the Secretary.

As a result of this conspiracy, which was to culminate in blowing up the special train upon which the American Cabinet officer traveled, some of the most prominent politicians in Nicaragua are said to be doomed for the death penalty or for the more horrible fate of existence in some of the dark dungeons of Central America.

What is more, according to the reports here, the plot in Nicaragua was not the only one aimed at Mr. Knox, and at least twice he was in imminent danger in other countries of Central America.

There really were two attempts in Nicaragua, although they are thought to have formed part of the same plot. In one case there was a single bomb. In the other there were thirteen infernal machines connected by electric wires. The smaller bomb was operated with a time fuse and exploded under a section of track near Ceiba, after the heavily-guarded train bearing the Secretary had passed.

The fact that the other and more complicated machine did not go off, probably is because a defective telephone wire had been used to carry the current, and this wire made a short circuit before the spark could be conveyed to the bombs.

The men in prison in Managua are classed as Liberals, although it is said this title has been stretched. Liberal organizations in the Nicaraguan capital bitterly denounced Secretary Knox and printed pages of sneering letters and sarcastic rhymes and leading articles anent "Dollar Diplomacy" and its author. A few papers openly counseled violence, although the general tone of the press was plainly hostile

Secretary Knox's recent change of plans, whereby he curtailed his proposed itinerary, was due to his being advised of the plot, it is said, and is understood to have been coupled with a suggestion that the authorities realized that the situation at any time might get beyond them.

After the receipt of the reported attempts at assassination cable lines and wireless were busy this afternoon, but official information bearing upon the Managua arrests was not forthcoming. Influential members of the Latin-American colony in New Orleans who had direct and seemingly uncensored reports from Bluefields, San José, Managua, and Colon, which last is the big clearing house of Central American news, said there was no doubt the prisoners are held under a capital charge and are accused of attempting the life of the visiting diplomat.

An unqualified denial was made by G. G. Zavala, the Nicaraguan Consul here. According to Consul Zavala, the report evidently found its inception among those antagonistic to the present Government.

"I know positively that such a plot never existed," stated Zavala. "I am in constant communication with my Government and with Mr. Zaserillo, the Minister in Washington, and if such a scheme had ever been suspected I would have heard of it. As a mater of fact, I have just received a letter from Mr. Zaserillo and he says that during the stay of Mr. Knox in Nicaragua everything was most pleasant, and that there was not a single development to mar the visit."

A Managua daily newspaper, which has been extremely bitter in attacks upon President Diaz of Nicaragua and the so-called Knox "dollar diplomacy," published an article on the day of Mr. Knox's arrival at the capital with the suggestive heading, "Dynamite for Knox." The issue of the paper was suppressed with the exception of a few copies, and the editors and publishers were thrown into prison.

Even before Mr. Knox set sail on his Latin-American trip a prominent Nicaraguan Liberal, who is in exile in New Orleans, gave an interview in which he declared that if Mr. Knox should go to Managua his life would be imperilled.

Thirteen dynamite bombs placed beneath the roadbed over which Secretary Knox's special train traveled from Corinto to Managua, will be used as evidence against the conspirators. Two-score Zelayistas or Liberals are confined in the penitentiary at Managua, and are held incommunicado pending the termination of the present investigation by the Government.

On the day of Mr. Knox's arrival at Managua, a bomb was exploded under the Chilamate bridge, between Leon and Laceiba, destroying a small portion of the track, but doing little damage to the bridge. Near this point four sections of the telegraph and telephone wires were cut.

The dynamite bombs with the battery connections were discovered between Posoltega and Chichigalpa, carefully planted beneath the railroad tracks. The discovery of these bombs, it is said, was not made until after the Knox special train had passed on its way to the capital.

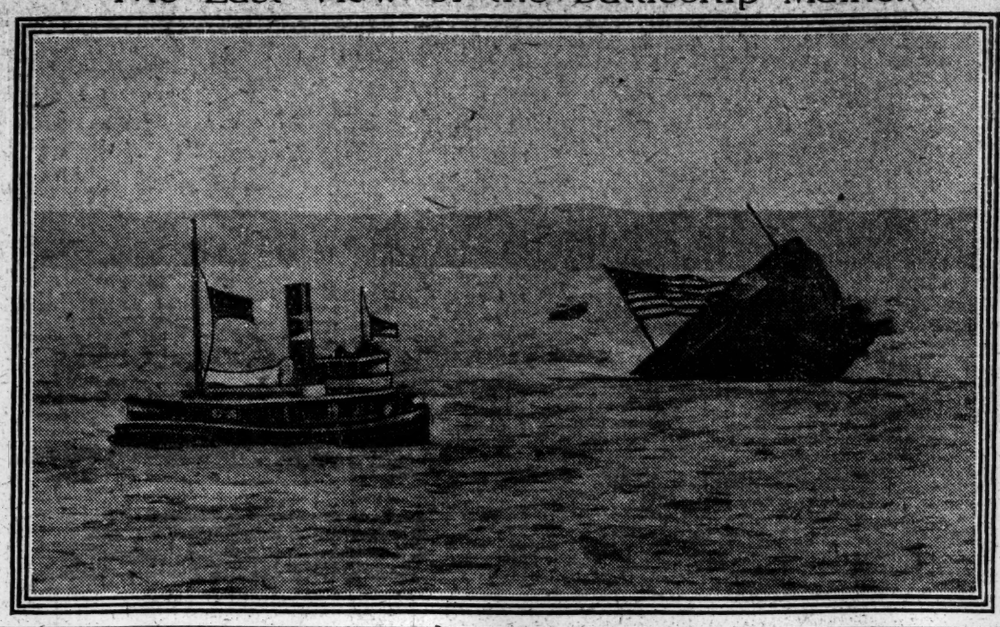
The failure of the conspirators to get in their deadly work is believed to be due either to a lack of proper battery connections or the approach of guards who had been detailed to patrol the tracks.

The bitterness displayed against Mr. Knox by the Liberals of Nicaragua and other Central American countries had its inception in the Nicaraguan revolution, when Mr. Knox handed the Nicaraguan Minister his passports after Groce and Cannon, Americans connected with the revolutionary army, had been shot by order of President Zelaya.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—State Department officials to-day expressed surprise at the reports from New Orleans that the Nicaraguan Government contemplated putting to death the Liberals arrested March 5 in connection with a reported plot to kill Secretary Knox.

United States Minister Weltzel, in reporting the arrests to the State Department at that time, declared the records failed to show that any dynamite bombs actually were placed, but the men were arrested merely to keep them quiet during the Secretary's visit, as they had been talking wildly and publishing inflammatory articles in the newspapers.

The Last View of the Battleship Maine.



WASHINGTON, March 20.—The scout cruiser Birmingham, bearing the recently recovered bodies of the victims of the old battleship Maine, arrived at the Navy Yard here to-day.

The thirty-four coffins will be kept at the Navy Yard until Saturday when they will be taken to the State, War and Navy Building and memorial services attended by President Taft and other officials will be held, after which interment will be made at the national cemetery at Arlington. The funeral pageant promises to be the most impressive in the history of the Capital. Congress will adjourn for the ceremonies and all the Government departments will close.

MAY SPLIT ALASKA WITH PANAMA RAILS

Secretary Fisher Has a Plan for Utilizing the Material Used on the Isthmus.

ASKS FOR AN INVENTORY

Northern Province May Thus Get Railroads Into the Undeveloped Coal Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Secretary Fisher of the Interior Department will, within a few days, have ready for Congress a report which will deal with the question of cutting Alaska in two by means of a new railway and of using the construction material and equipment of the Panama Canal to do it.

The proposal is to use the material that was employed in building the Panama Canal to construct a road to the Matanuska coalfields in Alaska, which will simply divide the territory in two.

He has turned over to Brig. Gen. Marshall, retired, former Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., who is now detailed to duty under the Secretary of the Interior, an inventory of all the material available on the isthmus, and Gen. Marshall is at work on the plan of building the proposed road with the material and construction equipment now gradually going out of commission at Panama.

Secretary Fisher will urge that the force of engineers and the purchased equipment at Panama is precisely what is required for the work in Alaska, and that no better plan can be adopted than to place the project in the hands of the army engineers who have made such a signal success of the work on the Isthmus. The total value of the material that could be turned over to Secretary Fisher at the time of the purchase was, roundly, $16,000,000.

Gen. Marshall and Col. Goethals have discussed the value of this material for the work proposed and have not arrived at a final estimate. Col. Goethals is inclined to think that after the hard usage it has had in digging the canal it has depreciated a great deal, and much of it would be of little real value in Alaska.

To sell it as scrap would involve a considerable loss, as it would bring hardly one-sixth of what it cost now. The construction equipment, however, is in good condition, and would represent several millions that would have to be invested in new equipment for the Alaska project.

There is far more material in Panama than would be needed for the Alaska road. There are more than 375 miles of rails and ties. The rails are good seventy-pound rails. There are also rails for probably as many more miles of narrow gauge road on beyond the coal fields. On the Isthmus are forty locomotives that could be used on the new road and 800 cars. These cars are of various patterns, very few of them being passenger or box cars. The greater number are flat cars which could be converted into coal cars without much cost.

The principal item of cost lies in the necessity to change the gauge from the five-foot track used in Panama to the standard gauge suitable for hauling coal, which is 4 feet 8 inches. It would cost $30 a car to cut down their axles for the standard gauge. The expense for changing the locomotives, which cost on an average of about $7,000, is estimated to be $800.

Secretary Fisher believes that the Government should have two objects in view in building the new road—to open up the coal field at Matanuska by a road from Seward, 175 miles, to the coal field, and then by running on to Fairbanks and finally to the Tanana River, which runs into the Yukon, and thus would effect a line of communication with the river through the length of Alaska and bring to the Government road a vast amount of freight.

The Secretary has fixed on Seward as the terminal at deep water because it has one of the finest harbors in Alaska where the entire navy could assemble in safe anchorage.

The possibilities for the defense of the place are all that could be desired. Seward, unlike many towns in Alaska, has available ground for development. Other points are crowded between the mountain and the shore, and at some places glaciers threaten the interruption of business in a way that investors are unwilling to risk. Secretary Fisher takes the view that the Guggenheim syndicate having begun to develop its own investments, will go forward with its road, and thus the region will have the advantage of two lines of railroad and the smaller investors will be enabled to operate.

As it is now, the prospector becomes discouraged by the want of facilities to bring in machinery or to get ore out. He gives up and sells his claim for what he can get for it. Even the facilities for travel are such that development is discouraged, as the ruling rates are about 20 cents a mile, the only competition being conveyance by horses.

It is estimated that sufficient of the construction equipment at Panama, such as steam shovels, locomotives, dump cars, rails, and various other forms of development will be laid aside by the end of this year to begin the work of construction in Alaska. While the cost of transporting this material and equipment to Alaska would no doubt be considerable, it would go by water, and even if dumped as scrap it would all have to be handled one or more times, and transported from the place where it is now in use.

The principal cost would be the freight by water to Alaska and the unloading there.

WANTS LORD INVESTIGATED.

Kempner Acts on Haslett's Attorney's Conduct in Another Case.

John B. Lord, the lawyer and friend of Samuel E. Haslett of 138 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, who caused the arrest of former Senator Frank J. Gardner and George H. Decker, a nurse for Haslett, on a charge of conspiring to defraud the aged recluse out of his fortune, may himself be a subject of investigation by the Bar Association. Chief Magistrate Otto Kempner yesterday asked the organization to inquire into the conduct of the lawyer with two clients, Mr. and Mrs. John Lynch. He was accused of charging an exhorbitant fee for services, and Mrs. Lynch told the Magistrate that Lord claimed he had to use a large part of the fee to "take care" of the people "down there."

Lord's connection with the case grew out of the arrest of Lynch on the complaint of Marie H. Haugh, now Mrs. Lynch, for failing to keep his promise to marry her. This was on Saturday. The woman was a servant of Asa Bird Gardiner, and he recommended Lord to her as an attorney. On Sunday when the case came up before Magistrate Kempner, Lord obtained a parole for the young man and later pursuaded him to marry the girl. The two were married on Monday. The complaint against Lynch was withdrawn in court the next day.

Mrs. Lynch then told Miss Connolly, the probation officer, that Lord had charged $400 for handling the case. On the advice of Magistrate Kempner, Mrs. Lynch made an affidavit in which she stated that her husband had $1,900 in the bank, and that the lawyer went to the bank with the couple and had the money transferred to a joint account. She then asserted that Lord asked $400 as a fee for his services. She said he told her he had to pay $75 to a detective, and part of the fee was to be used for other expenses.

After Magistrate Kempner invited Lord on Tuesday to explain his side of the woman's story, the lawyer returned $350 of the money to her. He denied that he said he had to pay any money to detectives. He said he never told her that he had to "take care" of anyone, and insisted that he had no intention of charging any more than $50 for his services.

WORLD SUES AN ADVERTISER.

The Press Publishing Company started suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Adams-Flanigan Company, a department store in the Bronx, to recover $50,840. The complaint sets up that the department store company has had printed imitation sheets of the Sunday edition of The New York Sunday World, containing a full page advertisement of the wares for sale in the store.

This was done, the complaint asserts, in order to deceive readers of The World into believing that the newspaper had solicited the advertising from the plaintiff and paid for it.

The complaint relates that the advertising rates of The Sunday World are $840 a page for the manner of advertising which the defendant department store is alleged to have imitated. It is further alleged that the offense was committed on many separate Sundays, and that the sum of $35,840 is due as a result of this. There is $45,000 additional damages claimed because of the alleged fraud perpetrated.

CHIRIS

(Pronounced Sheris)

Olive Oil is the **purest Olive Oil** obtainable and is particularly noted for its agreeable flavor. **Chiris** will give better satisfaction and produce better results than any other brand of olive oil. The quality does it.

"Drink Olive Oil"

is the frequent advice of the modern physician, because **pure** olive oil prevents disease and preserves health.

Send 10c. for a trial bottle and our pamphlet "The Medicinal Value of Olive Oil."

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY,

American agents for Antoine Chiris, Grasse, France

Dept. "E," 18 Platt St.

New York.

OLIVE OIL

Vantines

The Oriental Store

An Historical Exhibition in the New Vantine Palace of Rugs

THOSE who do not know Oriental rugs and those who do will be equally interested in this highly educational exhibition. It is worthy an early visit. A room larger than the largest living rooms or great halls in the magnificent houses on American and English estates has been fitted up completely with valuable rugs shown in their true relationship to other objects. An audience chamber of a Sultan or a Maharajah could hardly be richer in objects of Oriental splendor.

Centered Around a $20,000 Djushaghan Rug

It is a lesson not to be disregarded—the first time Oriental rugs have been shown as they should be shown, illustrating even to the casual observer the great difference between the Oriental rug of ordinary commerce and those brought together for the purpose of getting the utmost decorative value for the money expended in these luxurious fabrics.

The collection begins with a famous Djushaghan rug, valued at $20,000, made in the mountains of Persia, south of Sultanabad, some 200 years ago, by a people whose rug-making art is completely lost—a magnificent old rose piece 11½ by 29 feet. The weave is finer than the finest Ispahan.

Old Chinese rugs and new rugs from the north of China are shown, valued according to their worth, for a millionaire's mansion or a modest apartment—all giving a new idea of Chinese rug possibilities.

A great old Moorish rug from a convent in Spain, beautiful and rare Senna rugs, unusual Sarabends, exquisite Chinese silk rugs that handle like silver, Mandarin saddlebags made into rugs, a rare old Khorassan with silk figures on a wool background—rugs that are valuable because of their rarity—placed as they should be in relation to other furnishings, giving you the accurate effect of each rug at a glance. The range of values—from $30 to $20,000—and each a selected individual.

That the Oriental store is the place to look for Oriental rugs has never had a more complete demonstration, for no other establishment in America could present this exhibition. Visit it at your first opportunity.

Elbert Hubbard Says:

"As for rug values, Vantine's have them, and no rug can be bought from any dealer at a less figure than a similar thing can be purchased for at Vantine's; and the probabilities are that Vantine's prices are very much lower, quality considered. If you buy at Vantine's, you will be proud to say so."

Write for the Vantine Rug Book

A. A. VANTINE & CO.

Philadelphia — Broadway and Eighteenth Street — Boston

Opens May 4th

EVERY lover of the out-of-doors should visit Briarcliff Lodge in May if only to run up for the week-end. The wonderful new greeness of the verdure and the sweet, invigorating air, lend a fascination to this beautiful country unlike any other season of the year. Situated among the Westchester Hills, overlooking the Hudson, the Lodge offers unusual scenic advantages, together with the quiet of the country and the comforts of the finest city hotel. The cusine, appointments and service are unsurpassed. The rich Briarcliff milk, cream and butter from Briarcliff Farms supply the table. There are inviting walks and good roads in every direction for riding, driving and motoring. Golf links and tennis courts are in perfect condition.

Briarcliff Lodge

Briarcliff Manor — New York

Bookings are now being made at the New York Office of Briarcliff Lodge, 12 East 48th Street, telephone 7071 Bryant, or a representative will call if you desire. On Saturdays, prior to the day of opening, May 4th, a representative will meet principal trains at Scarborough, so that any one wishing to see the rooms may have escort to the Lodge, where every attention will be given to make the visit one of satisfaction and pleasure.

Full Particulars, Terms and Road Map Mailed on Request

BRIARCLIFF LODGE, Briarcliff Manor, New York

REACHED BY MOTOR along three routes: 1. Broadway to Scarborough. 2. Saw Mill River via Dobbs Ferry or White Plains to Briarcliff Manor. 3. From New Jersey: Nyack Ferry to Tarrytown, thence to Scarborough.

REACHED BY TRAIN over the main line of the New York Central to Scarborough Station, also from terminus of 6th and 9th Avenue "L" at 155th Street to Briarcliff Manor Station, where Lodge Automobiles meet principal trains.

"Dee-lighted" Says

The Sphinx

"My waiterkins performeth prodigies"

'Tis because the Gin in the Bottle with the Red Label inspireth him

Watch our car signs for this thrilling tale in colors

Sir Robt BURNETT & Co's London DRY Gin

First Distilled in 1770

Sir Robert Burnett & Company

632-634 W 34th St., New York

Open an account at Landay's

You can do it without fuss or bother. You will find that the terms are **more liberal** than even you would expect.

Make your selection of the **Victrola** you want and we will send it to your home—you can pay for it practically **as you please.**

We can show you every model made by the **Victor** factory and the widest assortment of **Victor records** carried in this country.

Victrolas $15 up
Victor Records 60c up

Note Our Addresses Carefully.

Landay Bros

Authorized Victor Factory Distributors
27 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
400 Fifth Ave., at 37th St.
563 Fifth Ave., cor. 46th St.

Perpetual Buoyancy

Walking or standing made easy.

Cushion your heels —wear

O'Sullivan's Heels

of New Live Rubber—

rubber with all the spring in it.

Worn by hustlers everywhere.

50c Attached

YOU DEMAND The Impossible

when you ask top speed efficiency under nerve racking conditions.
Efficiency increases in the same degree that the volume of noise decreases and vice versa.

There is a Noiseless Typewriter

Standard and practical in every detail. We will gladly demonstrate it to you upon request.

The Noiseless Typewriter Company
320 Broadway.

and Line Your Trunks With
TARINE MOTH SHEETS
Sold at all department and drug stores.

All coffee ills yield to well-made
Postum
Be sure it's well boiled.

BRANDT UNTRUTHFUL, SAYS WARDEN COLE

Told His Story Often in Prison and Just as Often Contradicted Himself.

THINKS HE'S FOOLED PUBLIC

Grand Jury Again Questions Brandt for an Hour—J. H. Schiff an Invited Guest at Sulzer Dinner.

Frank E. Cole, who was Warden of Dannemora Prison when Foulke E. Brandt, the former servant of Mortimer L. Schiff, was transferred there from Sing Sing, arrived in the city from his home in Cairo, N. Y., yesterday and reluctantly consented to say a few things about the Brandt case and about Brandt himself. Ex-Warden Cole left Dannemora in August, 1911, and he said yesterday that Brandt's scandalous story had been told to him on many occasions before he left the prison.

It was Warden Cole who put Brandt to work in the executive offices of the prison. A man named Griffith, who was in charge of the industries of the prison, had recommended him, and Brandt subsequently helped the Warden with the installation of a new card index system. He was a handy man around the office, the ex-Warden said yesterday. Then he began circulating his scandalous stories, and from the very first, Mr. Cole said, he introduced the name of a woman.

"It makes me tired," said Mr. Cole yesterday, "to see the whole public fooled by a convict. That is done often. The public doesn't know much about criminals, otherwise it wouldn't be so ready to accept their statements. I have had enough experience with them to know what they are liable to do.

"I don't hesitate to say that I think Brandt is a liar. I've heard him tell his infamous story over and over again, and I've heard him contradict himself over and over again. Now he entered by the cellar door, then by the ash hoist, and then again by the front door. I certainly did not give him any encouragement on that kind of a story, and I'm sure he didn't deserve any."

"Who did give him encouragement?" he was asked.

"I won't answer that," replied Mr. Cole. "I know that I had nothing to do with it, and I don't intend to get mixed up in this case. It is an outrage—that is what I think abou it."

At yesterday's investigation of the Brandt case before the Grand Jury there were three witnesses. They were S. S. Carvalho, President of the Star Publishing Company, which publishes The New York American; Clarence J. Shearn, a lawyer in the employ of William Randolph Hearst, proprietor of The American, and former Police Inspector William McLaughlin. Mr. Carvalho and Mr. Shearn, it is understood, were called in connection with the charge made by Virginia Tyler Hudson, a newspaper writer formerly in the employ of The American, that she had provided Brandt with meals at the expense of her employers. When Miss Tyler appeared before the Grand Jury on Tuesday, it is understood, she was in doubt as to how her bill for the meals had been rendered, and this point District Attorney Whitman was anxious to have cleared up.

Former inspector McLaughlin was in charge of the Detective Bureau at the time of Brandt's arrest in 1907. He received a letter from Howard S. Gans, Mr. Schiff's attorney, on March 30, 1907, asking him to investigate Brandt's criminal record. McLaughlin ordered Police Lieut. Wooldridge to look up a character report about Brandt, and this report Wooldridge signed. Not long ago attempts were made to show that this report was false, but later developments showed it to be correct in almost every detail. McLaughlin, it was said, will not be called again.

Brandt appeared at the District Attorney's office yesterday showing a faint light mustache. He was better dressed than usual, and declared that he had gained twenty-two pounds during his period of freedom. He was called before the Grand Jury and was questioned for more than an hour.

John Iselin, former law partner of Howard S. Gans, asked Mr. Whitman to let him go before the Grand Jury, and his request in all probability will be granted to-day. Mr. Iselin, it is understood, will deny that he was behind the railing in the courtroom on the day that Brandt was sentenced. An affidavit made by Carl Fischer-Hansen and filed with the District Attorney contained this statement and also asserted that Mr. Gans was on the bench with Judge Rosalsky when sentence was pronounced. Mr. Iselin will testify that Mr. Gans was not even in court on that day. Mr. Whitman still holds to the hope that the investigation will be closed this week. The final session may be held by the Grand Jury on Saturday morning in case the inquiry is not completed to-morrow.

Henry Green, general director of the National Citizens' Committee, yesterday contradicted a story in an afternoon newspaper which quoted Congressman Sulzer as saying that he was surprised to find that Jacob H. Schiff was to be a speaker at the dinner given in his honor at the Café Boulevard last Monday night. It was at this dinner that Mr. Schiff attacked certain newspapers for their circulation of scandalous tales in connection with the Brandt case.

"Congressman Sulzer himself asked me on Friday night," said Mr. Green, "to be sure and have Mr. Schiff at the dinner. To use his exact words, he said: 'For heaven's sake get Mr. Schiff down to the dinner.'"

Runaway Cars Cause Lehigh Wreck.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 20.—The Starting of the rear end of a freight train on a steep grade on the Lehigh Valley railroad near Weedsport to-day as the front end was being switched to the West Shore railroad resulted in the runaway catching the forward end and wrecking the train. Fireman Elmer Ward of Sayre, Penn., was caught between his engine and tender and was crushed.

HARVARD NOT RICH

Nor Exclusive, Says Lowell—Many Students Work to Pay Their Way.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 20.—President Lowell of Harvard has transmitted his report to the Harvard Board of Overseers for the academic years 1910-1911.

The document is chiefly a report of satisfactory progress in developments of which he has previously set forth the principles, but there is also a foreshadowing and definition of some new and important educational doctrines.

"Harvard has an unfortunate reputation of being a rich man's college and undeservedly," Dr. Lowell remarks, "for a very large percentage of the students are obliged to earn money to pay their way or to seek scholarships or aid from loan funds. It has also the reputation of being exclusive, of holding aloof from the mass of men. This impression we must seek to remove until every man in the community in which we stand feels that he has a potential stake at the university and is proud of it and takes an interest in its welfare.

"The many pressing financial needs of the university are called to the attention of its graduates and friends. By rigid economy, which was severely felt in some cases, the deficit for the university college and library was reduced from $50,100.88 to $28,532.84. The school of business administration must be abandoned next year unless adequate provision be made for its endowment.

"More than $1,100,000, including the Smith bequests, has been subscribed for the proposed freshman dormitories, but $700,000 additional is required for the buildings and furniture. The total amount received by the university in gifts and legacies during the fiscal year ended July 1, 1911, was $1,745,438.72."

MRS. FAVISH TESTIFIES.

Suit Against Hotel Astor for Eviction May Be Amicably Settled.

Mrs. Helen W. Favish of Birmingham, Ala., who, with her husband, is suing the Hotel Astor for damages for having been forcibly evicted from the hotel on the false charge that they were unmarried, took the stand yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Erlanger and a jury.

Mrs. Favish told how she and her husband had been awakened at midnight by a rap at their door.

"My husband asked who it was," said Mrs. Favish, "and the answer came that there was ice water for us. He said we did not want any ice water, but five minutes later the rapping was repeated. This time my husband got out of bed and opened the door a foot or more to find out who was bothering us. The door was then forced open, and Mr. Walding, who introduced himself as the assistant manager of the hotel, broke in and told us we were not married and would have to get out, or he'd have us arrested."

According to Mrs. Favish her husband offered without avail to bring friends to prove he was married and attempted to show Walding a letter of introduction.

"We want only respectable guests in this hotel," Walding replied she said, and they were forced to pack up and leave at 2 o'clock in the morning.

William C. Muschenheim, the proprietor of the hotel, testified that A. R. Walding was only a room clerk and that the hotel was not responsible for his alleged action. Walding was then called to the stand. He persisted in his contention that he had seen his error immediately upon entering the room and had repeatedly apologized and explained that it would not be necessary for the Favishes to leave the hotel.

After the day's trial Justice Erlanger called the counsel for a private conference and advised an amicable settlement.

AGED EX-BANKER STRICKEN.

Nathaniel Macrum Found Lying Unconscious in the Street.

Nathaniel Macrum, 81 years old, a former resident of Pittsburgh and East Liverpool, Ohio, but recently living at 65 West Sixty-ninth Street, was found unconscious on the sidewalk at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West last night by Edward Van Buren of 150 West Eighty-third Street.

An ambulance was called from Flower Hospital and the man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said that he is suffering from apoplexy. He is in a serious condition.

Two men who said they were his sons went to Bellevue Hospital and made arrangements for his transfer to a private ward. They said their father had been living in New York for about five years.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 20.—Nathaniel Macrum, as a young man, was a prosperous dry goods merchant in Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. Later he became connected with the First National Bank of East Liverpool, Ohio, and at the time he left that city was Vice President of the institution. Leaving East Liverpool, Macrum went to New York to live with his children and sister, Charlotte Macrum, at 65 West Sixty-ninth Street.

GIFTS TO CATHOLIC CHARITY.

Mrs. Mary H. Lawrence Makes Large Bequests in Her Will.

The will of Mary H. Lawrence, who died March 11, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court for probate. She made many charitable bequests. Seton Hospital, the Catholic Protectory, the Home for the Aged, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul each get $10,000 and one-eleventh of the residuary estate. The other bequests were to Mgr. Henry A. Brann, rector of St. Agnes Church on East Forty-third Street, and the College of St. Francis Xavier $6,000 each, and the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary $5,000.

TO LOAD LINERS IN BROOKLYN

Barge Canal Terminal Plans for Gowanus Bay Are Adopted.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20.—State Engineer Bensel's plans for the barge canal terminal at Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn, the largest terminal in New York Harbor, were adpoted by the Canal Board to-day. The plans include the erection of warehouses and an equipment of the most improved loacing and unloading machinery.

The terminal will accommodate ocean liners drawing 35 feet of water. It is planed to begin construction work soon.

"Onyx" Hosiery
Trade Mark

At the South Pole.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the discovery of the South Pole from Hobart, Tasmania, by Capt. Roald Amundsen, the explorer, we received an order for "ONYX" Hosiery from the same place.

Merchants in

Johannesburg	Milan	Manila
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and all over the United States are selling the "ONYX" Brand to-day.

"ONYX" Reputation for Good Quality to-day encircles the globe.

The Range of Prices and Variety of Styles are as wide as the territory covered—everything from Cotton to Silk for Men, Women and Children.

Sold throughout the country. If you cannot procure at your dealer's, write to P. O. Box 538 Madison Square.

SENATE WILL PASS RAPID TRANSIT BILL

But Gov. Dix Denies McAneny's Request That He Hurry It with an Emergency Message.

WILLCOX EXPLAINS MEASURE

Chairman of Public Service Board Says Carrying Out of Subway Plans Now Hinges on Its Passage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Borough President McAneny called on Gov. Dix to-day and asked him to send an emergency message to the Legislature urging the immediate passage of the Wagner Rapid Transit bill. The Governor said that he did not feel inclined to take that step at the present time. The Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate favor the bill, which will enable the Public Service Commission to reach a swift decision in connection with the pending negotiations with the Interborough.

The withdrawal of Assemblyman Andrew F. Murray as sponsor for the bill in the lower house will not, it is believed, interfere with the progress of the bill. It is certain to pass the Senate, where President pro tem. Wagner at the request of the Public Service Commission introduced. A public hearing before the Senate Railroad Commission has been fixed for next Tuesday. Its passage by the Senate will improve its chances in the Assembly.

All that the bill does, it was explained yesterday at the City Hall, is to prevent the companies from endangering the rights they already possess by making certain concessions to the city. As things are they have certain rights which the present law would not permit them to acquire and which it is not reasonable to suppose they will willingly resign.

Thus the Manhattan Railway Company possesses a perpetual franchise to the elevated railroad tracks. Under the present law any new rights granted to them would be liable to recapture at the end of ten years. In discussing the establishment of third tracks the city and Interborough negotiators came to a compromise, by which the third tracks would have a twenty-five year franchise subject to two extensions of twenty years each. This is contrary to the present statute and the Public Service Commission's bill would legalize it.

Then it is proposed to move the elevated along the Bowery from the sides to the centre of the street. Here again there might be some question of an infringement of the present perpetual franchise, and the bill would safeguard the company. The leveling of the present leases of the Subway to a uniform term of forty-nine years, affecting as it does the legal rights of the bondholders, calls for another amendment of the law.

Chairman Willcox yesterday gave out this statement with regard to the situation:

The bill introduced into the Legislature amending the Rapid Transit act is permissive in its character and not mandatory. It broadens the powers of the public authorities in such a way as to empower them to deal with the propositions of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which have been under discussion for more than a year.

There are a number of propositions in these offers to carry out which it has been understood from the beginning legislation would be needed. The bill is not in the interest of one company as against the other, but solely and entirely to enable the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to deal with the propositions. If this bill fails it will not be possible to carry out either of the offers submitted by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company or the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

It should be clearly understood that the underlying constitutional question regarding the matter of preferential payments is before the court, and a final decision of the Court of Appeals can be obtained within the next few months. In connection with this litigation the prompt procuring of necessary statutory authority is important. It is doubtful whether the courts could even consider the constitutional points on finding an absence of statutory authority, but would have to place their decision on the ground that such authority was lacking, and therefore practically throw the cases out of court. With the necessary statutory authority, however, as provided for in this bill, the courts will not need to consider statutory points, but can confine their decision exclusively to the constitutional question.

It therefore appears that the carrying out of the dual subway programme hinges on the passage of this bill.

The Interborough proposal will come before the Board of Estimate this morning, but it is not certain that the Transit Committee, of which Borough President McAneny is Chairman, will be ready to report.

PASS BRONX COUNTY BILL

If Governor Approves Borough Will Vote on It Next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—The fight for the creation of Bronx County was practically ended to-day when the Assembly passed Senator Stillwell's bill by a vote of 120 to 6. The opponents were representatives of districts in Manhattan. There was no discussion on the bill in the Assembly, all serious opposition having been abandoned.

The measure now goes to the Governor and if it meets his approval the plan for the division of New York County will be submitted to the voters of the Borough of the Bronx next fall for their approval.

The bill creates many new offices and gives the Borough of the Bronx the same county system that prevails in the other Boroughs. The scheme has been before the Legislature for seven or eight years. It has been opposed by Tammany and the Republican organization of New York County. It was made an issue in the election of last Fall in the Bronx and all the Democratic Assemblymen from that borough were defeated. Since last year's election open opposition to the measure disappeared.

It was intimated to-night that belief on the part of the leaders of both parties that the Stillwell bill is unconstitutional, through its referendum provision, had something to do with their failure to obstruct its passage to-day.

TO EXEMPT SUBWAY BONDS.

Bill Governing New York City Debt Introduced at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Senator Travis introduced a bill to-day exempting from the New York City debt limit subway and dock bonds issued since Jan. 1, 1910. Two years ago, after the adoption of a Constitutional amendment permitting such exemption, a law was passed exempting bonds of that character issued prior to Jan. 1, 1910. Under the existing law bonds to the amount of $50,000,000 are excluded in estimating the city's debt limit. Since 1910 bonds to the amount of about $5,000,000 have been issued. The Travis bill would exempt future issues of a similar character.

A proposed amendment to the railroad law was introduced to-day by Senator Wagner, striking out the prohibition against the construction of an elevated railroad in Franklin Avenue, between Lexington Avenue and Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. It is planned to use Franklin Avenue in extending rapid-transit lines in that borough. Senator Travis, whose district includes the prohibited thoroughfare, prevented the advancement of the bill out of its order. Residents of the street are opposed to the plan.

SUES TO EXHUME HIS WIFE.

Husband Whom She Left Contests Her Will to Remove Body.

The contest of the will of Mina Steck Miller came to trial yesterday before Surrogate Fowler. The issue is to decide whether the body of the testator shall lie in the cemetery selected by her husband, Theodore Miller, or, as the will directs, in the lot of her own family.

Six years before her death in November, 1911, Mrs. Miller left her husband and went to live with her sister and her niece. The will was written on a blank bought by the niece, Miss Mary Miller. Not ten hours after the signing of the will, to which her sister and a Mrs. Haslett were the witnesses, Mrs. Miller became ill and was removed to the German Hospital where she died.

Her husband immediately went to the hospital for the body. But the sister refused to allow its removal. Mr. Miller applied for an injunction to Supreme Court Justice Bijur, who denied it. In December Mrs. Miller was buried in the Steck lot and her husband immediately began his contest in the Surrogate's Court for the recovery of the body.

Yesterday the attorneys for Mr. Miller sprang a surprise by producing two authorities on handwriting to testify that the signature of the will was not authentic. The trial will continue to-day.

DIX TO PUSH LEGISLATION.

Plans Many Special Messages Before the Session Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—From now until the close of the regular session at the end of next week the Legislature is likely to be bombarded with special messages from Gov. Dix.

The first of these will be sent to-morrow, when the Governor will urge again the abandonment of the Wingdale prison in Putnam County, where contractors have been at work preparing for the erection of a State prison to take the place of Sing Sing. Investigation by the Governor has shown the site to be unhealthy and unstable from quicksand.

The contract is held by the P. J. Carlin Construction Company, a concern with important Tammany connections, and is for about $2,000,000, of which some 10 per cent. has already been paid by the State. The company would like to see the work abandoned on account of the difficulties encountered, which may entail loss on the contract. A number of influential persons in close touch with Tammany are on the company's bond.

Should the erection of the Wingdale prison be abandoned, Speaker Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., would be a loser. His quarry company in St. Lawrence County has obtained a large sub-contract for supplying Potsdam sand stone for the prison structure.

It is the Governor's idea that the Sing Sing prison, despite its overcrowded and unsanitary condition should be enlarged so as to meet present conditions, and that the Wingdale site should be used only for housing condemned prisoners.

The Governor also expects to send special messages urging the enactment of amendments to the direct primary law to make it sound and workable, and the passage of an honest and effective conservation bill, containing provisions for rendering the water resources in the State available for power purposes under State auspices.

IN AID OF EX-JUDGES.

Senate Reverses Its Action on the Referee Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Senate to-day passed the bill providing for the appointment of former Judges of the Court of Common Pleas as official referees, reversing its action of last week when the bill was defeated. Senator Wagner made a plea for the legislation, declaring that it was in the interest of Judge Roger A. Pryor. Senators Hinman and Brackett opposed the measure.

The Senate also passed the bill of Senator Saxe providing for the designation of former Justices of the Supreme Court of the First Department as official referees. Senator Hinman said that while the Senate was being liberal in the expenditure of the money of others it should give a similar advantage to all office holders.

SAFETY LIMITS

SAFETY LIMIT No. 3 (Continued). No loans may be made upon vacant land, churches, factories, hotels, theatres, or any other property which is either dependent for success upon management, or which has only a special use, and hence a limited market. Vacant land is particularly dangerous, because its value is speculative.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company is the only American Guaranteed Mortgage Company having any such Safety Limit.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan.
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

HURT BY POLITICAL BANNER.

Driver Sues City for $10,000, Raising New Point of Law.

An accident case which will make new law in the State of New York was tried yesterday before Supreme Court Justice McCall and a jury. Patrick T. Karney, who was at the time employed by the Westcott Express Company, was driving an express wagon down Lenox Avenue on Oct. 29, 1909. At 117th Street a huge banner of the Cayuga Democratic Club, forty feet high and twenty feet wide, was spread across the street. In order to keep it from swaying too much in the breeze, two ropes fastened the sides of the banner to posts on the sidewalks. At the time Karney passed under the banner, however, the ropes were loose, so that when the wagon went under them they caught in the front part and as the horse tried to pull the vehicle loose, drew the wagon, horses and all, up into the air.

Karney, thus lifted bodily upward, tried to save his balance, but was thrown sideways under the wagon, sustaining serious injuries in his fall. For these he has brought suit against the City of New York for $10,000 damages. Milton Speiser of 170 Broadway is his attorney.

The serious question of law in this peculiar accident regards the city's responsibilities as to banners and decorations which may be suspended above the streets.

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Young men's eagerness to keep "spruced up" leads to more frequent pressing of their Clothes.

Our Young Men's Spring Sack Suits have every style-point sanctioned by good form—

Tailored with a true regard for stability, insuring permanency of shape and general smart lines—and are proof against the tailor's pressing-board.

Americanized-English Sack Suits, $25 to $40

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY

MEN'S HATS. All the new shapes, Derbies, Alpines, Telescopes and Fedoras. $2.00 and $2.50 values, selling for.. $1.00

PHONE 6500 CHELSEA.
KESNER'S
SIXTH AVE. 22d & 23d Sts.

MEN'S NECKWEAR. New and smart effects in knitted ties for Spring wear are being featured at KESNER'S. Guaranteed 50c values; on sale tomorrow at 29c

In this great made-to-order campaign, which will continue for this week, fit and satisfaction is guaranteed. You have your choice of 52 Spring patterns in all-wool materials. These suits or overcoats would cost you at your custom tailor's $22.00 or $25.00, according to the size. No matter how big you are, the price is the same **$12.75**

SALE of 50,000 Pairs of SHOES

High grade, new and perfect Spring Footwear, for Men, Women and Children. Prices will be record breakers. Quality guaranteed.

33c will buy a dollar's worth of dependable shoe leather, ready to wear, for Easter.

¶ When wealth is lost nothing is lost; when health is lost something is lost; when character is lost all is lost.
We believe that a firm should develop its character no less than the individual, and in our 54 years of business life we have never put our name on a job that we didn't put our best in.
Our printing is for sale, not our reputation—and we want to do business with any firm, no matter how large or small, providing they use the same "code."
CORLIES, MACY & CO.
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441 Pearl St. Phone, Worth 3792
Send for Monthly Magazine.

With Spring officially opening to-day—

The weather man promises blizzards and cold.

Just gives us a chance to show how versatile we are.

If you want a heavy suit or overcoat—all right.

If you're going South to escape—mid-summer weights are ready.

While if by any chance we should get Spring here—

Never better equipped with Spring suits and overcoats, and everything to wear with them.

New ideas in style and patterns.

For instance, "split sleeves," outside cuffs, new hues of the now popular Spring blues.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

Diamond TIRES

THOUGH there are more Diamond Tires sold than any other single brand, your tire repair man will tell you that he repairs *fewer* Diamonds than any other tire.

¶ He'll tell you too that a patch *will* stick on a Diamond Tire, that a cut or smash that would ruin any other tire *can* be repaired in a Diamond.

¶ No tire is accident proof. The tire that is easiest and cheapest to repair is the best tire to buy—especially when it also gives you the Greatest Mileage as the Diamond Tire does.

AT YOUR DEALER'S OR
The Diamond Store
1876 Broadway, New York
The Diamond Rubber Company
AKRON, O.
We could Build them Cheaper *But We Won't!*
We would Build them Better *But We Can't!*

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You will tone up your system and feel better for taking, in the morning, ½ glass of
Hunyadi Janos Water
NATURAL LAXATIVE
Best Remedy for CONSTIPATION

WISE DELVES INTO SUGAR TRUST'S PAST

U. S. District Attorney Expects to Show That Others Than Segal Were Coerced.

COURT RULES IN HIS FAVOR

Charles R. Heike, Convicted of Sugar Frauds, Is Called as a Witness for the Government.

All day yesterday United States District Attorney Wise strove to impress on Judge Hand and the jury in the Federal District Court the depth of the criminality of the American Sugar Refining Company and its officers and directors now on trial. He endeavored to widen the scope of the investigation so as to show that Gustav E. Kissel, not satisfied with having involved Adolph Segal in the $1,250,000 loan, sought also to crush him by other new transactions, and he was willing to go into the entire history of the American Sugar Refining Company to prove that the keeping closed of the Philadelphia refinery of the Pennsylvania Company was only one of a series of similar transactions, deliberately designed by the trust to monopolize trade.

Counsel for the defense succeeded in having ruled out all transactions between Kissel and Segal except the big loan, but in spite of their representations the court declined to prevent Mr. Wise from putting in evidence to show the policy of the American Company with respect to other rival refineries of which it had obtained control. The defense urged that this opened the door to the admission of a vast range of evidence, and that it would be forced to show that there were perfectly sound business reasons for closing some of these establishments, such as the obsolescence of their machinery. Mr. Wise persisted, and the court let him have his way.

The "Cousin David" letters may yet be admitted in evidence. Judge Hand announced yesterday morning that he had not made up his mind finally in the matter, and that he would give Delancey Nicoll an opportunity to be heard before he did so.

Walter D. Robinson, who was Kissel's secretary at the time of the $1,250,000 loan was recalled and Mr. Wise proceeded to ask him about transactions between Kissel and Segal subsequent to that in which the former was the agent for the American Sugar Company.

In a moment Delancey Nicoll and Richard V. Lindabury were on their feet with objections.

Says Kissel "Shaved" Segal.

"You will be doing a great deal of injustice to the procedure in criminal courts," protested Mr. Nicoll, "if you admit this evidence. The Government must show that the defendants knew anything about these transactions, the object of which it contends was to keep Segal in debt. They in fact knew nothing about them."

Mr. Wise replied with heat that he proposed to show that the defendants and Kissel "stood together and robbed" Segal and declared that the letters read on Tuesday proved Mr. Havemeyer's knowledge of Segal's indebtedness to Kissel.

"It seems to me," said Judge Hand, "that the question of Kissel's status in this matter should be left to the jury. But it is only fair that I should ask you, Mr. Wise, whether you have any independent proof that there was conspiracy in these outside loans."

"I think I have," replied the District Attorney. "By these outside loans Kissel shaved Segal in the most disgraceful manner of $500,000. I propose to show that the defendants came to a knowledge of these facts."

The jury was dismissed for half an hour to permit counsel to argue the matter freely, and in the end the court ruled this line of evidence out, at least temporarily, till evidence should develop in support of Mr. Wise's contention.

George Dinkle, a consulting engineer of the American Sugar Refining Company, was then called and by him Mr. Wise tried to prove the statement of his opening address that the sugar company had sent agents to "sneak" around the Philadelphia refinery while it was being built to obtain information about it.

Here the defense scored a point. The witness admitted that he visited the Segal establishment in 1902, but declared that he had not made any report upon it to the American Sugar Refining Co. He made another visit in 1908, and did report what he had seen to the chief engineer of the American Company. It was, however, brought out that the object of this second visit was to inspect some rotary pumps, and Mr. Nicoll made it plain that these were at that time a great novelty.

The next witness was Charles R. Heike, former secretary of the American Sugar Company, who is now appealing from a sentence imposed in connection with the sugar undervaluation frauds. With him on the stand it became apparent that Mr. Wise desired to go deeply into the history of the American Sugar Refining Co. He began to ask about certain refineries which the company had purchased in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with the object, he declared, of securing a monopoly.

This aroused James M. Beck of counsel for the company, who pointed out to the Court what this line of questioning involved. It would open up many new issues, he declared, and would result in the dragging out of the trial for at least six months.

To Show Monopolistic Methods.

Mr. Wise withdrew the particular question objected to, but declared he was determined to show the monopolistic tendencies of the American Company. After recess Mr. Beck entered on an explanation of what the closing of a refinery by the American Company really meant. In many cases, he said, it involved merely the removal of the machinery of the establishment acquired to some other plant for the purpose of centralizing the manufacture. In these cases it ended in more sugar being produced in one large refinery than in several small ones.

The explanation did not satisfy the District Attorney, who was warned by the Court that unless he could produce evidence to show that the closing of refineries by the defendants was simply to bring about a nearer approach to monopoly his failure would react seriously on the Government. As Mr. Wise persisted, Judge Hand, after a long argument, ruled that he had the right to go on with this line of testimony in spite of Mr. Beck's warning of the six months the discussion of the issues raised would take.

To facilitate matters Mr. Beck offered to furnish the Government with a complete list of refineries bought and owned by the American Sugar Refining Company and also those in which it possessed more or less stock.

Mr. Wise declared that the Government sought no gratuities from the defense, and proceeded to examine Heike about the dealings of the American Company. As he adopted this line of examination the attitude of the defense changed and every question that was doubtful was met with an objection.

The prosecutor was trying to show that the American Company had acquired between thirty and forty refineries in different parts of the country, and was operating only five in the East, while the refinery at San Francisco was leased to the Western Refining Company, one of its susidiaries.

As Mr. Wise was going through the history of the Surug Trust and was tracing the increases of its capitalization, which he declared were made in order to provide funds for the purchase of the refineries, he began to put in evidence the minutes of the directors' meetings back in 1892.

At once Mr. Nicoll objected that these could not possibly affect any of the defendants at bar, but Mr. Wise retorted that as they had accepted positions on the Board of a concern which had done these things, their responsibility for them must be granted.

Judge Hand after much argument permitted the prosecution to continue till the hour of adjournment.

The case will be continued this morning.

DIVORCEE QUICKLY MARRIES.

Mrs. Claxton Hurries from Reno and Weds H. E. Borrodaile of London.

Mrs. Blanche M. Claxton, who obtained a divorce from her husband in Reno, Nev., last Friday, wa smarried yesterday afternoon in the Marriage License Bureau at the City Hall to Harry Ernest Borradaile, a stockbroker of London, who arrived here on Saturday last on the Lusitania. Mrs. Claxton had made a hurried trip across the country from San Francisco, and did not arrive here until late yesterday afternoon, almost too late to be married at the City Hall.

Mr. Borradaile appeared at the bureau early yesterday afternoon and told Clerk Scully that he wished to obtain a marriage license about 5 o'clock, as the young woman he was to marry, he said, would not arrive in this city until about that time. Clerk Scully said the bureau closed at 4 o'clock, but Mr. Borradaile prevailed on him to keep the bureau open after the customary time.

Meantime Mrs. Claxton, with her sister, Miss I. L. Simpson, had arrived from San Francisco and had gone to the St. Regis. They hurried from there in a taxicab to the City Hall in time to obtain a license. They were married by Alderman Nathan Lieberman.

After running through a battery of cameras, Mr. Borradaile and his bride went back to the St. Regis, where Mr. Borradaile had been staying since his arrival on Saturday, and last night they had a small bridal dinner. The yplan to sail for England on the return trip of the Olympic.

Mrs. Borradaile gave her age as 33, and told Clerk Scully that she had obtained a divorce from her husband, A. George Claxton, on the ground of extreme cruelty. Her father is Dr. Thomas Simpson of Montreal, and Mr. Borradaile is a native of Ottawa.

"PINK LADY" ACTORS TO SAIL.

Musical Comedy to Open In London April 8, a Week Ahead of "Ben Hur."

Members of Klaw & Erlanger's "The Pink Lady" company, including Frank Lalor, Hazel Dawn, Alice Dovey, Jack Henderson, and Alice Hegeman, who appeared in the play at the New Amsterdam Theatre, will sail for England on the Lapland next Saturday, to appear at the Globe Theatre, London, on April 8. The scenery of "The Pink Lady" and of "Ben Hur" will go on the Olympic on the same date, under charge of Charles F. Towle, manager of "Ben Hur."

Joseph Brooks, Sam Harrison, of "The Pink Lady," General Stage Director Herbert Greshman, Stage Manager J. K. Adams, Musical Director Gustav Meinrichs, and Master Machinist Charles W. Hague, of "Ben Hur," are now in London preparing for the opening there of the two plays. "Ben Hur" will be put on at the Drury Lane on April 15.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Arrivals on Olympic and Chicago—The Departures.

Trans-Atlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

Olympic (Southampton).—T. K. Allsop, Mrs. E. W. Andrews, Mrs. J. Barton, Linden W. Bates, F. A. Bayrd, C. E. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Blackburn, Henry Boston, William H. Brevoort, William Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Caplane, William H. Carpenter, R. W. Cooper, Mrs. G. B. Cuyler, Miss Grace Cuyler, J. M. Daniels, H. Davy, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Dorion, Alexander Dow, H. J. Edwards, Mrs. Minnie Eustis, Mrs. R. E. Ewan, Thomas Jackson Felder, Prof. Adolf Fischer, Ignace Salvan, F. Gordon Gill, M. C. Gill, J. F. Green, Miss Janet Hayward, A. F. Howe, Louis Alexander Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jay, J. M. Knight, C. E. Life, Miss M. Lippincott, Ernest Mansfield, J. A. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Campbell Muir, Miss H. Orwin, Dr. A. P. Lee Pease, H. J. Peters, Mrs. L. Philippot, Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Rushman, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Ritter, Frank Robinson, Rev. J. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs D. M. Rogers, Mrs. K. L. Rose, Henry C. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Southwell, J. Stein, J. J. Venn, the Misses S. and E. Venn, H. S. Waite, John Waite, Miss M. Walls, Matt Wells, W. R. Willets, Henry Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Worcester-Shellard Smith.

CHICAGO, (Havre)—Clement Balme, E. Bergot, Mr. and Mrs. R. Carduner, J. R. Diaz, Miss Olga Jacob, Albert Lambert, Z. Odinot, John Roth, Mrs. Ida Roth, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Weakley.

Some of those sailing for Havre on the Espagne to-day are:

Mrs. L. A. Carter, A. Lewis Dickinson, F. Girard, Paul Genairon, E. F. Hanson, Edward Hackett, Mrs. E. H. Landon, Miss Lucie Landon, Miss Ruth Landon, Felix Maulet, David E. Thompson, and M. Zayas, Cuban Consul in London.

Fire at Newport Naval Station.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 20.—The administration building of the Naval training station was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $5,000, and Commander John H. Dayton was temporarily deprived of his quarters. The building was formerly Newport's almshouse and was presented by the city to the training station.

TWO SIZZLING BOMBS PLANTED IN ONE DAY

One Wrecks an East Side Grocery Store; the Other Found in Milk Wagon on Ferryboat.

THROWN INTO THE RIVER

Had Been Slipped Under Prudential Co. Driver at Wharf—He Heard the Fuse Sputtering in Time.

A bomb explosion wrecked the grocery store of Salvatore and Antonio Paglanio, 340 and 342 East Eleventh Street, early yesterday morning. Another bomb was placed in a wagon of the Prudential Milk Company, aboard the Lackawanna ferryboat Netherlands, in the North River. The sizzling of its fuse gave warning to the driver and the bomb was thrown overboard by deckhands before it could explode. A Prudential milk wagon was wrecked by a bomb several months ago, and the two horses attached to it were killed.

The East Eleventh Street explosion was on the now notorious "Bomb Block," where there is a bomb explosion at the rate of one in every three weeks. Patrolmen Reahm and Connaughton of the East Thirteenth Street Station were standing before the Paglanio grocery store when the bomb exploded. They were slightly cut by shattered glass. The explosion shook the big tenement house in which the store occupies the basement and brought thirty families to the street. It also destroyed the fish store of Samuel Pardozzo.

The Paglanios have received Black Hand threats and demands for money for several months, and always told the police about them, but no arrests had been made. They had two large watchdogs on the premises when the explosion occurred. They had also engaged a detective, Harry Collins, to watch the place. He was in the block when the explosion occurred, but had seen no suspicious persons loitering near the store. The two patrolmen said that they had been standing before the store for several minutes before the explosion and had seen no one pass.

Since the last explosion, in the building at 340 East Eleventh Street, Antonio Paglanio, to whom the threatening letters were addressed, had only visited the building in the daytime, and had come and gone by circuitous routes. His action in notifying the police of the demands of the blackmailers for $5,000 had brought more threats of personal violence.

The bomb which was found on the Prudential Milk Company's wagon was placed there, the police believe, after the ferryboat Netherlands left Christopher Street to go to Hoboken. The driver climbed to his seat as the boat approached the Hoboken slip. Then he heard a sizzling noise. He called deckhands, who brought a boathook, speared the bomb, and threw it overboard.

In each of yesterday's explosions, the police believe the bomb was equipped with a long fuse. In the East Eleventh Street explosion it is believed that the bomb was placed in the hallway of the Paglanio store before the two patrolmeh stopped in front of it and that the fuse was burning all the time the patrolmen were talking. In the milk wagon case the bomb was probably slipped under the driver's seat as soon as he left it after getting the wagon into its position on the lower deck of the ferryboat for its trip over the river.

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We have taken in part payment for Metallurgique automobiles the following cars, which are in perfect shape, just out of our repair shop:
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Prices Reasonable.
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Model D
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MATTY HELPS GIANTS TO VANQUISH COLTS

Marquard and Crandall Also Take Turns on Slab Against Youngsters.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 20.—Departing from his usual custom of giving the colts the best of the division of the pitching talent, Manager McGraw assigned Mathewson, Crandall, and Marquard to duty with the regulars this afternoon, and the veterans won the daily practice battle easily, 8 to 3. Fullenweider, Drucke, and Tesreau labored for the colts and allowed sixteen hits for a total of twenty-five bases. Every regular except Matty made one or more hits. Doyle got two, one a double. Shafer's pair were good for three bases, while Meyers, with a double and a triple, totaled one more base on his two hits than Crandall made on his pair. Arthur Wilson cought the last four innings, succeeding Meyers, and made a double and a single.

Fullenweider, who is pitching almost every day, led off for the colts and held the regulars to three hits and one run. In the third inning Meyers tripled and scored on a wild pitch. Drucke was hit hard after going through the fourth inning without a score. Three singles and a double netted two runs in the fifth, and Merkle's bunt, Shafer's drive to right, Wilson's double and Crandall's triple were responsible for three more in the sixth. A force-out, a stolen base, Tesreau's wild throw to catch him napping off second, and an infield out shoved Jacobson around the circuit in the seventh. Shafer's double, followed by Paulet's uncovered throw to centre field in an attempt to catch the Californian off second scored another in the eighth.

The colts sent only ten men to bat in the three innings Matty pitched, but should have scored three or four runs off Crandall instead of only one. That one count, registered in the fifth, was the result of Burns's double, Fletcher's fumble, and Hartley's single. A wonderful throw-in by Jacobson, doubling Becker at the plate on Bues's long fly, shut off a run in the fourth.

Marquard was not very steady and did not try much in the way of curves. He got through the seventh inning in good shape, but in the eighth Fletcher fumbled Thompson's roller, the Pittsburgh boy having succeeded Becker. Bues singled to left and both scored on Nohowel's triple to centre.

An interested spectator at the game was Billy Hamilton, scout for the Boston Nationals, who came to Marlin to-day to look over Bues and Groh. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Regulars .....0 0 1 0 2 3 1 1 0—8	16	3	
Recruits .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—3	8	2	

YANKEES TRIM ATLANTA.

Charlie Hemphill's Crackers Not Dangerous Contenders for New Yorks

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 20.—The Yankees to-day grappled with their first adversary under the Wolverton régime, and made Charlie Hemphill's Atlanta crackers bite the brick-red dust of Georgia by a score of 6 to 4. It was a fairly interesting game, dragging in spots, but being quickened occasionally by timely hitting by the New Yorkers. Nobody worked harder than Manager Wolverton, who was on the coaching lines shooting the ginger all the time, and when he thought the occasion provocative, filing objections to the umpire's decisions. The umpiring, however, was impartial, and Wolverton's objections were not strong.

Four pitchers carried the mound burden for the New Yorkers—Vaughn, Caldwell, Ford, and Warhop—this seasoned quartet being too much for the opposing swatters, and the Yankees never were in grave danger of losing the game.

The crackers sprang a rally on Warhop in the ninth inning, and jostled him for three hits and three runs, but by that time the Yankees had a five-run lead. The other Atlanta run was made in the first inning, and was due to a hit, a wild pitch by Vaughn, and a bad throw by Chase, whose arm is still a bit sore.

Russell Ford was the most effective slabman of the matinée. He and his curves were in baffling form. The New Yorks outbatted the locals, and Chase, Cree, and Dolan led with the cudgel. Chase and Cree made two hits each, Cree batting Harold home twice with two out and Dolan prodding the sphere for three singles. Cree's long and timely wallops made one wish he would hurry up and sign his contract.

Birdie's first wallop was a resounding triple, and his second one fully as tempestuous, but this time he was called out for not touching second base. Chase made a beautiful running catch with his bare hand and Dolan treated the ensembled multitude, a thousand strong, to fast and fancy base running. The Cozy person stole second and third bases in the sixth inning, and would have stolen home if Williams, who was at bat, had had his wits about him. There were two strikes on Williams, and he swung at a bad one as Dolan was sliding in.

The game was won in the eighth inning off the pitching of Britton. Hartzell walked, Dolan singled, Gardner sacrificed, Williams and Osborn tore out three-bagers, Wolfe's long sacrifice fly, and Daniels slapped the ball for the third three-bagger of the inning.

The New York attack was shifty, and fell down only once when the opportunity was ripe for a run. In the second inning a hit by Dolan and passes to Williams and Vaughn filled the corners with only one out. Wolter and Daniels then popped infield flies. One of the hits off Warhop in the ninth was the result of Dolan crossing Hartzell on a ground ball and interfering with him.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ATLANTA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wolter, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	Odell, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Daniels, cf.	5	0	1	1	0	H'phill, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Chase, 1b.	4	2	2	13	0	Sykes, 2b.	4	1	1	9	2
Cree, lf.	5	0	2	3	0	Alp'm'n, 3b.	3	1	1	2	3
H'tzell, ss.	4	1	1	3	3	Jordan, 2b.	4	1	1	3	1
Dolan, 3b.	3	1	1	1	1	Wolfe, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
G'dner, 2b.	4	0	0	3	4	Johns, lf.	4	0	0	3	1
W'lliams, c.	3	1	1	4	1	Kerr, c.	2	0	0	2	1
Vaughn, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Miller, c.	2	0	1	3	0
Ford, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Dessau, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Caldwell, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Mayer, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Osborn	1	0	1	1	0	Britton, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Warhop, p.	0	0	0	0	1						
Total.	34	6	11	27	10	Total.	34	4	8	27	12

*Batted for Caldwell in eighth inning.

Errors—Chase, Hartzell, Johns, Britton.

New York	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0—6
Atlanta	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—4

First base on errors—Atlanta, 1. Left on bases—New York, 9; Atlanta, 5. First base on balls—Off Dessau, 3; off Britton, 4. Struck out—By Vaughn, 1; by Ford, 2; by Caldwell, 2; by Mayer, 2; by Britton, 2. Three-base hits—Daniels, Cree, Williams, Osborn. Two-base hits—Chase, Miller. Sacrifice hit—Gardner. Sacrifice flies—Walter, Wolfe. Stolen bases—Wolter, (2,) Chase, Dolan, (2,) Odell, Wolfe. Double play—Ford, Hartzell, and Chase. Passed ball—Miller. Wild pitch—Vaughn. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop, (Alperman.) Hits—Off Vaughn, 2 in two innings; off Ford, 1 in three innings; off Caldwell, 2 in three innings; off Warhop, 3 in two innings; off Dessau, 4 in three innings; off Mayer, 3 in three innings; off Britton, 4 in three innings. Umpire—Mr. Woodward. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

DAUBERT'S TRIPLE WINS.

Ebbets Field Team Defeats Washington Parks at Memphis.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 20.—The Brooklyn baseball players worked out on the local grounds for three hours to-day under a fairly hot sun. The first part of the session consisted of drilling the left hand pitchers in fielding, bunts, and covering first base. After this a fast seven-inning game was played, the victory going to the Ebbets Field Club by a score of 5 to 4.

The youngsters played a much better game than in any of the previous contests. Twice they tied the score only to lose out in the seventh inning, when Moran beat out a bunt and scored on Daubert's long triple to deep centre.

Moran, who has been playing right field in most of the exhibition games, is showing more than any of the younsters. In to-day's game he made three hits, one a double. Daubert made two hits, including a triple, which won the game. Breen and Cutshaw, who played for the juveniles, made four of the five hits for their side. Daly, who played left field in place of Wheat, made two good one-handed running catches. Wheat is still confined to the hotel with an injured foot and will not play for several days.

A game has been arranged with the local club here for to-morrow, after which the Superbas will leave for Louisville, opening there on Saturday for a four-day series with the Colonels. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Ebbets Field.....2 0 0 2 0 0 1—5	10	0	
Washington Park....0 0 2 0 2 0 0—4	5	0	

Batteries—Ebbets Field: Ragon, Schardt, Miller, and Higgins; Washington Park: Burk, Barger, Phelps, and Erwin. Umpire—Barney Reilly.

College Grads in Baseball Farce.

There was a lot of college enthusiasm at Savage's Gymnasium last night, where the Pennsylvania and Michigan Clubs of New York had a smoker and a get-together party. There was also an indoor baseball game, and Pennsylvania won, 17 to 11. Michigan made a noise that shook Columbus Circle when Manville walloped the soft ball into the gallery for a home run in the fifth inning. The first inning reeked with errors, and Pennsylvania got 11 runs and Michigan 7. It was only a joy game, anyway, so it didn't matter who won it. It was what came after the game that counted, and when it was over the score was about even all around. The teams were as follows:

Pennsylvania—C. M. Craig, catcher; A. C. Johnson, pitcher; H. A. Leiber, first base; R. G. Contrell, second base; Arthur Hagan, third base; E. H. Finkenseipen, shortstop; E. A. Holbrook, left field; M. B. Harris, centre field; J. H. Burroughs, Jr., right field.

Michigan—Lawrence Hull, catcher; R. K. Walton, pitcher; R. L. Bigelow, first base; L. R. Manville, second base; Henry Woog, third base; Charles Slater, shortstop; L. M. Auer, left field; James Jenkins, centre field; Claude Tompson, right field.

Chance Letting Out His Recruits.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Manager Chance of the Cubs, according to word received here last night, has disposed of three of his new men to the minor leagues. The recruits sent back are Pitchers Harrington and Dressen, both left-handed, and Louis Smith, the Indian infielder. Dressen is released unconditionally and will report to Salt Lake City. Chance holds the privilege of recalling Harrington, who returns to Lynn, Mass., by Aug. 20, and Smith, who will go to Louisville, by the end of the season. Thirty-four players remain on the Cubs' roster.

Jack Chesbro Reinstated.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 20.—The National Baseball Commission acted favorably on the application for reinstatement of John D. Chesbro, the former National and American League pitcher. He returns to the game as a free agent, his unconditional release having been given him by the New York American Baseball Club.

ABOLISH WATER POLO.

James E. Sullivan Says Present Rules Warrant Disgraceful Tactics.

Amateur Athletic Union leaders are almost a unit on the proposition that the recent disgraceful actions of the water polo players in Pittsburgh have proved sufficient reason for the intended wiping from the books of the union the game as it is now played. It was shown that the referee of the game in question was utterly unable to cope with the manifold duties involved, and that it would be much better to abolish the sport than to have a continuance of the tactics seen.

The Championship Committee of the union has asked for reports from the Missouri A. C., Chicago A. A., Pittsburgh A. A., and New York A. C., and the referee, Charles H. Basler.

James E. Sullivan, in speaking yesterday of the fiasco, admitted that a fair game was impossible under the existing rules, and that he was in favor of abolishing the game absolutely and substituting the "soccer" game, with the rules which will obtain in the Olympic games in Stockholm. In commenting on the way the game is at present played, he said:

"A referee is absolutely powerless to handle the contest he is supposed to have control over, as, with his attention directed where the ball is in play, he cannot be expected to have his eyes on the other end of the tank, where two men may be engaged in slugging each other to their heart's content. In this foul work it is usually the first man to be assailed who, in protecting himself, is picked out as the sole offender, and who is then disciplined. The rules need a thorough revision, requiring a referee and two judges of play stationed at both ends of the tank who will not be afraid to disqualify for the rest of the game any offender of the rules. Still better, I think it would be a good scheme to throw the game out of our sports and play soccer."

MORGAN BEST AT TRAPS.

Bergen Beach Gunner Leads Field of Thirty-one in Jersey Shoot.

The strong wind that swept over the Hackensack Meadows played havoc with the trap shooters yesterday in the first Spring open scratch competition of the Jersey City Gun Club. The event despite the unfavorable conditions brought out thirty-one competitors from various points of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York.

The day's competition was confined to 200 shots divided into ten strings of 20 each, the best possible score being 200 targets. The field was made up of professional and amateur shooters and it fell to the lot of two "pros" to make the only clean strings of twenty, which were recorded by H. H. Stevens and J. S. Fanning in the second and eighth strings, respectively.

R. Morgan of the Bergen Beach Gun Club was high gun of the day with a tally of 164 targets, which was considered excellent under the conditions. J. E. Englert of Tamaqua, Pa., and W. J. Simpson of the New York A. C. were close up with scores of 163. The scores:

First 100 Targets—G. H. Piercy, Jersey City Gun C.ub, 87; *M. C. von Lengerke, New York, 87; *H. H. Stevens, New York, 84; W. J. Simpson, New York A. C., 82; P. M. Shanley, Jr., Smith Gun Club, Newark, 82; *J. S. Fanning, New York, 82; R. Morgan, Bergen Beach Gun Club, 80; F. Hall, New York A. C., 80; J. H. Hendrickson, Bergen Beach Gun Club, 80; J. E. Englert, Catasaqua, Penn., 79; C. W. Billings, New York A. C., 78; L. S. Page, Newark, 77; *W. Apgar, New York, 77; T. L. Coffin, Smith Gun Club, 73; W. Hassinger, Smith Gun Club, 72; H. Schlicher, Allentown, Penn., 71; R. Young, Jersey City Gun Club, 71; F. H. Jackson, East Millstone, N. J., 65; O. H. Allyn, Bergen Beach Gun Club, 65; *T. Davis, New York, 62.

Second 100 Targets—R. Morgan, Bergen Beach Gun Club, 84; J. E. Englert, Catasaqua, Penn., 84; *N. Apgar, New York, 84; C. W. Billings, New York A. C., 81; W. J. Simpson, New York A. C., 81; *M. C. von Lengerke, New York, 81; P. M. Shanley, Jr., Smith Gun Club, 80; *H. H. Stevens, New York, 79; T. P. Dukes, Jersey City Gun Club, 77; J. J. Geiger, Smith Gun Club, 76; *J. S. Fanning, New York, 76; W. Hassinger, Smith Gun Club, 76; R. Young, Jersey City Gun Club, 74; G. H. Piercy, Jersey City Gun Club, 74; J. H. Hendrickson, Bergen Beach Gun Club, 73; F. Hall, New York A. C., 72; *T. Davis, New York, 71; F. H. Jackson, East Millstone, N. J., 61; O. H. Allyn, Bergen Beach Gun Club, 54.

*Professionals.

High Guns for the Day, Amateurs—R. Morgan, Bergen Beach A. C., 164; J. E. Englert, Catasaqua, Penn., 163; W. J. Simpson, New York A. C., 163; P. M. Shanley, Jr., Smith Gun Club, 162; G. H. Piercy, Jersey City Gun Club, 161; C. W. Billings, New York A. C., 159.

Winners of Separate Strings of 20 Targets—P. M. Shanley, Jr., 19, first; C. W. Billings, 19, second; L. S. Page, 19, third; C. W. Billings, J. H. Hendrickson, and G. H. Piercy, 17, fourth; W. J. Simpson, 18, fifth; W. J. Simpson and J. E. Englert, 17, sixth; W. J. Simpson, G. L. Piercy, and R. Young, 18, seventh; W. J. Simpson, 18, eighth; C. W. Billings, 19, ninth; W. Hassinger, 18, tenth.

G. Johnstone Star in Athletics.

The swimmers of the Commerce Evening Recreation Centre held their first swimming meet of the season in the natatorium of the High School of Commerce in West Sixty-fifth Street last night, and a large crowd witnessed the events, which were close, and furnished some interesting competition. G. Johnstone was easily the star performer. He won the plunge for distance with a plunge of 42 feet; finished second in the twenty-eight-yard breast-stroke event, and third in the forty-two-yard senior swim, fetching contest for distance, and dive for form event. The summaries:

28-Yard Swim, for Midgets.—Won by P. Ruth; W. Bishop, second; F. Donnelly, third. Time—0:20.

28-Yard Breast Stroke.—Won by J. Hoat; G. Johnstone, second; H. Regan, third. Time—0:30 2-5.

42-Yard Swim for Seniors.—Won by F. Slavik; J. Ruth, second; G. Johnstone, third. Time—0:38.

Fetching Contest, for Distance.—Won by H. Serginian, with a fetch of 73 feet; F. Slavik, second, with a fetch of 67 feet; G. Johnstone, third, with a fetch of 62 feet.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by G. Johnstone, with a plunge of 42 feet; F. Slavik, second, with a plunge of 39 feet; H. Serginian third, with a plunge of 32 feet.

Dive for Form.—Won by P. Ruth, with 24 points; S. Slavik, second, with 23 points; G. Johnstone, third, with 18 points.

112-Yard Relay Swim, Handicap.—Won by Team B, (5 seconds;) Team A, (scratch,) second.

TWO NEW RULES TO CURB BOXING CLUBS

Money to be Refunded in Case of Fiascos — Illegal to Boost Prices.

Echoes of Referee Charley White's sudden and unexpected decision in stopping the Cross-Hogan fight at the Madison A. C. last Wednesday night in the first round were heard yesterday at the meeting of the State Athletic Commission, when a rule was passed which in the future will protect the patrons of a boxing club in case the show comes to such an unsatisfactory termination.

The commission yesterday adopted the idea originally suggested by James E. Sullivan, Secretary and Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, which provides that in case of a fight being stopped for an infraction of the rules the receipts shall be held for forty-eight hours. Spectators shall also keep their coupons, and in the event the commission's decision warrants the return of the patrons' money this result will be brought about. The new rule passed yesterday is as follows:

"If a contest is stopped by the referee or by a member of the commission, or the Secretary of the commission for an infraction of the rules of the State Athletic Commission, or for a violation of Chapter 779 of the laws of 1911 (Frawley law) the club shall hold all box office receipts of said contest for a period of forty-eight hours, and all spectators shall hold their coupons pending the decision of the commission."

A repetition of the Cross-Hogan affair would mean a rigid investigation by the commission, which is seeking to protect the public from another fizzle of the kind. Secretary Harvey said that only one protest of White's decision was forwarded to the commission by a spectator. That lone fight fan protested that he didn't get a "run for his money," and thought something ought to be done about it.

The commission made no official statement about Referee White's decision. One of the officials, however, in casually discussing the decision, asserted that although White undoubtedly upheld the rules, he nevertheless acted too hastily. This official also said that he was dumfounded when he learned that White had stopped the fight.

The commission has started a campaign to prevent further boosting of prices by boxing clubs. Although now covered in the rules of the commission, an additional rule was adopted yesterday as a warning to the public about the prices before they purchase tickets. The rule provides that every club shall print the prices of all tickets in large type above the ticket seller's window, and that these prices shall not be changed. The purpose of this is to prevent the ticket seller from boosting the prices of tickets when there is a big rush to see a fight. It is known that this is practiced by some clubs at their big shows, and there has been much complaint about it.

Sailor Burke was again heard from. He has a kick which he considers valued at about $300. His manager Bob Clarke, appeared before the commission yesterday with a lawyer and explained at some length and with some oratory about the way Sailor had been treated by the Long Acre A. A. a couple of weeks ago. Burke was scheduled to box Charley Victor of Hoboken. The Brooklyn tar says he was promised $300 for his share of the fistic encounter. He was there ready to go into the mill, but when the management booked over the small crowd in the clubhouse they declared that it would not be advisable to hold the match. Of course Sailor got no money. Now he demands the $300 which was promised him. The commission will summon the officials of the Long Acre A. A. next Wednesday afternoon and hold a hearing on the case.

There is some mystery about the American A. A., in Brooklyn, which advertised a boxing show for Tuesday night and then failed to open when the patrons, who had previously bought tickets, showed up. Frank Croissant is the matchmaker and manager. The attention of the commission was called to it by Alex Lafferty, who was to have boxed there Tuesday night. Alex told the commission that when he was engaged to box he had to put up a forfeit of $25. Besides that, he was asked to sell fifty tickets to the show. He sold them to his friends in New Jersey and New York and expected them to be on hand to root for him to win. Lafferty's fifty friends, who had paid 50 cents each for their tickets, were at the American A. A. early, but found the doors locked and the house dark. There was many a complaint.

In the midst of the protests, Lafferty came along prepared to enter the clubhouse and get ready for his match. His friends greeted him with scores of questions. Alex stood by his friends and gave them back their money. He then looked in vain for Frank Croissant to obtain his $25 forfeit money and also to return his fifty tickets, but he could not find him. So Lafferty carried his tale of woe to the commission. This is just a sample of the shady problems which are coming to the commission every day.

Eddie McGrath had a protest against Brown's A. A. He boxed Denny Hickey at that club and was to get from $15 to $20. McGrath lasted only two rounds and the club officials thought he quit and offered him only $4. Frank Quinn of Brown's gave the club's side of the case, but one of the Commissioners was at the match, and, in his opinion, McGrath did not quit. The claim was compromised at $10.

Jim Smith had a demand of $12 against the Washington A. C. of Brooklyn. He lasted two rounds and they gave him $4. Smith did not press his case. The club officials were there, however, so the case was dismissed.

The commission issued licenses to the Lock City Athletic Club of Lockport and to the Gardland A. C. of Watertown.

ENGLISH CHAMPION ARRIVES.

Matt Wells and McDonald Here to Arrange Wolgast Bout.

Matt Wells, the English lightweight champion, was one of the passengers on the steamship Olympic which arrived here yesterday. Wells was accompanied by his manager, George McDonald, and his trainer, Di Dollings. George Levy, who acted with McDonald in the management of Wells when the champion was here last summer, is not in the party this time and McDonald will be the sole manager of Wells.

Shortly after returning to England, Wells was confined to his home for some time with illness. He has since enjoyed a long rest and Manager McDonald said yesterday that Matt was in fine condition and would be ready to box after the usual amount of training.

No bouts have been definitely arranged for Wells, but Manager McDonald has two or three in view. The English champion expects to remain here for several months and hopes before returning home to engage in a bout with Ad Wolgast for the lightweight championship of the world. This is the principal object of the present visit, Mr. McDonald said yesterday. Arrangements for such a bout were practically completed last Fall and then the affair fell through. Mr. McDonald said yesterday that Wells would make 133 pounds at 5 o'clock for Wolgast, the weight which was agreed upon last Fall, or 135 pounds later in the day. On account of Wolgast's operation it is not expected that any bout will be possible for at least two months, but a fine offer has been made and Mr. McDonald is hoping to complete arrangements for the contest within a few days.

Wells may appear at one of the New York clubs in the near future and it is likely that his first opponent will be Leach Cross. The latter has issued a challenge to the English champion and Wells is not averse to accepting it. This challenge was sent to England before Wells sailed. Wells defeated Cross last Summer, but the east side dentist is now going better than at any time in his career and feels that he can reverse matters. Unless some unexpected hitch develops in regard to the details for this match there is likely to be a scramble among the local matchmakers to secure it, as such a bout would undoubtedly pack any clubhouse in New York.

$50,000 Offer to Kilbane.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 20.—Manager Tom McCarey of the Vernon A. C. has telegraphed to Jimmy Dunn, manager of Johnny Kilbane, the featherweight champion, a cash offer of $50,000 for the exclusive services of Kilbane and himself for a period of two years "to date from the moment you sign the contract." In his telegram to Dunn, who is in Cleveland, McCarey said he would require that Kilbane fight as many featherweights as McCarey could develop, and besides take the leading part in moving picture enterprises.

JIM STEWART WINS.

Carl Morris Loses on Points in Bout at Empire A. C.

Jim Stewart of Brooklyn put a large sized crimp into the white hope aspirations of Carl Morris, the Oklahoma Giant, at the Empire A. C. last night, outpointing the Westerner in a majority of the rounds and finishing with a lead which left no doubt as to his superiority. The outcome was a big surprise, as Morris was generally expected to have a rather easy time with the Brooklynite. Stewart outboxed Morris and also outslugged him in the clinches, and Carl's face was cut and badly bruised at the finish. Stewart left the ring with a small canopy over his left eye.

The bout for the most part was a slow affair, devoid of any sensational work on the part of either contestant, and especially lacking in decisive punches of the straight-from-the-shoulder variety. Most of the fighting was done in the clinches, with the pair resting shoulder to shoulder and sending both hands to the head and stomach. Stewart drove some hard uppercuts to Morris's face in the latter part of the bout, and these punches did all the real damage to Carl's countenance.

Morris had the advantage in weight, tipping the beam at 225 pounds just before he entered the ring. Stewart weighed 209¾ pounds. In the early rounds Morris began to dance around his opponent, and it looked as if the big fellow had developed some fast footwork. After the second round, however, Morris's feet ceased their dancing motions, and for the most part the Oklahoma giant appeared glued to the floor. He allowed tSewart to take all the leads in the latter part of the bout and could not step around fast enough t oescape tSewart's punches.

Morris against proved that he cannot put his huge strength into his punches, and many of his efforts to land were as feeble as one might expect for a 105-pounder. He had absolutely no snap to the punches which he landed, and his judgment of direction and distance was as weak as his blows. At the conclusion of the bout it was the concensus of opinion among the large crowd which packed the Empire A. C. that Morris as a white hope is hopeless. All he possesses is the color.

Stewart put up the best bout that he has shown here in many months, if it was not the best he ever fought. Handicapped as he was in weight and in all physical requirements he boxed or mixed as the occasion demanded, never backed up and gave Morris the only real beating the latter has had since his memorable encounter with Jim Flynn at Madison Square Garden last Summer. Morris was not as heady last night as he was in the Flynn bout, but the loss of superfluous weight did not enable him to show to any better advantage. Stewart used good judgment and was far more effective than most men could be with Morris holding as he did last night. Both men held often but Morris offended more often than Stewart.

Morris started off strongly and gained the honors in the first two rounds. He danced around the ring and his style appeared to bother Stewart, who was slow in getting started. In the third round, Stewart began to show to advantage, standing off and boxing Morris. The fourth round was even. Stewart gained the fifth and sixth, Morris the seventh and in the next three Stewart won the honors. His work in the last three was better than at any other time during the bout.

BLOW TO BOXING LAW.

New York Assembly Passes Bill to Repeal Frawley Statute.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Republicans of the Assembly threw their support to Gov. Dix to-day when they voted to pass the bill repealing the Frawley boxing law, which the Governor has opposed ever since the first prizefight under its provisions was held in New York City. While the Governor received support from the Republicans of the lower house the Democrats were recorded in opposition. The repeal bill was passed by the Assembly by a vote of 76 to 46. A similar bill in the Senate is still in the hands of the Codes Committee, and if Senator Frawley has the influence he counts upon the bill will not be passed by the upper house.

Assemblyman Frank L. Young, majority leader in the Assembly, called attention to the message of the Governor in which the repeal of the boxing law was urged. There was a shout of laughter when the Republican leader said the Governor should be sustained.

A. E. Smith, Democratic leader, opposed the Governor's plan and defended the law. He said it had not been fairly tried, and that the longer it remained in force the better the sport of boxing had grown. To repeal the law, he said, would be to return to the hypocritical way of conducting prizefights by athletic clubs. Under the old law, he said, the purpose of the statute was defeated by making a prospective spectator a member of the club by charging "dues" for the night, which amounted to an additional fee which the law prohibited.

The bill in the Assembly secured a bare majority, and a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was passed was lost.

Long Acre Bouts Called Off.

Owing to the poor attendance last night at the Long Acre A. A. the scheduled bout between Matty Baldwin and Charlie Griffin of Australia did not take place. The club, from all appearances, is trying to overdo the sport by attempting to stage shows three nights a week. On Tuesday night it ran a special show, and had arranged for two more nights this week, which were to have been last night and Saturday. Baldwin was on hand and ready, but when he looked over the house he made a hasty exit. Griffin telephoned early to find out the conditions, and when informed did not bother with making his appearance.

Eddie Smith Beats Jack Dillon.

Eddie Smith, a substitute for Harry Stone in the main bout at the Sharkey A. C. last night, beat Jack Dillon all the way in their ten-round encounter. The winner kept boring in all the while with rights and lefts to all parts of his opponent's body and head, never letting him get set, and having him on the ragged edge in the concluding session. Dillon apparently had nothing except his left, with very little steam behind that. Young Daly beat Mickey Dunn in the semi-final at six rounds.

Sailor Burke and Moha To-night.

The star bout at the National Sporting Club to-night will bring together Sailor Burke of Brooklyn, who claims the middleweight title, and Bob Moha, the popular Western middleweight, for ten rounds. Burke usually attracts considerable attention in his bouts, and his selection as an opponent for the Westerner is considered to be the best, and he has been training for this special event so as to be at his best. Moha is also in fine physical condition, and his success in this particular event carries a lot of weight with it, in view of the fact that if he is successful in gaining the honors over Burke he will challenge Jim Flynn, the Pueblo fireman.

McGoorty Whips Hugo Kelly.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 20.—In ten rounds of uninteresting fighting here to-night Eddie McGoorty of Oshkosh, Wis., clearly outpointed Hugo Kelly of Chicago. Under the State laws no decision was permitted, but newspaper critics unanimously agreed that McGoorty had the better of the contest.

Operation on Palzer's Nose.

Al Palzer, the heavyweight boxer, underwent an operation on his nose at a local hospital Tuesday, which will prevent him from doing any more boxing for at least six weeks. The nose had been injured in such a way that Palzer could use only the right side for breathing, and this handicapped him seriously in his boxing. The operation required one hour and thirty minutes. Palzer expects to be able to leave the hospital to-day or to-morrow.

Dundee and Julian Draw.

SYRACUSE, March 20.—Johnny Dundee, bantamweight champion of New York, and "Kid" Julian of Syracuse boxed ten fast rounds to a draw here to-night.

Princeton Swimmers Going West.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 20.—Princeton's swimming team and champion water polo players will take a Western trip during Easter vacation and play several athletic associations and universities, according to an announcement made to-day by Manager H. B. Fell, 1912. The proposed schedule includes three meets in Chicago with Chicago Athletic Association, Northwestern University, and Illinois Athletic Association; one at Urbana, Ill., with University of Illinois, and the final of the tour at Pittsburgh with Pittsburgh Athletic Association. Each of the five meets will conclude with a water polo game, which in each case will be played under the A. A. U. rules.

POCKET BILLIARD TITLE FOR HYMAN

Wins Amateur Championship from Edward P. Raynolds by Score of 125 to 84.

H. Arthur B. Hyman of the Amateur Billiard Club, won the amateur pocket billiard championship last night when he defeated Edward P. Raynolds, a club mate in the play off of a tie for the title by a score of 125 to 84. The greatest gallery of the tournament witnessed the match, which was played in the Amateur Billiard Club and the crowd found much to enthuse over during the progress of the game.

Hyman played steadily throughout and was quick to take advantage of the over-impulsiveness of his opponent, who, at any and every opportunity gave away frame after frame through an over weening deisre to record shots which were not on the board. The game was remarkable in that there was not a deliberate scratch made resultant upon safety play, and very little play of that nature.

Raynolds broke the bunch at the beginning of every frame, relying upon Hyman's admitted mediocre ability at playing long shots.

Each tallied a remarkable combination shot, but as these attempts were quickly followed by misses they proved to have argued little for the benefit of either. Hyman simply waited for Raynolds to open the game, which he invariably did.

In the third frame Raynolds broke and tallied a scratch, which was followed by a miss of an easy half length of table straight by Hyman. Raynolds essayed a cut, which he failed on, scattering the spheres all "over the lot," after which Hyman picked off 9, slipping up on a somewhat easy out which "jawed," and left the remaining half dozen pretty well laid out for Raynolds, who played nice positions and the frame finished 22 to 20 in his favor.

Raynolds made a nice break and leave opening the fourth, which warranted a miss by his opponent. He managed to hole one, stopping in his next shot, the ball "jawing." This permitted Hyman to make a burst from the ball in the mouth of the pocket, which separated several balls from the bunch. Hyman then tied and passed his opponent, and by diligent "pool" holed thirteen before stopping on a long out which wobbled in the jaws of the top corner, and nice position play marked this part of the session.

After leaving the pyramid to all appearances safe from assault, Raynolds took his seat with a satisfied air. Hyman, however, after looking over the table carefully, picked out a combination which could only be approached by the medium of driving his cue ball to the side and end rails before making the contact which required successive touches by four balls before the "real" object ball dropped into the corner. He soon "fell down," stopping after corraling three. Each had his troubles, having an extended stay at the tables in this frame, as both had four distinct tries before the table was clear, the string at the end of the fifth frame recording Hyman 39, Raynolds 32.

In his next turn Raynolds played nice position and finished the frame with 12, thus making him 2 in the lead in the total score, which stood 44 to 42. Raynolds smashed into the bunch following his opening shot in the next frame and spread the balls all over the table, and after each had missed comparatively simple shots, Hyman proceeded to pound out 11, which again changed the leadership of the game in his favor, by 55 to 48. In the next layout Raynolds got a nice "bust" shot over, and eventually rolled 13 for a total of 61 to 54, a scratch robbing Hyman of one of the two balls he got in the play.

The latter made ample amends for his seeming fall down in the succeeding frame, as after each had jawed a ball, he pounded out 14 for a total of 68 to 61. Midway in this run he made a capital cross shot, which made him even with his opponent at 62.

Hyman more than supplemented this showing by profiting from another "bust" by his generous opponent, who failed spread the ivories "all over the board," enabling Hyman to gather the fifteen for a total of 83 to 62. After getting three balls Raynolds again banged into the bunch, followed by a miss. Hyman succeeded in corraling 9 of the 12, thus putting him still further away from the youngster. Continuing his attempts "at taking a chance" at shots which proved not to be "on," Raynolds scattered the bunch in the twelfth frame so widely that Hyman got by the 100 mark with a run of 12, sending his tally to 104, while Raynolds was 33 balls back with 71 for a total.

The men almost divided the honors in the thirteenth frame, which was 8 to 7 in Hyman's favor. The fourteenth frame showed Raynolds banging into the bunch in futile fashion, with Hyman getting to within one of the title.

After he had left the balls safe in what proved the last setting up, Raynolds picked two off the extreme edge of the layout, and then brought off a back-action combination which drove the object ball the length of the table to the upper left-hand corner for a count, which he followed with another "mombo" of an intricate nature, which counted, but which a scratch nullified. This left an easy shot for Hyman, who picked off one into the side for his required 125 and the championship title. The summary:

E. F. Raynolds—7 11 6 2 8 12 4 13 1 0 6 3 7 8 4—87. Scratches, 3. Total—84.

A. B. Hyman—8 4 9 13 7 3 11 2 14 15 9 12 8 12 1—125. Scratches, 3. Total—125.

POGGENBURG'S EASY WIN.

American Billiard Champion Defeats Labouret in Paris, 400 to 101.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 20.—J. Ferdinand Poggenburg of the New York Liederkranz Club, and American amateur champion, won his first game to-day in the international billiard championship series, defeating the French representative, Labouret by the one-sided score of 400 to 101. Poggenburg was seen to much better advantage than in his opening game, when he lost to Agassiz. The American has now won one game and lost one.

In the other two games played Poensgen kept up his unbeaten record by winning from Agassiz by the score of 400 to 82, the last named losing his first game of the tournament. Maura signalized his first appearance by defeating Dedree 400 to 320.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Blanc	2	0	1.000
Poensgen	2	0	1.000
Maura	1	0	1.000
Agassiz	2	1	.667
Poergenburg	1	1	.500
Dedree	1	2	.333
Mortier	0	1	.000
Darantier	0	1	.000
Roudil	0	1	.000
Labouret	0	2	.000

Barnes Wins Harlem Tourney.

For the second time Ed Barnes has won the Harlem Class A 18.2 balkline billiard championship. He won his game last night by outpointing M. Isaacs at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, 200 to 98. Mark Muldauer was second to Barnes, and Isaacs took the third position. The championship was decided only after a triple tie between the three men had been played three times. Barnes scored steadily last night, and only on two occasions failed to score. Eight times in his twenty-three innings he ran into double figures, his best contributions being a brace of 22. His average was 8 16-23. Isaacs managed to add to his string in all except two innings, but could not keep up to Barnes's pace. Isaacs's high runs were 14, 14, and 10. His average was 4

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THE "SOCIAL JUSTICE" ISSUE.

Col. ROOSEVELT is in a way of becoming a reckless maligner of the American people. He insists that he believes in the people, he firmly believes they are fit to rule themselves, to control themselves. In his Carnegie Hall speech last night he insisted that his "opponents" do not believe in the people, do not believe they are fit to rule themselves and control themselves. His opponents, and by "opponents" he must necessarily mean President TAFT and the President's supporters, he further declared, preach the doctrine that the rule of the majority would lead to tyranny. "Mr. TAFT's position is perfectly clear," he said; "it is that we have in this country a special class of persons "wiser than the people, who are above "the people, who cannot be reached by "the people, but who govern them and "ought to govern them." This is the old, old doctrine accepted for years by many men in public and private life; it is the bulwark of privilege, and, "naturally, every upholder and beneficiary of crooked privilege loudly ap"plauds the doctrine," which to the Colonel seems to be "a dreadful doctrine."

On this showing President TAFT and the Colonel's opponents must be desperately bad men. They distrust the people, they do not believe the people ought to rule, they insist that the people should be ruled by a few, a wiser few, of their number, and the doctrines they hold are the shield and bulwark of crooks. Yet it is now perfectly plain that the very people so much distrusted by President TAFT are going by an overwhelming majority to declare for his renomination. On the Colonel's showing, therefore, if the President and his supporters are bad men, the people are unconscionable fools. How can it be possible that in this enlightened country "the people" will put away the Colonel, will reject his teachings, will have none of his plans for social justice, and for establishing them as the real rulers of themselves, but will cling to a man who doesn't believe in them and will use his power to prevent the secure establishment of their rule? It is dangerous for a candidate to prove too much against his opponents, for if they get the votes and he goes down to defeat, then what he said in dispraise of his opponents becomes dispraise of the people themselves. On the Colonel's showing the American people are clearly not fit to rule and govern, since if they were fit they would most assuredly take him as their candidate. There is something dreadfully wrong about the Colonel's attitude, and the picture he presents of his opponents and of the people is hopelessly out of drawing.

Mr. ROOSEVELT is drawing in his horns. He stands by his Columbus speech, he says, but he is evidently not a little alarmed at the effect it produced upon the country. So, in his Carnegie Hall talk, he sharply limits the application of his doctrines. He wouldn't touch the Constitution of the United States, he would not have the people vote on decisions of the Federal Supreme Court, he would only here and there on rare occasions have the State Constitutions trimmed to fit his notions of social justice, and he would do the trimming, not by amendment, but by forbidding the courts "to reverse the political philosophy of the people." That is, when a State Legislature has enacted the law embodying the "political philosophy of the people," and the doctrines of "social justice," he would estop the courts from using the "due process of law" provision of the Constitution to annul the act.

This plan of reform, which sounds as if it had originated in a meeting of suffragettes, would encounter difficulties. In the first place, nobody knows what social justice means; one man's definition would be much more comprehensive than the next man's. The Single Taxers insist that social justice requires the abolition of private ownership of land. The Socialists would take away every man's property of all sorts and let everybody own everything. If we begin by unmaking a single provision of the Constitution to bring the instrument into accord with Mr. ROOSEVELT's notion of social justice, we shall not make an end of the business until the Constitution is in rags. The attempt to substitute ideas of "social justice," "the political philosophy of the people," and "the prevailing morality" for organic law would make an organized bedlam of government. Anybody who has carefully read the Colonel's Carnegie Hall utterance or who listened to it with attention must have observed several passages in which he utterly misstates President TAFT's position, and ascribes to him beliefs and doctrines he never entertained. But that will surprise no one. It is notorious that in any controversy in which he is deeply interested, Mr. ROOSEVELT is incapable of accurate statement.

CIVILIZING THE MOUNTAINEERS.

The outrages committed by the mountaineers in Carroll County, Va., are symptoms of a condition prevailing throughout the States of the Appalachian chain from Virginia westward to Kentucky. It is a condition of ignorance, savagery, outlawry, among 3,000,000 descendants of the original English and Scotch immigrants. Notwithstanding its Scotch and Anglo-Saxon blood, the stock from which they descended was not all of it good. Virginia and Georgia were early refuges for criminals from the British Isles. True, many acts regarded as crimes in those days are now considered merely venal, but it is a fact that a class of violent and disreputable men and women found lodgment in this part of America, and tradition and inbreeding have combined to preserve their traits among their descendants. The folk of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, such as are hemmed in by the mountains, suffer by reason of their ancestry and their present isolation. They need help.

Mrs. MORTIMER LEVERING, who understands the efforts that are making among this primitive population to found missions and industrial schools, is reported by The Evening Post as stating that a fund, like the Carnegie or Sage Foundation, is needed to systematize the work of education and redemption. There is good as well as bad blood among these people. ABRAHAM LINCOLN sprang from them. They are not in the path of civilization; its influences must be brought by conscious effort to their doors. Their retreats will not always be the fastnesses of feudists and raiders. Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S Hookworm Fund has wrought a physical regeneration of thousands in the South. Here is a chance to aid in transporting a whole population from the crude conditions and ideals of the seventeenth century, in which it has stagnated, to the advantages of a better age.

THE SUBWAY BILL.

The question whether the legislators we send to Albany are mice or men is suggested by Assemblyman MURRAY'S confession that he feels compelled to withdraw his Subway bill at the "demand" of the representative of a newspaper that opposes the measure, which was intended to facilitate the construction of the dual subway. The very introduction of the bill calls attention to the fact that the present state of the law is such that nothing can be done under it. The bill has the support of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate, and is also favored with the opposition of certain subway shriekers whose influence is shrinking with the appreciation of the futility of demanding the kind of subways which cannot be built except with tax money, and which cannot be operated except at a loss on the traffic, and a greater loss of incidental advantages. This section of opinion regards the bill as a "grab" and an outrage, and it may be left to the enjoyment of its pose.

The city's finances are not in condition to advance a quarter of a billion when better results can be reached by the expenditure of half that sum in connection with similar advances by companies already existing, whose services can be enlisted by the arrangements which this bill is designed to legalize, or to remove doubts of legality. The necessity of the legislation is disproof of the fact that the Interborough is responsible for blocking the construction of subways. This plan is so far from being the Interborough plan that it embodies advantages to the city which the Interborough resisted so far as it could. Also this plan does not embody the full plan favored by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. In a sense the bill embodies the surrender of both those companies to the plan devised in the interests of the city, and obstructed by existing laws, which are the real preventive of construction. Naturally those who approve the existing laws oppose the removal of the obstruction.

Estimates have been made of results under both systems. Neither system affords prospect of traffic profit for some eight or ten years. It is an embarrassing showing for those who have been alleging that there was no way of building unprofitable subways. Both estimates are confined to Manhattan and the Bronx, and there is a third estimate which is more unfavorable to the city through the extension of the plan to Brooklyn and Queens. Those who favor the impracticable plan and oppose this legislation insist upon the traffic profits and losses as a controlling factor. But those who by the dual plan will pay one nickel instead of two are content that by their savings the city shall perhaps lose some traffic profits. And the city is well content also to favor them in this way, because the greater mileage in the dual plan will spread the improvements over territory so much larger that the city will make up on its tax increases several times its traffic loss, if it shall turn out as bad as is said by those who rather hope that their lamentations may come true. If the city did not receive a cent of profit, it would do very well with an officially estimated increase of taxes by eight millions annually. It must be remembered that these larger taxes would be paid by those who are enabled to get homes both better and cheaper through the assistance of the dual plan, and who also will pay a nickel instead of a dime each time they ride between home and office. Inasmuch as this legislation is favored by the city authorities and by the Public Service Commission it is probable that legislators with the courage to say that their souls are their own will be found to give it support.

IN NORTH DAKOTA.

We do not wish to be unkind, but we must firmly decline to permit Col. ROOSEVELT to get any comfort whatever out of the result of the Presidential preference primary in North Dakota. It is a typical Progressive State. If in any part of the country that "overwhelming demand" for the Colonel as "the only man for the job" is to be heard, certainly it ought to have thundered out in these primaries. The Colonel's friends made a tremendous campaign for him in North Dakota, bales of documents were sent to the voters, 100,000 copies of his Columbus speech were put into their hands, and the same number of typewritten letters were addressed to persons of influence in the State. But the Colonel was beaten, he was decisively and dreadfully beaten, and by LA FOLLETTE, the very man whom his friends have tried to use as a stalking horse in his interest.

Col. ROOSEVELT's campaigners are ready with an explanation. They say that the wicked Democrats attended the Republican primaries and voted in shoals for LA FOLLETTE with the intent to make trouble in the Republican Party. There is no evidence that we know of that this is true, and if true it is a terrible indictment of the preference primaries that Mr. ROOSEVELT has so loudly demanded all over the country. If, on the other hand, the primary vote is a direct expression of Republican sentiment in North Dakota, the only possible conclusion is that the Colonel's campaign is one of rank humbug and shameless false pretense, that instead of overwhelmingly demanding him the people will not have him, that they are tired of him, and want to hear no more about him.

Viewed in any possible light, the North Dakota primary vote was disastrous for the Colonel. It must be a crushing humiliation to see LA FOLLETTE preferred to himself. Mr. MUNSEY frankly confessed his fear that the Colonel got into the fight too late. After a few more such buffets as that in North Dakota, it may occur to the Colonel that he has stayed in the fight too long.

"THE LAWYERS' DELAY."

It was a happy apothegm of Justice BISCHOFF describing "the law's delay" as "the lawyers' delay," but does it quite let out the Judges from a large share of responsibility? Undoubtedly, as the Justice pointed out, "there is always one litigant who will seek all "the delays he can in the hope that the "other side will die before the case "comes up for trial," but is it not the plain duty of the court to prevent the success of such tactics as far as possible?

We see no reason why postponements should not be restricted very closely to those clearly shown to be necessary. When a lawyer asks for time because he has not got his case ready, why should he not be required to show affirmatively that it was really impracticable for him to get it ready? And why should not the court inquire closely and decide strictly as to the validity of the explanation or excuse? And where one postponement is granted, it seems to us reasonable and imperative that counsel should be warned that a second request would be dealt with much more severely.

It is often pleaded that it is unjust to a litigant to force his lawyer to go on when he is not prepared, but if the litigant be the one described by Justice BISCHOFF "who will seek all the delays he can," then there is greater injustice to the other litigant. There is, indeed, injustice to the parties in all the cases on the calendar when the time of the court is wasted and the administration of justice is impeded by needless postponements. We have already called attention to the unavoidable mischief arising from the lack of responsible discretion in our courts and the want of finality in their decisions. It is all the more necessary that the Judges should use the powers they have with firmness and determination. Unreasonable requests for delay and requests not made in entire good faith would not be so often made if they were uniformly disregarded. Lawyers are an ingenious, persistent and sometimes troublesome brood, but they have a keen sense of what they cannot safely do when it is made half-way sure.

"HELL'S KITCHEN."

The ugly name which has been given to a portion of the west side will no longer fit if the plans described in THE TIMES yesterday morning are carried out. The immediate purpose of the planners is to secure an ample recreation pier at the foot of West Fiftieth Street which shall be open the year round, but it is hoped to make this the centre of a strong co-operative movement for the promotion of healthful and orderly pleasure throughout the district.

The relatively original feature of the plan is that its execution is to be put largely in the hands of the various local social clubs, some of which in the past have sought pleasure for their members in ways not always either wholesome or orderly. It is announced that the active leaders of the majority of these clubs have become interested in the plan and are eager to carry it out. The principle is a sound one. Undoubtedly it has its perils, and it will require a lot of patience and tact to insure success. But the plan will have great chances if the good will of the local leaders has been attained.

Its main virtue is the introduction of confidence, responsibility and co-operation among these leaders. When the energy that has been spent in fighting is expended in working together for something which all want, the change is great and must have an excellent tendency. It is the application of the best spirit of democracy, the spirit that has won for democracy its most substantial triumphs the world over.

DR. MITCHELL'S BELIEFS.

In taking Dr. WILEY's place as one of the three members of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection at Washington, Dr. A. S. MITCHELL, Chief of the St. Paul Laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry, says:

> I believe in laws which will drive the adulterators out of business, and in principle I think we are all agreed on that, although we may differ as to ways and means.

Unless Dr. MITCHELL achieves results in the effort to "drive the adulterators out of business" that will compare respectably with the results achieved by Dr. WILEY, his ways and means will be condemned. We hope that Dr. MITCHELL will prove capable and efficient. We regret that the officials who conspired to bring false charges against Dr. WILEY and his faithful subordinates, from which they have been exonerated, remain in the Department and are unpunished.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Consternation Among the Commuters.

Up in Westchester County there is among the commuter population a feeling of deep apprehension as to what is going to happen to them after the opening, announced as immediate, of the ambitiously named New York, Westchester & Boston Railway.

Of course, the county rejoiced at first over the promise of increased transportation facilities, and there is still talk about a "celebration" of the road's completion, but the more timid inhabitants of this suburban region have been alarmed by the many suspicions which they have recently formed to the effect that the new line is to be a substitute, so far as the New Haven management can make it, for the present means of getting to and from the city, and not an addition to them. In other words, the commuters fear that sooner or later they will all be driven off the main line of the New Haven road, which lands them at Forty-second Street, and forced to take trains from which they will have to transfer to the Subway at 180th Street or to the Third Avenue elevated at 129th.

That would mean journeys so much longer as to time and so much less comfortable than those now made as to render continued residence in the part of Westchester served by the New Haven impossible for not a few commuters and highly undesirable for many more. Hence threats of moving away are frequently heard in the trains from New Rochelle and beyond, when the new road is under discussion, and the real estate men of the county are much worried, as well they may be.

We are glad to be able to announce, on the authority of a responsible spokesman for the New York, Westchester & Boston road, that these fears are groundless, these suspicions unjust. There is, he says, no intention of forcing any commuter away from the old route if he prefers it to the new one. The accustomed trains are still to run on the main line and at the present rates of fare. That will be good news for the suburbanites and good news for New Yorkers, too, for the latter, if the commuters had been right, would have had to suffer by the dumping upon the Subway and elevated roads of the daily thousands who now reach the city at the Grand Central Station. So, everybody may be happy yet—if only that station can be equipped with the escalators which it so badly, so desperately, needs to save Westchester hearts from breaking.

A Suicide Without a Precedent.

Since long before the beginning of history no small part of human ingenuity has been devoted to the dreadful task of finding new ways of getting rid of life after it has become, for one reason or another, a burden considered no longer tolerable. Among every race and in every land, self-murder has been a lamentably common crime—or suicide a lamentably common cure for desperate ills, if one chooses to take another and less stern view—and literally innumerable devices and methods for carrying out the irremediable decision have been found and used.

No known weapon or poison has been forgotten as a means of release, and the field of choice has not been limited by what would seem to be the natural desire for death as nearly painless as could be attained. Indeed, in many cases, dysthanasia, not euthanasia, has apparently been sought. Probably, therefore, a quite new form of suicide could not now be invented, and even new variants on the old forms are extremely rare. Such variants, however, can still be achieved, and one was, we think, yesterday, by the unfortunate woman who was found early in the morning hanging by the neck dead from an eighth-story window of a hotel in the very centre of New York.

Of course suicide by hanging is at least as old as ropes, and its torture and repulsiveness have not prevented thousands and thousands of miserable people from choosing it, but it is impossible to recall either hearing or reading that ever anybody did what Mrs. CARSON did—tied one end of the fatal rope within a room and the other around his neck and then leaped out of a window, with every probability of dying in plain sight of a gaping crowd. That the woman was not seen at once, and apparently not until at least an hour after she was dead, is among the remarkable features of the altogether remarkable affair. For it was in plain daylight, and only a few doors from a part of Fifth Avenue that wakens early where she sought and found her death.

A possible explanation of what she did is that it made death doubly sure—by a fall to the sidewalk if the rope failed.

Muffler Cut-Outs Useless.

After the careful tests made this week over in Rutherford to determine the amount of power gained—or rather saved—by cutting out the mufflers of automobile exhausts, no reasonable objection can be offered to the passage by the Board of Aldermen of the ordinance now before it, forbidding the use of the cut-out devices within the city limits.

For the tests, made with instruments of precision, showed that the amount of power wasted by the muffler was at most a fraction of the whole so small as to be practically negligible. Indeed, at certain speeds the muffler seemed to increase the available energy, but that, theoretically, at least, is impossible, and no such claim will be made. What we all know is that the muffler cut-out is an almost intolerable nuisance, and the proof of its uselessness for any purpose except that of making an additional torture for weary ears is now complete. The Aldermen, therefore, will be fully justified in compelling the manufacturers of every car to do what those of several very good cars already do—cut out the cut-out.

It is merely a noisy toy—a plaything for the vicious, who like to scare people, and for the foolish, who are fond of giving the impression that they are driving machines of the racing type.

THE FEELING ABOUT DR. WILEY.

President Taft Is Blamed for Failing to Dismiss His Accusers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the letters and your editorial regarding the resignation of Dr. Wiley, I wish to add my protest at the way he has been handicapped, browbeaten, and everything done to make him resign, and not a thing done by the Administration to keep his valuable services for the Government.

President Taft did well as far as he went, when he refused to sanction the recommendation of Wickersham and McCabe for his dismissal last year. The President did not go far enough with all his knowledge of the case after the investigation by the committee of the House of Representatives. He should have asked for the resignation of Secretary Wilson, McCabe, and others of their kind.

I have had great faith in President Taft and his Administration, but I must say, with this last act of his, I am beginning to think otherwise.

The best thing that the President can do is to reappoint Dr. Wiley and give a walking ticket to the other crowd, and to do it mighty quick, if he wants to save many thousand votes this Fall and be re-elected. The public, whom Dr. Wiley has served all these years, will make a good stir about this.

I am a Taft man, but will not stand for this last act unless that gang is dismissed.

G. H. SIMONDS.

New York, March 19, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fully agree with your correspondents of today that the matter of the resignation of Dr. Wiley should not be allowed to rest as it is. The people only need an opportunity to express their indignation at the lack of support—or rather the enmity—displayed by the Wilson-McCabe faction. Let the people's voice be heard demanding the reinstatement of Dr. Wiley and the removal of his detractors.

It is hard to understand the course of Mr. Taft in allowing this to happen. His only proper course is to retrace his steps and recall Dr. Wiley to his position. S. T.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 19, 1912.

EFFICIENCY MAKES MORE JOBS.

By Lowering Cost of Products It Stimulates Fresh Demand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the questions frequently asked of efficiency engineers, particularly by employes and those interested in industrial or social problems, is "What becomes of the men who are rendered superfluous by increased productive efficiency?" This question was raised during the meetings of the newly organized Efficiency Society on Monday.

Increased efficiency should not stop with production. It should include sales as well, and that means increased volume of sales. Increased productive efficiency means decreased cost of production, possibly decreased selling price, and still more volume of sales, for every salesman knows that the lower his selling price the more goods he can sell, particularly if he is competing with others. The usual cry of a salesman is, "I could sell more if I could offer a lower price."

The broad answer to the question, then, is that the employes "rendered superfluous" by increased productive efficiency are required by the increased volume of production to meet the increase in sales, due to greater selling efficiency and lower prices. Sometimes this increase in volume of business is felt before the productive force has been decreased correspondingly, resulting in an actual increase of the productive force, while the cost per unit of production is less. F. A. HANNAH.

New York, March 19, 1912.

Lost in Owning Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following experience may interest your correspondent "Sorely Perplexed," who wants to know whether it is cheaper to own your own home in New York City or to pay rent and put your surplus in the savings bank:

In December, 1898, I bought a small two-story frame cottage, one of a row occupying two-thirds of a city lot, in the Bronx; $400 cash, balance same as rent—$28 monthly. If I didn't care to live in it I could rent it for the monthly payment, so the seller said. In December, 1903, the building loan company went into the hands of a receiver and I had to pay $258 to get possession, subject to a bank mortgage of $3,000 which I later had to reduce to $2,750.

In thirteen years I have paid to the city in taxes and water rates $826 and in assessments $630, total $1,456, an average of $112 a year. These, added to interest on the mortgage, insurance, plumbing, furnace, carpenter, plastering, and roofing repairs, painting, paper hanging, glazing, agents' commissions, and incidentals, have amounted to about $1,500 more than I have taken in for rent.

Instead of getting interest on my money as I would in a savings bank, I am $1,500 out of pocket. "Sorely Perplexed" can judge who has had the best of the bargain—the tenants who have occupied my house or

THE LANDLORD.

New York, March 19, 1912.

City's Muddied Drinking Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is time that the public thoroughly understood the terrible condition of the water supply of this glorious city. One looking at the drinking water of to-day as it passes through the faucet thinks of the muddy water formed out of water and soft dirt rubbed well together with one's hands and then left to settle.

What do I, as a taxpayer and well-minded citizen, who pay annually my water tax bill, receive in exchange? Not water sufficiently clear to supply animals, much less human beings. But, the Commissioner of Water Supply will remark, when our new purification plant is completed and also the new Catskill system is finished, several years from now, then we will have pure hygienic water to drink.

Why should not the city be compelled to put in a temporary plant for the purification of its water supply, and not wait until the completion of the Catskill system? R.

New York, March 19, 1912.

WON'T ABANDON COMMUTERS.

New Haven Road Not Planning to Discontinue Its Suburban Service.

Residents of New Rochelle, North Pelham, White Plains and other suburban centres north of this city have been greatly disturbed recently because of a persistent report to the effect that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad plans to discontinue its present suburban commutation passenger service when the new system of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway assumes operation. The terminal of the latter road is at 129th Street, where connection for points downtown in Manhattan will be made by means of the Second and Third Avenue elevated roads. There is also a station at 180th Street, situated conveniently to the Subway.

From C. A. McCall, General Passenger Agent of the Westchester road, it was learned yesterday, however, that the fears of the commuters are groundless.

"There has been no arrangement made," said he, "between the two roads for the Westchester Railway to take over the entire suburban passenger traffic, as reported. The opening of the new road will merely provide the suburbanites with additional means of transportation. The schedule of the New Haven road will not be changed in a single iota. That road will run the same number of trains and at the same time as formerly."

Mr. McCall explained that a section of the new road will begin operation in about six weeks and trains will be run between Wykagyl, just beyond New Rochelle and the station at 180th Street. Within three months, he said, the entire road between White Plains and 129th Street will be in operation.

An official of the New York, New Haven & Hartford later confirmed Mr. McCall's statement that there will be no change made in the New Haven's suburban passenger service.

"The rumor grew out of a remark made by Mr. Mellen to a grievance committee of commuters, who waited upon him about two weeks ago with a list of complaints," he declared. "Mr. Mellen, in a spirit of exasperation, told the committee that when the Westchester road was opened they could all transfer their patronage to that route and that the New Haven road would be glad to get rid of them. This was evidently interpreted as a threat on his part to discontinue the present service."

CORTLANDT STREET AROUSED

Pavement Widening Plans, Owners Find, Menace Show Windows.

Cortlandt Street property owners are greatly disturbed just now at what they consider the unnecessary rigor of the Boar dof Estimate's recent resolution instructing Borough President McAneny to proceed with the widening of that thoroughfare's pavement space. As it was originally reported and understood by them the resolution, when first proposed, suffered the abutting property owners to retain an eighteen-inch overhang for show windows.

The Cortlandt Street people supposed that the resolution would provide merely for the clearing away of obstructions, such as show cases and basement entrances, and no such shearing as had been administered in other parts of the city.

So they raised no particular objection, realizing that the street widening is a good work and that, with the downtown streets so crowded it was the duty of the city officials to clear them. But they subsequently learned that the terms of the resolution were modified, so that they require the complete removal of all show-windows. Cortlandt Street says that this would be extremely costly and that it isn't necessary. The property owners have petitioned Mr. McAneny for a rehearing at which they hope to show that the absolute removal of show-windows would not increase the available space of the sidewalks required for the movement of foot passengers. They are backed in their petition by the Merchants' Association.

The rehearing will be granted. The present resolution affects several important buildings, among them the City Investing an dthe Hudson Terminal Buildings.

ANSWERS MRS. STETSON.

Attorney for Mrs. Wright Says Science Leader Is Inconsistent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to the letter of Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, in which she writes of the "pitiful" mental condition of my client, Mrs. A. Wright. May I suggest to this high priestess of the mysterious system of illiterate metaphysics misnamed Christian Science that it is bad form to discuss a case which is under judicial consideration? However, since Mrs. Stetson expresses her opinion the door is open for me as counsel in the case to properly express mine.

Mrs. Margaret A. Wright is the sanest Christian Scientist I have ever met, and I have met many both here and in Europe. She is sane enough to appreciate the ridiculous position of those Christian Scientists who, holding it to be a supreme dogma that there is really no such thing as disease, physical or mental, yet make affidavits that she is insane. Consistency is evidently a jewel which is considered as valueless by some Christian Scientists.

Personally, I am of the opinion that the peculiar beliefs taught by Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, are of the character to strain even the strongest and healthiest mind, and the present splendid mental condition of my client, Mrs. Wright, marks her as being a woman of exceptional intellectual makeup.

HYACINTHE RINGROSE.

New York, March 19, 1912.

The Mountain Ruffians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must beg of you to grant me space enough to protest against the apparent inclination of some misguided people to express sympathy with the Virginia murderers, yclept Allen and their kin. One of your correspondent avers that they are "simple of living," "gentle of heart," and "they know not what they do!"

I know the mountaineers of both Virginia and Tennessee, probably as well as your correspondent, and I err on the side of moderation when I state emphatically that the majority are most unprincipled ruffians, with the biggest blackguard as chief. Being "simple of living," they make moonshine whisky, 500 horsepower, and swill it down; being "gentle of heart," they carry on generous and gentle feuds, in which even little children are not spared; and, since "they know not what they do," they deliberately plan a wholesale assassination, in which even women are slaughtered, and when captured either assert that they shot in self-defense or, with the true coward streak, deny the crime.

HENRY WARWICK.

New York, March 20, 1912.

THOSE DOG DESERTERS.

The dogs that deserted at 83—
Where in the world can those dogs be?
Those canny canines that turned and flew,
Nor stayed to figure as dog ragout;
Firm believers in Super-Dog—
Setting the folk of the Fram agog,
And barking in scorn as they loped away;
"You never will pick our bones, nay, nay!
We'll serve no dog-eating masters. There!
But hit the trail for a safer lair."
Now where and oh where can those dogs be!
Those dog deserters from 83!

The dogs that deserted at 83—
I reckon I know where those dogs be;
Floundering down through the polar snows,
They've heard the slogan that grows and grows:
"Makes no difference if he is a houn',
They gotta quit kickin' my dawg aroun'!"
With tails swagging and hopeful bark,
They seek the prophet of High Ozark,
Pointing a master already picked,
The troubadour of the houn'-dawg kicked,
And I reckon Missouri will shortly see
Those dog deserters from 83.

R. M. POWERS.

NEW EAST SIDE WAR UPON CONSUMPTION

Whole Section of the Vanderbilt Tenements Leased as a Home Hospital.

A THREE-YEAR EXPERIMENT

Entire Families to be Relieved of Work Until Recovery by Association for Improving Condition of the Poor.

An experiment to demonstrate a plan to wipe out centres of tuberculosis infection in tenement districts of New York and other cities has been undertaken by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. An entire section of the East River Homes, more familiarly known as the Vanderbilt Tenements, has been leased for three years, and has been converted into a home hospital.

In this new institution the association has begun an experiment in the home treatment of consumptives and the relief of persons suffering from the disease. Into each of the twenty-four apartments will be moved a family which is dependent because of tuberculosis and which has been under the care of the association. For the next three years an effort will be made to determine whether the spread of tuberculosis can be checked and cures effected under medical direction, aided by competent nursing, adequate relief, freedom from worry, fresh air and sunshine, and room for reasonable segregation.

Out of the total of 3,500 families now under the care of the association there are 284 in which there are one or more cases of tuberculosis. In fifteen of these families both parents and one or more of the children are consumptives. According to the statistics of the Health Department, New York City suffered a loss of 10,074 lives in 1910 as the result of this one disease. There were in the same year 32,065 new cases reported, and it is conservatively estimated that there were 50,000 living cases in the city a year ago.

In the Home Hospital the association will provide for segregation within each apartment and for fresh-air treatment, especially for the children. A hospital and sanatorium regime will be instituted and everything affecting the health both of the patient and the other members of the family will be carefully supervised. Equal attention will be paid to the social and the medical phases of the situation.

Work Forbidden Before Recovery.

Patients will be allowed to work only on the advice of the physician, and when permitted they will resume activities gradually, as their strength permits. In order that cures may be permanent, families will not be dismissed from the hospital until the patients have practically recovered full strength and until they are able to work full time. After dismissal each family will be moved into a suitable home, and supervision will be continued until it is assured that the cure is permanent and the family actually self supporting.

The children who have the disease and those predisposed to it will attend an open-air school to be established on the roof of the East River Homes. This will be equipped, and the teacher will probably be provided by the Board of Education. The children of school age who are in good health will attend the public school, and others whose health will permit will work.

This experiment, which specialists in work of this nature consider to be of National importance, will be conducted by a special committee of the association, including Dr. Linsly R. Williams, Chairman; Cornelius N. Bliss, Harry Pelham Robbins, and Dr. Livingston Farrand. Miss Helen Knight Smith has been engaged as a supervising nurse and will devote her whole time to the personal direction of the work. There will be a visiting housewife, who will assist the housewives with their heavier work; the association's dietitian will give individual and group instruction in food economics and food values, and visitors and other members of the association staff will co-operate on the social side of the experiment.

Practically all of the fund necessary to finance the experiment for the first year has been raised. The association's general agent, John A. Kingsbury, said yesterday:

"The cost of this experiment will cover not merely the maintenance of the patients and the medical oversight, but also the relief of the family. When it becomes necessary for the chief bread winner in the average workingman's family to submit to the prolonged treatment of tuberculosis in a sanatorium his care is only a small part of the total expense involved. Some one must provide for his family. In considering the cost of tuberculosis this large item is usually entirely overlooked. In the association's estimate the entire cost has been covered, and the family's earnings have been deducted to get the net cost not simply of treating the patient but of relieving his family from distress and of preventing the spread of his disease within his family.

"It is estimated that it will require about $28,500 a year for three years to determine the value of this plan. It should be remembered that while the experiment is being carried on the families participating in it will be receiving adequate relief, and that this will be an important factor.

To Spur On Community Action.

"We desre to emphasize that this experiment is not to demonstrate something to take the place of hospital segregation or sanatorium treatment, but to prove that even in a crowded city, given proper housing, sufficient food, and sanitary supervision, it is possible to check the spread of tuberculosis, and to treat the disease with a reasonable measure of success. The experiment is planned as a supplement to, not as a substitute for, the hospital and sanatorium.

"We do not propose home treatment in preference to a sanatorium, but, for hundreds now on waiting lists and for thousands now spreading contagion in dark, dirty tenements, it is home treatment or nothing—at least for years to come. The success of this experiment would encourage the community vigorously to combat tuberculosis in the city tenements; it would impel the community to begin the combat at once; it would convince the community that it is not necessary to wait years until sufficient hospital and sanatorium facilities are provided before attempting in a large way to eliminate tuberculosis."

$50,000 GIFT FOR GYMNASIUM.

Union Theological Seminary Hears from Anonymous Benefactor.

It became known yesterday that an anonymous donor had given $50,000 for the erection of a gymnasium for the Union Theological Seminary. The plans, prepared by the office of Louis E. Jallade, 37 Liberty Street, have been filed with the Bureau of Buildings. Work on the construction of the gymnasium building will be started next week.

The new building will be located on the northwest corner of Claremont Avenue and 120th Street. It will be two and a half stories high and will be of English Gothic architecture to harmonize with the other buildings of the seminary.

In the plans Architect Jallade has made provision for the erection of two additional stories in the future. The building will occupy a space 124 by 51 feet. It will contain a large gymnasium and solarium, squash courts, shower baths and a kitchen. Galleries will overlook the gymnasium and the squash courts.

A Suicide Without a Precedent.

Since long before the beginning of history no small part of human ingenuity has been devoted to the dreadful task of finding new ways of getting rid of life after it has become, for one reason or another, a burden considered no longer tolerable. Among every race and in every land, self-murder has been a lamentably common crime—or suicide a lamentably common cure for desperate ills, if one chooses to take another and less stern view—and literally innumerable devices and methods for carrying out the irremediable decision have been found and used.

No known weapon or poison has been forgotten as a means of release, and the field of choice has not been limited by what would seem to be the natural desire for death as nearly painless as could be attained. Indeed, in many cases, dysthanasia, not euthanasia, has apparently been sought. Probably, therefore, a quite new form of suicide could not now be invented, and even new variants on the old forms are extremely rare. Such variants, however, can still be achieved, and one was, we think, yesterday, by the unfortunate woman who was found early in the morning hanging by the neck dead from an eighth-story window of a hotel in the very centre of New York.

Of course suicide by hanging is at least as old as ropes, and its torture and repulsiveness have not prevented thousands and thousands of miserable people from choosing it, but it is impossible to recall either hearing or reading that ever anybody did what Mrs. CARSON did—tied one

ARTISTS AS ACTORS GIVE A PRUNE DRAMA

Everett Shinn Players Out-Burlesque Burlesque at "Lucy Moore" Rehearsal.

ONLY FOR A CHOSEN FEW

The Play Tells of the Rise and Pathetic Fall of a Mad Prune-Hater.

If you were a writer like Owen Johnson or an illustrator like May Wilson Preston or a painter like Paul Dougherty, and if you had had an invitation, you would have gone to Waverley Place last evening and gained admission to Everett Shinn's house at 112.

After picking your way through the vine-hung and mysterious area that passes for a back yard in Waverley Place you would have landed at last in Mr. Shinn's studio and there have joined the chosen few that witnessed the first performance on any stage in this country or in Europe, the dress rehearsal of Mr. Shinn's twelve-act drama in four acts, "Lucy Moore or the Prune Hater's Daughter."

This is the second production of the Waverley Place Players, and they do it just for the fun of the thing. A regular performance is to be given to-morrow night, and perhaps there will be another on Saturday, and then, when they get around to it, they will produce another play.

To judge by the hysteria of last night's audience, "Lucy Moore" is marked for success. Lucy's father is a nice enough old man, but in him the ordinary aversion to prunes has become a mania and he has spent his life in perfecting a machine to seed all the prunes in the world and kill off the crop. This high endeavor is proceeding smoothly, when the commercial spirit, in the form of two villains, see the market value of a machine that will produce seedless prunes.

Old Edgar Moore, superbly played by Ben Ali Haggin, the painter, is sequestered in the "old mill," while every one tries to steal his invention and his daughter, Lucy, played by Mrs. Shinn, who is Florence Scovel Shinn when she draws for the magazines. But here is the full cast of characters:

Doc Allen.....Wilfrid Buckland
Glue Welch, Zack Freeman.....Everett Shinn
Sarah Freeman, Miss Wasp.....Mrs. W. J. Glackens
Edgar Moore.....Ben Ali Haggin
Lucy Moore.....Florence Scovel Shinn
Sam Bellows.....J. M. Preston
Inky Wriggler.....

It is part of the villainy of the villains to have Lucy's father reported dead.

"And Lucy ain't been the same since her father got drownded," sighs Sam, at the top of his lungs, and then with Mrs. Bellows, as the orchestra, striking the George Bellows, as the orchestra, striking the opening strains of "Hearts and Flowers," Mrs. Shinn enters, with head bowed and her black skirts at ingenue length.

"Can't you smile a bit, Lucy? Your father's dead, but I ain't."

"No," Lucy answers, with a sob, "he had his likes and dislikes. He loved me, but he hated prunes."

And then comes the crucial moment in the first act, when the two villains, made up for all the world as though Mr. Shinn had painted them on canvas, gamble for Lucy's hand. If the old spider in the loft goes toward Doc, Doc gets Lucy. If it goes toward Glue, Glue gets Lucy. And if it falls, it is "hands off the gell." The spider falls, and Lucy is saved, but the two villains knew not that Sam was hiding in the barrel, and had brought down Inky Wriggler with his pea-blower.

Act two was chiefly successful for the histrionism of Mrs. Glackens as a foreLady and for the forgetfulness of Mr. Preston, who, after horrible stalling and frantic cues from Mrs. Shinn, murmured in a whisper painfully clear, "What in the devil is that next line, oh, yes, Good-bye, Lucy dear. Good-bye."

In the old mill at midnight Lucy's father, quite mad but very enthusiastic, bends over his machine.

"She moves! The wheels go round, and the iron jaws inside are grinding into dust the hope of the boarding house. Money is all I need now. Money to buy more prunes to feed my star boarder. I have bought out all the grocery stores in Cutesville Corners. After all I have done for my fellow-man I will now go out and let the public kiss me."

But not just yet. Doc Allen comes once more. Lucy spurns him. He then takes hasty notes of the machine, locks everybody in, and sets the mill afire.

"Oh, how could he do it; how could he do it!" ails the incredulous Lucy.

"Easy," sobs her father. "He probably put a match to it."

And even when Sammy climbs to the rescue, Doc is mean enough to remove the ladder. The red flames are mounting and the stage is filled with a smoke that would have done Belasco proud, when Sammy remembers the old chute, tears away the wall, and shows old Moore the way to freedom. The prunehater takes the terrible leap, but, unfortunately, he took the chute along at the rehearsal last evening, leaving no way out for the distracted Sammy and Lucy, but the long stage wait for repairs was easily filled by the maudlin laughter from the audience.

It is eight years later when Doc learns that his ruse was foiled.

"Doc Allen," says old Zack, "I've got something to say to you. The night you burned the old mill, Lucy's father was saved. He forgot he ever made the Prube Seedin' machine. He's forgot everything but your face; now he sits outside with a big hunk of clay, moldin' it into a face like yours, and then goes up on the roof and jumps on it. He's made forty to-day."

And the prune is the thematic unity of the melodrama to the last, for it is the curtain signal of the last act, when Doc cries out:

"Oh, you prune, you've been my ruin!"

The last line of the official programme of last evening's performance announced that for the convenience of patrons a bell will ring in the café two minutes before the rise of the curtain of each act. This probably referred to a little anti-chamber of crackers and cheese and seltzer bottles and the like through which last night's audience filed sternly before reaching the theatre.

Manuel Klein Is a Happy Father.

Manuel Klein, musical director at the Hippodrome, was interrupted in the middle of a number yesterday afternoon by a messenger boy, who brought him the announcement of the arrival of Master Gerald Klein at the Hotel Marseilles, 103d Street and Broadway. Mr. Klein handed his baton over to Assistant Phil Lemlein, and hurried home to look at his son and heir. The Kleins have a daughter 4 years old, but Master Gerald is the only son.

Novelties for Actors' Fund Benefit.

The musical novelty at the performance for the benefit of the Actors' Fund at the Century Theatre a week from to-morrow will be a skit written by Grand Stewart, called "Three Little Maids of Broadway." It will be acted and sung by Sallie Fisher of George M. Cohan's company, Lillian Lorraine from "Over the River," and Gertrude Bryan from "Little Boy Blue." Another novelty will be a new play by Edward Pepie, played by Henry Kolker, Frank Craven, and Albert Parker. "The Garden of Waller," a burlesque that was presented at the Twelfth Night benefit this week, will also be one of the features of the performance.

Grete Wiesenthal for Winter Garden.

Grete Wiesenthal, a German dancer of the Royal Court Theatre, Berlin, has signed a contract for a short engagement at the Winter Garden, and will sail for New York in a few days. She will bring with her a musical director and twenty musicians to be added to the Winter Garden orchestra. Fraulein Wiesenthal, it is said, had to obtain permission from the German Emperor before she could make a contract to come to America.

"La Boheme" and "Aida" at Opera.

There were two performances at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday. In the afternoon "La Bohème" was sung by Mrs. Gluck, Mme. Alten, and Messrs. Martin, Gilly, Pini-Corsi, and de Segurola, with Mr. Sturani conducting. In the evening there was a performance of "Aida," with Miss Destinn, Mme. Claessens, and Messrs. Caruso and Scotti, M. Toscanini conducted.

SOCIAL NOTES.

William Salomon gave a dinner of twenty-four covers at his home, 1,020 Fifth Avenue, last night in honor of the Viscount and Viscountess Selby of England, who are returning to England in April. A few additional guests were asked in after dinner, and Ruth St. Denis appeared in Hindu and other dances. Mrs. Salomon is abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell and Miss Ruth Rossiter Hubbell have come in from their country place, Brook Farm, and will be at the New Weston, 31 East Forty-ninth Street, for several weeks. Miss Hubbell's marriage to Mr. Derby is set for April 8 in St. Thomas's Church, but the attendants have not yet been decided upon.

Miss Georgiana Harriman Owen has returned to New York from Lakewood.

Mrs. Charles D. Sabin has invitations out for a large bridge on April 10 at her residence in West Fifty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Nelson Herrick Henry and others of the committee in charge of the Women's Exchange gave a tea there yesterday for Mrs. Henry F. Dimock. Among the well-known society women in attendance were Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. Grenville Kane, and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt.

Mrs. Jackson and the Misses Jackson gave a bridge yesterday at their residence, 555 Madison Avenue.

Miss Harriette Cady will give an Easter recital on Monday, April 15, at 3 o'clock, at the Berkeley Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Jason Waters of 241 Madison Avenue have taken a house at Cedarhurst, L. I., into which they will move shortly for the Summer.

Mrs. David Oliphant Haynes of 11 West Ninety-fourth Street will give a reception on Monday, April 8, at her home from 4 to 7, for Mr. and Mrs. H. Hasbrouck Haynes of Detroit.

Mrs. William G. Weld of Newport is at the Hotel Gotham for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Monell of Tuxedo will arrive here to-day for the week end, and will be at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Ord of Albany are at the St. Regis and will remain here some time.

The wedding of Miss Isabel Bacon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Hurd, to Charles Hammond Taylor of this city, will take place to-day in Christ Church, Lawrence Park, Bronxville. A reception is to follow at the Hotel Gramatan.

Mrs. George Gordon Byron and her sons, E. B. and Victor S. Byron, of South Orange, N. J., will be at the Waldorf-Astoria for a few weeks.

MISS NEWBERRY TO WED.

Ex-Secretary of Navy's Daughter to Marry Capt. W. H. Alleyne.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 20.—Before sailing on the Arcadian yesterday Miss Carol B. Newberry, daughter of the former Secretary of the Navy, announced her engagement to Capt. W. H. Alleyne of the Queen's Regiment, whom she met here in February, making a Bermuda romance.

Capt. Alleyne is popular, a good cricketer, and 36 years old. He came from Gibraltar in January. The many parties given by Ralph Thomas aided the engagement. The wedding will probably be held in June.

A THEATRE FOR CHILDREN.

Plays from Story Books to be Acted on Roof of the Century.

Liebler & Co., who are to retain the lease of the Century Theatre for another year, have arranged with the founders of The New Theatre to convert the roof of the Century into a theatre for children. George C. Tyler, managing Director for Liebler & Co., and William K. Vanderbilt of the Directorate of The New Theatre, were together on the Mauretania this week, and there discussed the project of the establishment of a theatre for children. When the ship reached Fishguard, Mr. Tyler cabled his office to start at once converting the roof into a regular theatre, so that it may be opened early in the Fall.

It is planned to give only afternoon performances there, and to have the plays particularly suited to young people. The plays will begin after school hours, and there will be chaperons and nurses to look after the children. Plays from story books, such as "Alice in Wonderland," will be put on.

TICKET SCALPING CHECKED.

Chicago Theatre Managers Accept City Council's Proposition.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Theatre ticket "scalping" soon probably will be a thing of the past in Chicago. Managers of nine downtown theatres have decided to accept the City Council's proposition to reduce their license fees from $1,000 to $500 a year on condition they would not take back from hotel ticket stands any tickets sold to them. Heretofore, it is said, the custom of "scalpers" has been to take up the most desirable seats and, if they failed to sell them, return them just before the curtains went up.

Without permission to return the tickets, it is thought the purchases of "scalpers" will be greatly reduced, if not wholly stamped out.

SALE AT MRS. VANDERBILT'S.

Music and Refreshments To-day for Purchasers of Laces Made by Indians

Mrs. Vanderbilt, in addition to loaning her house from 11 to 5 o'clock to-day for the sale of lace, made by Indians, for the benefit of the Sibyl Carter Indian Mission and Lace Association, will have tea, chocolate, cakes, sandwiches, and other refreshments served, and has engaged Conrad's Orchestra to play.

The laces are to be sold at tables placed in the large ballroom presided over by Mrs. William Greenough, Miss Borland, Miss Dorothy Kane, Miss Pauline Riggs, Miss Marjorie Curtis, Miss Mabel Choate, Miss Amy Townsend, Miss Parsons, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Lewis Iselin, Mrs. Austen Gray, Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. Francis de R. Wissmann, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. William Hyde, and Mrs. Richard March Hoe.

In addition, there will be a loan exhibit of lace altar and museum pieces made by the Indians, and work that won gold medals at the Paris and other expositions.

Tickets at $2 each may be obtained at the door, and the articles offered will include many articles of moderate price, including dollies, sofa pillows, and lace by the yard.

MISS ROBERTSON A BRIDE.

Her Father, Rev. J. J. Robertson, Officiates at Her Marriage.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Robertson, daughter of the Rev. John Lovejoy Robertson, to Morris S. Clark, son of Walter Clark, the landscape artist, and Mrs. Clark, took place last night at the parsonage of the Dutch Reformed Church, Lawrence Park, Bronxville. The bride's father, pastor of the church, officiated.

The bride was attended by Miss Marion J. Webb of Cortland, N. Y., as maid of honor. Frederick P. Fox of Bedford Park, Bronx, acted as best man. The bridegroom is a member of the Seventh Regiment and is the ex-champion tennis player of the regiment, and also of Westchester County. The couple will spend their honeymoon in the South, and upon their return will live in Westchester County.

Miss Yow to Wed Allan C. Weller.

E. Morris Yow of Atlanta, Ga., announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Lillian McCamy Yow, to Allan Claude Weller of this city. The marriage will take place soon. Owing to the recent death of Mr. Yow's youngest son no invitations will be issued and only the immediate members of the family will be present. Miss Yow is staying at present in New York.

Horton-Thompson Wedding April 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. Thompson of 121 West 130th Street have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Rita Helen Thompson, to Ralph Horton, on April 10 at the St. Regis.

FEW IN BROOKLYN OF NATIVE STOCK

Less Than 23 Per Cent. of the Residents Are of White American Parentage.

RUSSIAN GROUP THE LARGEST

Increase from the Czar's Realm Twice as Great as Northwestern Europeans' Decrease.

As data for the guidance of the Men and Religion Movement, which opened its campaign in Brooklyn yesterday, the nationality make-up of that borough has been computed by the New York Federation of Churches. One of the most striking facts shown by the statistics is that the Brooklyn people who are of native white parentage are only 22.98 per cent. of the entire population, while those of foreign extraction make up 75.55 per cent.

The Russian element in Brooklyn's foreign population is now the largest. There were living in that borough in 1910 163,046 people who were born in either Russia, Poland, or Finland, and that represents a gain of 127,056 in ten years. As for those of Russian, Polish, or Finnish parentage, they numbered 257,624, a gain since 1900 of 201,175.

"When the Census Office has furnished the details for people of mixed parentage," says the report, "the Russian group will be very close to the group of native whites of native parentage. As the figures now stand, the increase of the Russian group has been three times as large as that of the native American, and the Italian group has exceeded it by 40,000. The Russian group of Brooklyn is larger than the whole population of Providence, Denver, or Seattle, and is exceeded by the whole population of only eighteen cities of the United States; while the Russian, Italian, and Austrian groups combined, 494,985, outnumber the whole population of all but six of the largest cities of the Nation."

Of the Russian gain in the entire city since 1900, nearly half belongs to Brooklyn, and the same borough has had 34.6 per cent. of the Italian gain. The Brooklyn Italians were 100,390, a gain in the decade of 63,190, while the population claiming Italian parentage advanced to 193,725, by a gain of 105,010.

The population immediate of German ancestry repeats the decline of the city at large. The native German population of 87,908 represents a dwindling by 18,784. These figures include Luxemburg. The Brooklynites of German parentage were 206,976 in 1910, which was 57,821 less than in 1900. The other conspicuous contribution from Northwestern Europe is the Scandinavian population. The year 1910 saw 35,243 Scandinavians in Brooklyn, or a gain over 1900 of 9,643, while the people of Scandinavian parentage number 53,360, a gain of 17,365. Nearly three-fourths of the increase of people of Scandinavian birth in all New York has been in Brooklyn, the report says.

Brooklyn's population of British birth and parentage has declined in the same proportion as the decline of the whole city since 1900. These figures include the contributions of Ireland, England, Wales, Scotland, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, and India. The conspicuous loss is in the Irish contribution to Brooklyn. The Irish born citizens of that borough in 1910 were 70,543, or 12,857 less than in 1900, while the Brooklynites of Irish parentage dropped to 179,055, a decline of 41,366.

The Russian, Polish, and Finnish group has increased twice as much as the Northwestern European group has declined, and the Italian increase has been larger than the Northwestern European decline, while the Austro-Hungarian increase has been almost as large as the British or German decrease.

MASON TO BE FROHMAN STAR.

Will Appear First In Henry Bernstein's Latest Play, "The Attack."

Charles Frohman and John Mason came to an agreement last night by which Mr. Mason will be starred under the Frohman direction for an indefinite period. The final arrangements were made by telephone between New York and Boston, where Mr. Mason is now playing.

The first play in which Mr. Mason will appear under the new management is Henry Bernstein's latest drama, "The Attack," which is now being performed at the Theatre Gymnase, Paris. Mr. Frohman obtained the American rights to this play three years ago, long before it was written.

Hammerstein's "Quarreling Lovers."

Arthur Hammerstein has acquired the London rights for Atillio Parelli's one-act opera, "The Quarreling Lovers" and it will be a feature of the Summer season at the London Opera House with Emma Trentini in the leading part. The work was written by one of the conductors of the Chicago-Philadelphia Company and has been presented by that company.

Beck to Produce "The Glass House."

Martin Beck, the vaudeville manager, announces that he intends to produce a three-act play, "The Glass House," by Louis K. Anspacher. The piece was "tried out" last Fall by the Lyceum Players, of which Kathryn Kidder was an important member. The present cast will include Miss Kidder, Edwin Arden, Frank Mills, Tim Murphy, Ralph Morgan, Sidney Herbert, Katherine Kairaed, Claire Cassell, Rosamond Carpentier, and Grace Arnold. Rehearsals are now in progress, and the first performance will be given in Syracuse on April 4.

Benefit for Working Women's Union.

A performance for the benefit of the Working Women's Protective Union will be given at the Harris Theatre to-morrow afternoon, under the patronage of a number of prominent society people. The programme will consist of three short plays: "Room 33," by Austin Strong; "Op o' Me Thumb," by Frederick Fenn and Richard Pryce, and "The Deacon," by Henry Arthur Jones.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Society of American Magicians will give an all-star magical show at Carnegie Lyceum on March 26 in aid of the building fund of the organization.

New additions to F. Ziegfeld, Jr.'s, company in "A Winsome Widow," at the Moulin Rouge, are Charles J. Ross, Kathleen Clifford, Margaret Morris, and Gladys Zell.

Arthur Hammerstein announced last night that he would present his sister, Stella Hammerstein, in vaudeville in a comedy-drama entitled "Alias Irish Tessie," on April 1. The piece is by Albert Cowles, and the company will include Emory Blunkell, Margaret Seddon, and Warren Graham.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Flonzaley Quartet will give a concert next Thursday evening in Cooper Union.

Ellen Arendrup, a Danish soprano, will be heard in song recital at the Hotel Plaza Thursday afternoon, March 28.

At the third and last of Mme. Ranke's Lenten musical recitals at Delmonico's on Monday afternoon next the feature will be a reading of a translation of d'Annunzio's "The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," with Debussy's incidental music played on the piano by Charles Gilbert Spross.

Exhibition of Sculpture by
William Ordway Partridge
March 18th to 30th
Theodore B. Starr, Inc.
Fifth Avenue & 47th St.
New York

"MICKEY FINN" IS DEAD.

Ernest Jarrold, Author of Sketches, Dies After Several Years' Illness.

Ernest Jarrold, the author of the "Mickey Finn" sketches so widely read twenty years ago, died after several years of illness on Tuesday at Amityville, L. I. He was born in Brentwood, a suburb of London, more than 60 years ago. At the age of twenty he was a compositor in Rondout, Ulster County, N. Y. After long, discouraging months in which he tried to sell his own writings for other compositors to put in type, he hit upon "Mickey Finn."

In his leisure moments Mr. Jarrold had found pleasure in studying the Irish suburb of Rondout that was known as Cooney Island. "Mickey Finn," wrote one commentator at that time, "was born in an environment of green fields, laughing brooks, goats, chickens, ducks, and all the appurtenances of bucolic surroundings."

The stories were widely copied, and Jarrold used to tell them and sing his songs at entertainments.

Mgr. Felix M. Boff Dead at 81.

CLEVELAND, March 20.—Mgr. Felix M. Boff died late to-day at the Ursuline Convent, Villa Angela, in Nottingham, of acute bronchitis. Mgr. Boff was 81 years of age, and for more than fifty-eight years had been a priest. He was born in France. For twenty years he was Vicar General of the Cleveland Diocese during six periods of disability of the then Bishops or during interregnums he served as Bishop.

William C. Towen.

Ex-Alderman William C. Towen died at the Knickerbocker Hotel late on Tuesday night. His health had been poor for the last year, and he had lived with his wife at the Knickerbocker. Mr. Towen was President of the American Estates Managing Company. He was owner of the schooner yacht Tammany and was, until two years ago, Commodore of the National Yacht Club, formerly the Brooklyn Yacht Club. Mr. Towen was a member of the Michigan Society, Atlantic Yacht Club, Knights of Columbus, Tammany Hall Organization of the Ninth Assembly District, Tammany Society, Amateur Billiard Club, Catholic Club, Democratic Club, and Hotel Men's Association.

Taps Sounded for Admiral Melville.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Distinguished men in the navy and army and in civic life attended the funeral here to-day of Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N., retired, who died last Sunday. Services, in charge of the Rev. John R. Davies, pastor of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, were held at the home of the late naval officer and at the grave in South Laurel Hill Cemetery. Two buglers sounded taps at the grave and a salute of three volleys was fired by a detachment of enlisted men from the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Hamilton Edwards.

Hamilton Edwards of Lisle, N. Y., the father of Street Cleaning Commissioner William H. Edwards, died yesterday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. K. Twitchell, 153 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. He was in his ninetieth year, and survived the death of his wife by only ten days. The double interment will take place at Lisle on Saturday. Hamilton Edwards was a descendant of Jonathan Edwards, the philosopher and divine. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are survived by five children. Besides Commissioner Edwards and Mrs. Twitchell they are Mrs. J. A. McCauley of Canandaigua, N. Y.; G. H. Edwards of Brooklyn, and the Rev. H. H. Edwards of Madison, Wis.

Jesse H. Lantz.

Jesse H. Lantz, a banker, who lived at the home of his daughter, Mrs. O. S. Knepper, in White Plains, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday from a stroke of apoplexy. He was born at Harrisburg, Penn., in 1844. His first banking employment was with the firm of Jay Cook & Co., which went down in the banking crash of "Black Friday" in 1873. After the firm's failure Mr. Lantz founded the Bank of Mount Vernon, of which he was Cashier for twenty-five years. At the time of his death he was a Vice President of the Eastchester Savings Bank of Mount Vernon, the Mount Pleasantville Bank, and the Goodwin Car Company of this city. He leaves a son and a daughter.

Prof. Max Mandelstamm Dead.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, March 20.—Prof. Max Mandelstamm, the expert on international law, died here yesterday.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MELVINA M. MASSON, 82, widow of Capt. Thomas L. Masson, former master of packet ships sailing out of New York, died in Essex, Conn., yesterday. A son is Thomas Masson of Glenridge, N. J., an editor of Life.

CHARLES SELBACH, Sr., 61 years old, General Manager of the Seelbach Hotel Company, and one of the best-known hotel men in the South, died in Louisville Tuesday night of pneumonia. He was a native of Frankenthal, Germany, and was connected with hotels in Louisville and in Lexington, Ky.

JAMES WALKER, at one time chief medicine man of the Shawnee Indians, is dead near Tulsa, Okla., of pneumonia, aged 109 years. Walker fought in both the Mexican and civil wars, and attracted attention last Fall when, despite his advanced age, he submitted to the amputation of one of his legs.

URIAH ALLEN, formerly a prominent art dealer of Jersey City, died in Christ Hospital on Tuesday at the age of 87. Born in New York, he began his business career in a Dey Street grocery store. His interest in paintings dated back to his acquaintance with John Trumbull, the artist. In late years Mr. Allen's home had been at Point Pleasant, N. J. He is survived by three sons, Horace G. Allen of Point Pleasant, a Pennsylvania Railroad conductor; Halsey W. Allen, a lawyer, of Redlands, Cal., and Morris S. Allen, a Brooklyn soap manufacturer.

HARRY BIRKENRUTH, a jockey, known to the American and European turf, is dead in London. Death was due to injuries from a fall during a race in Vienna in 1910.

ORIGEN H. MERRICK, Assistant Treasurer of the Merrick Thread Company of Holyoke, Mass., and a former Director of the Home Market Club, died at his home in Brookline yesterday, aged 55 years. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

CORNELIUS L. WARING, for many years a political associate of ex-Gov. Odell, died in Newburg, N. Y., yesterday. He was a prominent member of the Orange County Bar.

ROBERT LYONS, the National Bank Examiner who served as receiver for the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio, wrecked by the late Cassie Chadwick several years ago, died in Washington yesterday. He was born in Cambridge, Ohio, and was 48 years old. At the time of his death Mr. Lyons was receiver for the Cosmopolitan National Bank and the Allegheny National Bank, both of Pittsburgh, Penn.

Mrs. SARAH LOUISE TRACY, for seven years Assistant Principal of the Hazen School in Pelham Manor, N. Y., died yesterday of peritonitis at the New Rochelle Hospital. She was graduated from Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y., in 1877, and was for some time an instructor in that institution. After her graduation she went to Athens to study art. Before going o the Hazen School Mrs. Tracy was Principal of the Walnut Lane School for Girls in Philadelphia.

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DIES AFTER GETTING FORTUNE

James N. Paddock, Brother's Heir, Was Recently a Charity Patient.

James Nelson Paddock died yesterday in the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, N. J., where he was a charity patient from last May until his recent inheritance of a large fortune under the will of his brother, Simon Paddock of Syracuse. By the terms of that will the life income from one-third of Simon Paddock's immense estate will go to his brother's children, Forest, Simon, Norman, and Marion Paddock, and Mrs. Lillian E. Magee.

Young Simon Paddock, who had been acting as chauffeur for Dr. J. H. Van Mater of Atlantic Highlands, went to Syracuse at the time of his uncle's death, and learning that his father was to inherit a share of the estate, immediately had him transferred to a private room in the hospital at Long Branch.

Edward Sabine Renwick.

Edward Sabine Renwick, a noted inventor and patent expert and the author of "Practical Invention," died in his 90th year on Tuesday at his home in Short Hills, N. J. Graduated from Columbia in 1839, Mr. Renwick became superintendent of iron works in Wilkesbarre, Penn., but from 1849 on he devoted his time to serving as expert in patent cases. In 1862, together with his brother, Henry B. Renwick, he won distinction by reparing the Great Eastern while afloat, replating a fracture in the bilge, 82 feet long and 10 feet in greatest width. Mr. Renwick was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, the American Museum of Natural History, the St. Nicholas Society, the American Chemists' Society, the American Geological Society and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. His clubs were the Union, Engineers' and St Augustine Yacht. Mr. Renwick was a widower.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BRIDGMAN.—On March 20, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Bridgman, 1,011 East 178th St., Bronx, a daughter.

FULLER.—March 7, Danbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fuller, a daughter.

SIRRINE.—March 16, Bethel, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Sirrine, a son.

Married.

BRIGGS—HOWE.—On March 20, Alvin Guelph Briggs of Philadelphia to Anna Augusta Howe of Yonkers, N. Y.

BULKLEY—DROLET.—March 16, 1912, Frank Bulkley, Jr., to F. Louise Drolet.

FERGUSON — MORRISON. — On Wednesday, March 20, at Roselawn, Central Valley, N. Y., by the Rev. J. Holmes McGuinness, William E. Ferguson to Harriet Donna Morrison.

ROSENFIELD—NEWERF.—On Sunday, March 10, 1912, by the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, Adolph B. Rosenfield of New York to Gertrude J. Newerf of Long Beach, Cal.

BERGMANN—EVANS.—March 19, Josephine D. Evans to Rudolph C. Bergmann.

Connecticut.

JOHNSON—LENT.—March 18, Danbury, Lillian F. Lent to Raymond G. Johnson.

New Jersey.

EISENBERG—COHEN.—March 17, Elizabeth, Tillie Cohen to David Eisenberg.

FREEMAN—CHERRIE.—March 18, Newark, Minnie R. Cherrie to Frank H. Freeman.

LOCKHART—PEARSON.—March 19, East Orange, Grace Pearson to Leslie S. Lockhart.

SUTTON—KOENIG.—March 18, Newark, Katherine A. Koenig to John E. Sutton.

WILLIAMS—THOMAS.—March 17, Jersey City, Melissa S. Thomas to Wilbert Williams.

Died.

ANDREWS.—On Wednesday, March 20, 1912, at her residence, 138 East 40th St., New York City, Genevieve Butler, wife of the late James Andrews. Notice of funeral hereafter. Chicago and Little Rock (Ark.) papers please copy.

BOEHM.—On Tuesday afternoon, March 19, at 5 o'clock, David Boehm, aged 63 years. Relatives, friends, and members of Worth Lodge No. 210, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral services at 237 West 143d St., New York City, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

ROBERT M. JONES, Master.
JAMES W. DOWNING, Secretary.

BROOKMAN.—At West Park, N. Y., Tuesday, March 19, 1912, Sarah Carlton, daughter of the late Col. Rowland and Susan Merrill Carlton, and wife of John U. Brookman. Services at Greenleaf Cemetery Saturday, morning at 11 o'clock.

CARHART.—On Monday morning, March 18, at 5 East 70th St., Amory Sibley Carhart, son of the late George B. and Mary E. Carhart. Funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av., and 44th St., Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

CARHART.—N. Y. Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the U. S. N. Y. City, March 18, 1912. It is with deep regret that the Vice Commander announces the death of Amory S. Carhart, Commander, on Monday, March 18, 1912. Companions are requested to attend the funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and 44th Street, on Thursday morning, March 21, at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM GRAVES BATES,
Vice Commander.
DAVID BANKS, Secretary.

CARHART.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York.—Office of the Secretary, Room 62, 45 William St., New York.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of Amory Sibley Carhart, Esq., Second Lieutenant Governor of the Society, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., New York City, on Thursday morning, March 21, 1912, at 10 o'clock. WILLIAM CARY SANGER,
Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

DEE.—Suddenly, on March 18, 1912, William Vincent Dee, M. D. Funeral from his late residence, 290 Bridge St., Brooklyn, on Friday, March 22, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. James Pro-Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Richfield (N. Y.) papers please copy.

EDWARDS.—Hamilton Edwards of Lisle, N. Y., died Wednesday, March 20, at 3:30 A. M., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. K. Twitchell, 153 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, in the 90th year of his age. The interment of Mr. Edwards and the late Mrs. Edwards will be at Lisle, N. Y., on Saturday, March 23.

HAMILL.—Entered into rest Wednesday, March 20, at her residence, 126 West 129th St., Sarah A., daughter of Sarah and the late George W. Hamill. Funeral services at Holy Trinity Church, 122d St. and Lenox Av., Friday, March 22, at 1 o'clock.

HOLBROOK.—On March 19, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea, 48 Remsen st., Brooklyn, in the 72d year of her age, Isabel N. Holbrook, wife of E. Everett Holbrook of 882 Commonwealth Av., Boston, and daughter of the late Walter P. and Susan E. Flanders of Milwaukee. Funeral services will be held at Holbrook, Mass., on Friday, March 22.

Public Sales of Art and Literary Collections at the
Anderson Galleries
Madison Avenue at 40th St.
THIS THURSDAY Afternoon, 2:30. Conclusion of the Sale of Mrs. Otto Fukushima's Collection Blue-and-White Chinese Porcelains, Cabinet Pieces, Snuff Bottles, Bowls, Embroideries and Screens.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 22d, 8:15. The Edward G. O'Reilly Collection of Modern Etchings. Edwards, Fitton, Haig, Sadler, Whistler and others.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY Afternoons and Evenings, March 25-26, 2:30 and 8:15. The Remarkable Library of William W. Allis of Milwaukee, with the exception of the Hoe Library one of the finest that has come on the market in many years. First Editions of Shakespear's Poems, Milton's Poems and Walton's Angler; First Editions of Burns, Goldsmith, Shelley, Lamb, Thackeray, Dickens and scores of others. Many Presentation copies of the highest interest. Many fine bindings.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 27th, and the two following Afternoons at 2:30. The Private Library of Charles R. Adams of Milwaukee. First Editions of English and American Authors; Many Old and Curious Books.
THE
Anderson Auction Company
NEW YORK

Died.

HUBBELL.—March 18, 1912, at the family residence, 132 Hodge Av., Buffalo, N. Y., Caroline Scott, wife of the late Nathan Hubbell and mother of Mrs. Albert F. Schneider, Mrs. George B. Bates, and George Scott Hubbell. Funeral and interment at Buffalo.

JOHNSTON.—At her residence in Los Angeles, Cal., on Monday, March 18, in the 71st year of her age, Ellen Wheeler Johnston, widow of the late Melville Morton Johnston.

JOHNSTON.—Suddenly on Saturday, March 16, at Los Angeles, Cal., Elliott Johnston, son of Mrs. C. F. Winthrop. Notice of funeral later.

KUHN.—Irving Council No. 602, R. A.—Brethren: You are hereby invited to attend the funeral of Brother Henry Kuhn from his late residence, 415 Fort Washington Av., corner 179th St., (181st St. Subway station,) on Friday, March 22, at 10 A. M.

S. B. HESS, Regent.
F. D. LAKESTREAM, Secretary.

LANCASTER.—March 19, John R. Lancaster, aged 38. Services at Stephen Merritt's New Chapel, 8th Av., near 21st St., Thursday, 1:30.

MESICK.—On Monday morning, March 18, 1912, at his late residence, 220 Rugby Road, Flatbush, N. Y., Frank Bradley Mesick, husband of M. Adelaide Mesick. Services will be held at Saint Mark's M. E. Church, Ocean Avenue and Beverly Road, Flatbush, on Tuesday, March 21, at 1 o'clock. Take Brighton Beach elevated line at Brooklyn Bridge to Beverly Road station. Interment private.

PLANT.—At Hotel Gramatan, Bonxville, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 20, 1912, Magdalen Hine, beloved wife of Henry W. Plant and daughter of the late Charles S. Hine. Funeral service will be held on Friday, March 22, at 11:30 A. M., at Christ Church, Bronxville, N. Y. Train leaves Grand Central Station, Harlem Road, 10:35 o'clock.

PURDY.—March 19, 1912, Frances, daughter of the late William Jennings and Helen Tooker Purdy. Funeral, 3 P. M. Friday, March 22, at the residence of George V. Sheffield, Pompton Lakes, N. J. Carriages will meet train leaving Chambers St., 1 P. M.

RENWICK.—On Tuesday, March 19, at his residence, Short Hills, N. J., Edward Sabine Renwick, in the 90th year of his age. Funeral service at St. Stephen's Church, Milburn, N. J., on Friday, March 22, on the arrival of the D., L. & W. R. R. train leaving Hoboken at 1:50 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

RENWICK.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, Office of the Secretary, No. 1,328 Broadway, New York.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Edward S. Renwick, a member of this society

WHOLESALERS PLAN TO STAY DOWNTOWN

Dry Goods Firms Organize to Stop the Exodus from Their Old-Time Centre of Trade.

STAMPEDE HURT PROPERTY

Started by Real Estate Agents, It Has Lowered Values in Old District $50,000,000 in Ten Years.

Secretary V. Sydney Rothschild received yesterday many applications for membership in the Wholesale Dry Goods Centre Association, which was organized on Tuesday. About 200 downtown wholesale dry goods firms and allied concerns have joined the movement. The purpose of the association is to stop the exodus of wholesale firms from the downtown drygoods centre to uptown locations, a movement which, it is said, has caused real estate between Canal and Tenth Street for several blocks on each side of Broadway to depreciate nearly $50,000,000 in value in the last ten years.

"The uptown section is not at all adapted for the carrying on of wholesale business—especially the wholesale dry goods business," said Mr. Rothschild yesterday. "The wholesale business involves considerable trucking of heavy merchandise. The headquarters of the wholesalers should be near to the piers, and should not be in buildings in which goods have to be carried up and down in elevators any more than is absolutely necessary. The headquarters also should be in buildings the first floors of which are not occupied by retail stores, for the moving of the wholesaler's bulky consignments from the trucks across the sidewalk interferes with the retailer's business. Every one can't be uptown, and, since the wholesale drygoods trade has been in the downtown section for fifty years, to move uptown would be sheer economic waste.

"The real reason that some classes of the wholesale dry goods trade have moved uptown during the last six years is that persuasive real estate operators have offered bargains in some of the modern uptown buildings. One plausible argument which the real estate agents used was that the wholesalers ought to be nearer to the hotels where the out-of-town buyers stay. Of course, every wholesaler wants to be as near to buyers' headquarters as possible. But this argument is a poor one, because a Subway ticket costs only 5 cents, and, if a buyer is going to spend five days traveling from San Francisco to look over the New York trade, he isn't going to mind spending fifteen minutes traveling from Forty-second to Worth Street.

"Another reason wholesale concerns have developed a tendency to move uptown during the last few years is that, during this period, trade has been rather bad. Instead of blaming poor trade on general business conditions throughout the country, however, the wholesalers have blamed it on their location. Then the real estate agents came along with all sorts of attractive schemes. One downtown wholesaler, who was a sort of king pin in his particular line, received an offer from a real estate agent for 75,000 square feet of floor space in the Thirty-fourth Street district for five years for nothing. The wholesaler if he moved uptown was to have the first floor, second floor, and basement of one of the big new skyscrapers free of charge for five years. He accepted the offer, but he is now beginning to feel that it was a mistake for all the reasons which I have just described. As soon as the five years are up he will, of course, begin paying a very high rent.

"As a matter of fact, the uptown retailers don't want us to invade their uptown territory. The efforts which the Fifth Avenue Association recently has been making to induce the wholesalers to move away from lower Fifth Avenue is a good example of this. The rents uptown are from 35 to 75 per cent. higher than those we are now paying downtown. As we gain no advantage there is no return on the increased investment.

"A crack salesman of one wholesale house recently told his employers very earnestly that they must move uptown to keep up their prestige. As he was their crack salesman, the firm blindly took his advice. After moving uptown, the firm became so dissatisfied that they actually discarded the salesman for having advised the move. This, however, didn't help them to get out of their long-term uptown lease.

"The classes of the wholesale dry-goods trade which have already moved uptown are the woolen, silk, lace, notion, and cloak and suit lines. We are very anxious for them to move back downtown and join our association. We think they are already beginning to see that they have made a mistake.

"As for the effect of their move uptown on property values in the downtown district, it has been deplorable. The big central zone of the business section of this city—the zone bounded by Vesey, West Tenth, Lafayette Streets, and West Broadway—has become a void, a desert. Whole blocks along Mercer and Greene Streets are tenantless.

"Of course, in a way, it's the downtown property owners' own fault. They didn't keep up their property as they should, and this encouraged the trade to move away. A piece of real estate that I sold fifteen years ago for $145.000, was offered to me the other day for $70,000. I wouldn't take it. The Tefft-Weller Building was valued ten years ago at $1,250,000. It sold for $500,000 the other day. The depreciation of real estate in the section during the last ten years has been from $35,000,000 to $50,000,000, while real estate in every other part of the town has been steadily going up.

"One hundred and seventy-five of us downtown business men have organized to stop what to us is a senseless and costly stampede. We hope soon to have a membership of double the number, and our battlecry is: 'We're going to stay right where we are.' Our real leader is the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co. This firm has not only pledged itself to stay right where it is, but has taken a lease on additional surrounding property for the next five years.

A meeting of the newly formed association will take place next week to develop a plan of campaign. Thomas W. Slocum, of Minot, Hooper & Co., is Chairman of the association's Executive Committee, and George P. Slade, Treasurer of the New York Real Estate Association, is the organization's Treasurer. Among the larger downtown firms which have joined the association are:

Deering, Milliken & Co., Lawrence & Co., Clarence Whitman & Co., William Ewart & Son, Minot, Hooper & Co., the New York, the Manhattan, the Central, and the Colonial Real Estate Associations, H. B. Claflin & Co., James P. White & Co., M. C. D. Borden & Sons, E. M. Townsend & Co., West, Baker & Co., Daniel Birdsall & Co., the estate of V. Henry Rothschild. Messrs. Elliott & Co., the Watson Building, E. H. Behrens & Co., Syndicate Trading Company, Wright & Graham, Marshall Field & Co., Stavert Zigomala & Co., Lorraine Manufacturing Company, William C. Walker & Sons, Amory Brown & Co., Liberman Brothers, Murphy, Grant & Co., Cona Export and Commercial Company, Citizens Central National Bank, Greenwich Bank, Burnham, Munger, Root Company, Smith, Hogg & Co., A. D. Juilliard & Co., Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Wyman, Partridge & Co., Baer Mill Manufacturing Company, Converse, Stanton & Co., Alfred R. Kirkus, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Jacob S. Bernheimer & Brothers, Wilmerding & Basset, Acheson Harding, and Wellington, Sears & Co.

Attachment Against Budapest Bank.

Deputy Sheriff Winters has received an attachment for $25,150 against the Central Credit Bank of Hungarian Financial Establishments, Ltd., of Budapest, in favor of the American Express Company, of this city, for the amount due on a draft of the defendant on the National City Bank of New York. The company purchased the draft on March 8 in Hamburg, Germany, and it was presented at the National City Bank on March 18, but the latter refused to pay it and it was protested. The sheriff served it on the National City Bank where there is said to be a balance of $4,000 to the credit of the defendant.

DEFENDS BRICKMAKERS.

Alleged Trade Conspiracy Only a Myth, Says Their Counsel.

Frank M. Patterson, counsel for the Greater New York Brick Company and the 105 manufacturers of brick who with this company are charged with being prime factors in an alleged combination in restraint of trade, said yesterday that if the case against his clients ever comes to trial it will not only be shown that there is no brick trust, but that there existed until recently a combination against the law of the State that kept the price of bricks down to such ruinous figures that the formation of the Greater New York Brick Company was necessary as a protective measure.

Mr. Patterson declared that this combination held the brick industry by the throat until the Summer of 1911, and that it gave the brick manufacturers any price that it saw fit. The first hearing on the conspiracy charges will be held to-morrow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon before Magistrate Freschi in the Yorkville Court.

"It is to be noticed," said Mr. Patterson, "that these same charges when brought before Attorney General Carmody last month were thrown out on the ground that no evidence to prove restriction of trade was produced. And now it is to be noticed that the District Attorney, in the information, does not himself make the complaint as is customary in such cases. The complaint is made by Francis M. Weeks, a builder, of the firm of D. C. Weeks & Son. He was the man who petitioned the Attorney General for the dissolution of the Greater New York Brick Company.

"My clients deny that they control the sources of brick manufacturing. There are thousands of acres of undeveloped clay lands in the Hudson Valley which do not belong to any of the manufacturers who sell their brick to the Greater New York Brick Company. Any one can enter the field and start a rival industry. They also deny that they have reduced the output.

"They are making just as many or even more bricks than ever before. Nature may have intervened here and there in the form of snow and rain, but over these things, of course, there is no control.

"And as to price, that is the biggest wail of all, of course. There was no agreement to raise the price. The law of supply and demand fixes the price automatically. The present price is $7 a thousand, shipped to the dock. This, we say, is a reasonable price for bricks. In 1907 the price was $14. For years the price stood at $9. When the Greater New York Company was formed in June, 1911, the price was around the $5 mark. It is true, but that figure was actually below the cost of production. The manufacturers were simply holding on for a better day, and many were driven into bankruptcy. The price was kept down by force, and we can prove it."

URGES PACKERS' CONVICTION.

Federal Attorney Begs Jury Not to be Misled.

CHICAGO, March 20.—United States District Attorney Wilkerson demanded the conviction of the ten packers charged with criminal violation of the Sherman law in his closing address to-day to the jury. He reviewed the evidence, and declared that the Government had proved beyond all reasonable doubt every offense charged in the indictment.

"There has been an attempt on the part of counsel for the defendants to surround the anti-trust law with an atmosphere of mystery," said Mr. Wilkerson.

"The Sherman law is not the fog through which the ship of inter-State commerce has been sailing. The real fog has been the contempt for and disobedience of the law. In this law is crystallized the spirit of industrial freedom.

"The Government has proved its case against these ten defendants and demands that in the interest of justice you return a verdict of guilty."

It is expected the case will go to the jury on Friday.

ASBESTOS BONDS' SHARE.

Amalgamated Company Fixes Terms of Reorganization.

MONTREAL, March 20.—At the adjourned annual meeting of the Amalgamated Asbestos Company this afternoon the old Directors with the addition of Messrs. Douchet and Cook were re-elected until March 31, when the Royal Trust Company will take over the concern to reorganize it for the benefit of bondholders, for whom it is acting as trustee.

It was also decided that bondholders of the old company should receive in the new company 25 per cent. in bonds, 50 per cent. in preferred stock, and 25 per cent. in common stock.

STANDARD OIL LOSES SUIT.

Waters-Pierce Co. Allowed to Show Conspiracy In Restraint of Trade.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Circuit Judge Kinsey decided to-day in the mandamus suit of the Standard Oil Company against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company that it is competent for the Waters-Pierce Company to submit proof that the Standard Oil owners are seeking to perpetuate the Standard Oil monopoly through individual control of corporations owned by the Standard before its dissolution.

Judge Kinsey's ruling was on the motion of the Standard Oil attorneys to strike out of the Waters-Pierce answer all allegations relating to a conspiracy in restraint of trade. Judge Kinsey, however, ordered the allegations to be more specific.

The suit was filed to compel the Waters-Pierce Company to count ballots tendered by Standard Oil interests in the Waters-Pierce annual election.

HANDKERCHIEFS SOFT HUED.

But Some High Color Effects Are Also In Demand.

The vogue in handkerchiefs for the coming season leans toward colored stocks for both sexes, and the tendency is said to be more pronounced this year than ever before. The geatest demand at the present time is for soft colorings, although novel effects in black and highly colored designs are meeting favor.

Browns, blues, and greens, with hues of a darker shade, are very popular. Initialed handkerchiefs with the initials worked in contrasting colors, are selling well.

The most popular designs shown are rather unconventional. Scroll and flowery spray effects have been superseded by designs involving treatment of birds and animals.

Hotel York Creditors Organize.

The creditors of the Hotel York, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, have organized and appointed a committee consisting of Isaac Heineman, John Buekle and Samuel F. Boyd. The committee has retained Yankauer & Davidson, attorneys for the Hotel Purveyors' Alliance, and Everett D. Barlow as counsel to take such steps as may be necessary to protect their interests and especially to intervene on the conservation receivership proceedings now pending, which were instituted by Sylvanus Stokes against the Hotel York and the York Company. The York Company is the owner of the lease and practically all the equipment of the Hotel York, the entire property being subject to the Hotel York as the operating company. The assets, it is stated, are dubious. The merchandise liabilities are about $25,000, and unpaid taxes and rent amount to $20,000.

Extension for Hotel Albany Receiver.

McDougall Hawkes, receiver for the Robert P. Murphy Company, which conducted the Hotel Albany at Broadway and Forty-first Street, has obtained authority from Judge Holt to continue business through March 26. The receiver believes that the business should be closed down and the property sold. As there is a large number of guests in the hotel it will be necessary to give them sufficient time to get other quarters and for this reason the receiver asked to be allowed to continue until next week.

Sue Cotton Mills Under Labor Law.

BOSTON, March 20.—Alleging a violation of the contract labor law, U. S. District Attorney French brought suit to-day against the Dwight Manufacturing Company, with mills in Chicopee, this State, and Alabama City, Ala., for $97,000. The suit charges that the company imported 97 Greeks from Turkey and placed them in its cotton mills.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fur Coats Not Dutiable Under Wool Schedule—Other Decisions.

R. H. Macy & Co. were successful yesterday before the Board of United States General Appraisers when it decided that the firm's claim for lower duty on coats composed of fur and wool, are not dutiable under the wool provisions of the Tariff Act of 1909. Collector Loeb demanded a tax of 44 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem on the goods on the plea that wool was the component material of chief value. The importers set up the contention that the merchandise is dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem as wearing apparel composed in chief value of fur. Judge Chamberlain sustains the claim and reverses the Collector.

Stern Brothers were granted a lower rate of duty on jet combs and jet hair pins. They were returned for duty under the Tariff Act of 1897 at 60 per cent. ad valorem as "jewelry." It was claimed that the articles are "manufactures of jet" and as such subject to a tax of only 45 per cent. This contention is sustained by Judge Sharretts. The Collector is ordered to refund the excessive duties paid.

The following protests were unsupported and overruled: Ufland, Milly Co., A. Herakovitz & Son, Pritchard, Verkruzen & Co., J. Verhaus & Co., Saks & Co., Mautner & Alewede, La Manna, Azema & Farman, F. H. Leggett & Co., Von Bremen, Asche & Co., Reiss & Brady, Davies, Turner & Co., the Italo-American Express Company, Tiffany & Co., J. S. Mackenzie, W. T. Smith, and the Paul Taylor Brown Co., Ramsdell Inverted Gas Lamp Company, and R. F. Lang.

Chosen Head of Engineering Society.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Charles S. Churchill, chief engineer of the Norfolk & Western Railway, Roanoke, Va., was elected President of the American Railway Engineering Association at its annual convention to-day. The delegates discussed defective rails from a technical viewpoint.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat and Coffee Off at Close—Cotton Shows Late Strength.

Wheat was steady most of the session, easing off late on local selling and lower foreign markets. Corn and oats were active and strong on the continued cold weather and further demand for feeding. Provisions advanced on the small movement of hogs. Cotton was irregular early with some selling on the Census figures and due to more favorable weather over night than had been expected. A gradual hardening of the undertone developed, however, with the predictions of rain through the South and on a reported settlement of the coal strike abroad.

WHEAT.

Trade was quiet all day, prices closing at a small net decline. The early market was comparatively heavy, due to a sharp break in the English cables, brought about by expectation of an early adjustment of the coal strike. The Continental markets were rather irregular, some higher, some lower. Buenos Aires wheat showed a sharp advance for nearby delivery, but a decline on the May delivery. From the early decline prices rallied, with some covering by shorts, and buying was also influenced by the strength of the feeding grain markets. The market was also influenced by the severe weather conditions in the Northwest and in Canada, the minimum temperature in the Northwest being 16 below and in the Canadian 24 below. Through the Missouri Valley and in parts of the Mississippi Valley there was considerable snow. Reports from Kansas City spoke favorably of the growing crop, while there were some complaints from other sections. The flour output at the three Spring wheat points the last week was 347,000 barrels, against 341,000 barrels the previous week and 317,000 barrels last year. A correction was made in Bradstreet's visible for Canada, the correction showing an increase of 1,179,000 bushels, compared with a decrease reported on Tuesday of 1,880,000 bushels. There was small export business, amounting to 24,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat at New York. Cash prices were steady, with No. 2 red quoted at $1.06⅝; No. 1 Northern, $1.16½; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.12¾, and No. 1 Manitoba, $1.17¾.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN was firm all day, closing at best prices, at ½c to ⅝c per bushel net advance. There was a steady demand in the future market, with buyers taking contracts confidently. The severe weather through the West and Northwest led to further buying, owing to the necessity of continued feeding operations, while the receipts were not so heavy at the West, and cash corn is reported in good demand at the interior at higher prices. Export interest is very limited, however. An Argentina cable reported the shipment of 154,000 bushels of new corn, an extremely early shipment, as ordinarily very little new crop Argentina corn is exported until a month or six weeks later in the season. Cash corn is firm, with No. 2 quoted at 74¾c, free on board; No. 3, 74c in elevator for export, and steamer, 73½c bid.

OATS.—Prices were again very firm, with a further advance, the market closing ¼c to ⅜c up. July oats showed most strength, due to the severe weather, and fear that the continued low temperatures will be a very serious factor in the preparation of soil for feeding operations. Cash oats were firm, with standards and No. 3 whites quoted at 60c; No. 2 white, 60½c, all in elevator.

PROVISIONS.

Provisions showed further strength and closed at best prices for the day. There appeared to be a steady demand for contracts, while hogs were 5c to 15c higher at Western points, and the total Western receipts were only 90,000.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.07½	$1.06½	$1.06¾	$1.06¾
July	..	..	1.04¼	1.04⅜
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	9.53@ 9.70	9.42
March	..	..	9.53@ 9.70	9.40
May	..	..	9.70@ 9.80	9.62
July	..	..	9.94@10.05	9.82

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.02⅝	$1.01⅝	$1.01¾	$1.02
July	98⅜	98	98½	98⅜
Sept.	96⅞	95⅞	96¼	96⅛
Corn—				
May	71⅝	71	71⅝	71
July	72	71⅝	72	71⅝
Sept.	72	71½	72	71¼
Oats—				
May	53½	53	53⅜	53¼
July	50	49⅛	49⅜	49⅜
Sept.	42⅝	42⅛	42⅜	42⅜
Lard—				
May	9.60	9.57½	9.60	9.52½
July	9.80	9.75	9.80	9.70
Sept.	10.00	9.95	10.00	9.90
Ribs—				
May	9.30	9.22½	9.30	9.15
July	9.42½	9.30	9.42½	9.25
Sept.	9.62½	9.50	9.62½	9.42½
Pork—				
May	16.50	16.37½	16.50	16.27½
July	16.85	16.70	16.85	16.55
Sept.	17.10	16.95	17.10	16.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

The undertone was noticeably firmer. There was more confidence among bulls who were encouraged by the persistent firmness in lard. This latter feature is resulting in intimations of a betterment in the consuming trade for oil. Other factors conducive to the higher range of values were the strength of cotton and more optimistic cables relative to the foreign labor situation. Tenders of about 1,300 barrels were in circulation, but these had little influence. Crude was steady and quoted at 4.54 in Texas, and the Southeast Valley crude was quoted at 4.67 nominal.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.64	5.60
March	5.66	5.61	5.64	5.61
April	5.71	5.66	5.70	5.65
May	5.76	5.71	5.75	5.70
June	..	..	5.79	5.74
July	5.86	5.84	5.86	5.81
August	..	..	5.92	5.89
September	5.97	5.95	5.97	5.94
October	5.92	5.92	5.92	5.89

COTTON.

A quiet show of firmness was noticeable during the day and reactionary periods were ephemeral. Following initial advances of from 5 to 8 points, the result of higher Liverpool cables than were due, prices receded to about Tuesday's finals, but thereafter the tone was one of steadiness, with sufficient bull support in evidence to deter aggressiveness on the other side. The weather map was more favorable than had been anticipated, with an absence of precipitation and Summer temperatures prevailing through the South, which feature, in conjunction with the large figures promulgated by the Census Bureau on the season's ginning was responsible for this early lowering of values. With the official prediction of unsettled weather and rain for most all sections of the cotton growing regions, however, the trade found ample cause for short covering and some new buying, or, at least, to withhold operators from selling actively.

Private London cables, claiming that the coal strike abroad had been virtually settled, were also instrumental in the indisposition to antagonize the bull forces. There were statements that by Monday a great many miners will have returned to their positions and that the most serious aspect of the situation had already been passed. The Liverpool future market still seems inclined to follow our lead, their relative firmness early being due to liberal calling of cotton by the trade and increased purchasing by the Continent. Spot sales in the foreign market were 800,000 bales, and Manchester advices remain generally satisfactory. Accounts from domestic trade centres are also optimistic with declarations by some interests that mills are all well sold up, and that even if the raw material should experience a moderate setback, its influence would not spread to the dry goods market. Southern spot advices in the meanwhile are not indicative of weakness among holders, yesterday's official markets showing generally unchanged quotations. Bulls claim that in instances spot dealers at the South will have more or less difficulty in fulfilling their earlier commitments, notwithstanding the assertions by opposing forces that there is a substantial volume of cotton still to come forward, as is indicated by the discrepency between the in-to-sight thus far this season and the ginning statistics. The local spot market was .05c. advance, with middlings 10.65.

The immediate construction given to the Census Bureau report on ginning was bearish, and part of the pressure just after the opening emanating from the South was due to this, but most authorities conceded that the report had been discounted; also that the weather conditions would be the dominating influence from this time. Including linters, total ginning was given at 16,051,000 bales, averaging 504.8 pounds each, which, reduced to 500 pounds, amounted to 16,208,000 bales. Linters were placed at 548,000 bales, not unusually large with the enormous crop. The Government last December estimated the outturn exclusive of linters at only 14,885,000 bales.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	10.44	10.38	10.40@10.41	10.35
April	..	..	10.37@10.39	10.31
May	10.51	10.40	10.46@10.47	10.41
June	..	..	10.52@10.54	10.47
July	10.60	10.51	10.58@ ..	10.52
August	10.57	10.52	10.57@10.59	10.52
September	10.59	10.55	10.57@10.59	10.52
October	10.65	10.58	10.62@10.63	10.57
November	10.69	10.68	10.64@10.65	10.59
December	10.72	10.64	10.68@	10.64
January	10.68	10.63	10.64@10.65	10.60
February	..	..	10.63@10.65	10.59

COFFEE.

Coffee met an early decline of 4 to 6 points. Prices then hardened, but near the close there was active selling, and final prices were barely 1 point up to 4 points down. Europe was a good buyer here, and prices at one time were about 10 points above the opening level. The late selling was believed to be due to receipts of 15,000 bags at Sao Paulo. Havre closed at a decline of ¼ to ½ franc, while Hamburg was ½ to ¾ pfennig lower. Rio and Santos markets were both unchanged.

Spot coffee firm, at 14@14½c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	13.45	13.45	13.50@13.52	13.51
April	..	..	13.56@13.57	13.55
May	13.68	13.54	13.63@13.63	13.60
June	..	..	13.67@13.68	13.63
July	13.75	13.65	13.72@13.73	13.70
August	..	..	13.76@13.77	13.75
September	13.84	13.76	13.82@13.83	13.81
October	..	..	13.79@13.80	13.79
November	..	..	13.77@13.78	13.76
December	13.80	13.69	13.77@13.78	13.73
January	..	..	13.72@13.73	13.70
Feruary	..	..	13.70@13.71	13.67

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, specials, pound, 31¼c.; extras, 31c.; firsts, 29½@30½c.; seconds, 28½@29c.; thirds, 26@27½c.; held firsts, 28½@29c.; seconds, 27¼@28c.; thirds, 25½@26½c.; State dairy tubs, finest, 30c.; good to prime, 27@29c.; common to fair, 23@26c.; process, specials, 27@27½c.; extras, 26¾c.; firsts, 25@25½c.; seconds, 24@24½c.; factory, current make, firsts, 25c.; seconds, 23½@24c.; thirds, 22@22½c.; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 22½c.; No. 3, 20¼@21¼c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, held, white, specials, pound, 19c; colored, 19c; white, average fancy, 18¼@18¾c.; colored, 18½@18¾c.; undergrades, 16@17½c.; factories, Fall and earlier, makes, best, 19c; State skims, current make, white, specials, 14¾@15c; colored, 15c; choice, 14@14¼c; fair, 13@13½c; undergrades, 7½@12¼c; full skims, 5c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 22@22½c; firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20¾@20¾c; dirties, 19@20c.; checks, 18@19c. duck eggs, Baltimore, 35@36c; Western, 34@35c; Kentucky and Tennessee, 33@34c; Far Southern, 28@32c; State, Pennsylvania and near by, hennery, whites, fancy, large, new laid, 26c; selected whites, fair to good, 23@25c; State, Pennsylvania and near by, hennery, brown, 22@22½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21@22c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

CHARLES C. COPELAND & CO.—A petition has been filed against Charles C. Copeland and Frank E. Bonnet, who compose the firm of Charles C. Copeland & Co., cotton goods commission merchants, at 69 Worth Street, by Stetson, Jennings & Russell, attorneys for these creditors: Catlin & Co., $11,095; Wilson & Bradbury, $2,921, and J. H. Lane & Co., $4,137. The assets are estimated at $50,000, on part of which Stursberg, Schell & Co. claim a lien of $40,000.

CONSOLIDATED PROVISION COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Consolidated Provision Company, dealer in sausage casings, with offices at 80 and 82 William Street, by Ferris & Dannenberg, attorneys for these creditors: William Schluderberg & Son, $580; Worcester Salt Company, $45, and Fritz Epstein, $70. It will be noted that the liabilities exceed $5,000 and assets are about $1,000.

GUSTAV KOTZENBERG, provision dealer, at 1,319 Teller Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition with liabilities of $552 and assets of $55 in accounts.

W. F. FORD & CO.—Clarence F. Ford, doing business as W. F. Ford & Co., manufacturers of surgical instruments, at 425 Fifth Avenue, with factory at 158 West Twenty-seventh Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $18,564 and assets of $4,141. Among the creditors are Mrs. Julia A. Ford, $12,000; Robert G. Ford, $427; Emma F. Ford, $395; Joseph R. Ford, $526; J. H. Waddell, $500, and the Fordham Club, $65 for dues.

DRUCKER & DAVIDSON.—A petition has been filed against Judah Drucker and David Davidson, who compose the firm of Drucker & Davidson, ladies' tailors, at 151 West Forty-fifth Street, by these creditors: Falk & Abenheim, $87; Ike Goodman, $117, and John Fitzgibbon, $255. The liabilities are said to be more than $2,800, and the assets do not exceed $2,000. Judge Holt appointed Charles P. Sanford receiver.

SOLON KALFON.—Solo, otherwise known as Solon Kalfon, salesman, of 281 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, formerly a cigar manufacturer, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $2,505, and no assets.

FREDERICK W. EVERS, INC.—Schedules of Frederick W. Evers, Inc., furniture dealer at 30 East Twenty-first Street, show liabilities $4,745, and assets $2,317, money in the hands of Edward Mielhling, upon which he claims an attorney's lien.

J. F. BOGNER COFFEE AND TEA COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of John F. Bogner, trading as the J. F. Bogner Coffee and Tea Company, at 244 Greenwich Street, show liabilities $3,991, nominal assets $2,658, and actual assets $913.

C. E. ROSS LUMBER COMPANY.—Judge Holt has appointed W. H. K. Davey receiver for the C. E. Ross Lumber Company of 145th Street and Broadway, bond $500. The assets are estimated at $1,000 on outstanding accounts.

POUGHKEEPSIE GLASS WORKS.—Judge Holt has appointed Robert Wilkinson of Poughkeepsie receiver for the Poughkeepsie Glass Works, bond $2,000. The estimated actual value of the plant, machinery, stock, and materials is $25,000.

ROSENBAUM & GINTHER.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition for a discharge from bankruptcy of Rosenbaum & Ginther, manufacturers of women's garments at 36 West Twenty-fourth Street, against whom a petition was filed on Aug. 29, 1910. The liabilities were $44,245.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abord, Joseph—People, &c., $200.
Applebaum, Max—Hall Safe Co., $184.
Bruce, Thomas—A. Abbondi, $107.
Birkett, Clarence T—F. A. Richmond, $127.
Browold, Martin—A. J. Bates Co., $410.
Baudassi, Pompeo—G. Azzaretti, $164.
Bachrach, Irving, and Isaac Schmeidler—J. Bachrach, $2.50.
Connell, John J.—M. B. Miller et al., $284.
Cebrelli, Anthony—Braunfels, Browning & Co., $631.
Casey, Frank J.—John A. Murray & Co., $245.
Currie, Robert B.—B. F. Goodrich Co., $166.
Currie, Harris—American Pressing Iron Co., $118.
Cama, Giuseppe—People, &c., $200.
Du Mural, Carl L.—S. Alexander, $355.
D'Auria, Raffaele—E. Casabianca, $43,860.
Diechele, Anton H.—Garrison Bros. & Co., $195.
Dieckman, Frederick W.—Fairbanks Morse & Co. $474.25 or possession of chattels.
Eissing, William F., Michael Armendinger, and Jacob Schaff—White Tar Co., $250.
Ernst, John F., and Louisa Voepel, (not summoned)—Standard Column Co., $190.
Flaherty, Thomas F.—J. Hellings, (costs,) $108.
Fay, James L.—F. N. Du Bois & Co., $302.
Fohlin, K. Gunnat—R. H. Strahan, $325.
Finkenstaedt, Charles—Crandall & Godley Co., $257,415.
Gennaro, Joseph, and Joseph Bongiannia—C. Tantery et al., $391.
Goldwein, or Goldwine, Barnet—H. Schlein, $111.
Herrnstorf, John—Germania Bank of N. Y., $945.
Haskell, Herman—General Electric Co., $495.
Same—N. Y. Insulated Wire Co., $957.
Same—Western Electric Co., $495.
Hertz, David—S. Saltzman, $250.
Henigson, Samuel—R. Murray, $1,235.
Isaacs, Morris—F. N. Du Bois & Co., $185.
Jofine, Adrian H. & Douglas Robinson, receivers—S. Flaumhaft, $300.
Jersawitz, Nathan—Crescent Chemical Manufacturing Co., $261.
Kronenberger, Philip and Lena—G. Greenwald, $324.
Leavitt, Isaac A.—I. Blumberg, $191.
Lacurto, Gaspere, and Angelo Petrix (not summoned)—National Cash Register Co., $109.
Loewenthal, Emil—Lawyers Mortgage Co., $1,176.
Liberman, Elsek (not summoned) & Jacob—Balfour & Koch Co., $320.
Laurence, Robert C.—N. Leibel, $104.
Mason, William M.—H. Cosack, $181.
Mandlowitz, Francis and Carmine Addle—American Glue Co., $191.
Miller, Thompson, W.—Lockwood Co., $121.
Mayer, Jona—M. Schreiber, $505.
Marx, Louis, and Albino Dasso—N. Nahas, $1,902.
Mitchell, Edward J.—H. W. Estabrook et al., $210.
McKellar, Edward B.—A. Levine, $418.
Nechin, Leon—Mishwaaka Woolen Manufacturing Co., $34.
Owen, John B.—E. McCarr, $106.
Ornstein, Morris A.—Mayo Mills, $101.
Ostrom, Bernard B.—B. Florin et al., $101.
Pettee, Mary E., Henry E., and William C., executors—Crandall & Godley Co., $413,608.
Pfeiffer, William—Same, $188,556.
Pettee, William C.—Same, $90,000.
Papalia, Paolo—C. Buffa & Co., $223.
Pascale, Caroline—M. Governale, $105.
Romano, Rocco—S. Siskind, $168.
Reynal, Nathaniel C.—S. J. Frank & Co., Inc., $308.
Rosenthal, James—R. J. Hellawell, $430.
Steele, James R.—Marine Metal & Supply Co., $365.
Setzkorn, Frederick—I. Gerler, $107.
Shattuck, Henry W.—Armstrong & Brown, $111.
Solomon, Samuel—M. Lessler & Son, $474.
Sandblom, Albert—F. Hunners, $264.
Siroty, Carl—E. Heitner, $292.
Schwartz, Hyman—A. Godde et al., $618.
Worth, George W.—Lincoln National Bank of City of New York, $1,229.
Wells, Henry F.—S. Eiseman, $741.
Worth, George W.—Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., $223.
Weinberger, Maurice X. C.—S. L. McGlathery, $568.
Wright, Thomas, and Charles J. McGovern—J. R. Potter, $143.
Woerner, Charles F.—W. E. Brendel, $598.
Winnick, Joseph—A. Epstein, $262.
Long Acre Electric Light and Power Co.—J. D. McGuire, costs, $120.
Santo Sales Co. of New York—R. Williams, $116.
Power Lamp Co.—City of New York, $516.
Pearl Paper Co.—Same, $114.
Portniscese Realty Co.—Same, $113.
Preferred Securities Co.—Same, $217.
A. J. Payton & Co.—Same, $217.
Charles Bjorkegren, Inc.—Nicholas Gregorio & Co., $603.
Harlem Roofing Co.—Pelham Bay Chemical Co., $977.
Hebrew Butchers' Workers' Union—New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co., $135.
Pucci Contracting Co. and Antonio Pucci—Security Bank of New York, $173.
Christie Iron Works—Garvin Machine Co., $104.
Gingold Realty Co.—H. Kallman, $721.
A. H. Levinson, Inc.—J. C. Wemple Co., $433.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Messer, Adolph, & Louis Kraut—Bedell Leaf Tobacco Co., Feb. 25, 1910, $876.
Steinberg, Jacob—S. Shanker, July 7, 1911, $726.
N. Y. Transportation Co.—A. Polsky, Dec. 1, 1903, (reversed,) $3,201.
Same—G. Buscher, Dec. 9, 1905, (reversed,) $2,840.
Same—S. Polsky, July 10, 1906, (reversed,) $1,432.
Same—D. A. Canfield, March 6, 1908, (reversed,) $1,652.
Hoes, William M., administrator—M. Pinkard, Feb. 24, 1912, $169.
Same—M. Raines, Feb. 24, 1912, $224.
N. Y. Transportation Co. & N. Y. City Ry. Co.—A. Mattinut, Jan. 20, 1906, $329.
Sun Construction Co.—Jacob Finkelstein & Aaron Kiegel—L. Turtle, Jan. 4, 1911, $322.
Lawrence, James V.—Coplay Cement Mfg. Co., March 5, 1902, $2,758.
Chateau Realty Co.—Lebow & Co., Feb. 27, 1912, $250.
Jaffer, Abram S.—Press Pub. Co., March 15, 1910, $162.
Mezrany, Nassif.—H. Bahouth, Dec. 10, 1910, $384.
Maas, Martin.—C. Rothermel, March 2, 1911, $258.
Miskind, Oscar, & Samuel Watstein—H. Moskowitz, et al, Sept. 12, 1910, $163.
Beech Street & 7th Avenue Realty Co.—City of N. Y., Feb. 23, 1912, (vacated,) $262.
Same—Same, Feb. 23, 1912, (vacated,) $262.
Schreiber, Herman—Church E. Gates & Co., March 18, 1912, (vacated,) $603.
Thompson-Starrett Co.—J. Soye, Feb. 13, 1912, $2,152.
Wood, Peter—J. H. Hanson, Feb. 28, 1912, $756.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill

UNTERMYER PLEADS FOR STOCKHOLDERS

Argues for the Minority Before Public Service Commission Against Sale of Rutland Road.

TELLS NEW ENGLAND DEAL

Says New Haven Is Seeking a Club to Repel Invasion by the Grand Trunk Line.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Arguing in behalf of the minority stockholders of the Rutland Railroad Company before the Public Service Commission to-day, Samuel Untermyer of New York declared that as the Rutland was in potential competition with the New Haven Railroad, the Mellen line could not purchase the Rutland under the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The commission has under consideration the application of the New Haven Company to buy a controlling interest in the Rutland from the New York Central Company and another application from the Central to take over from the New Haven Company control of the Ontario & Western Railroad. A mass of testimony has been submitted and the cases were summed up to-day.

Mr. Untermyer said the proposed plan of the New Haven was a clear violation of the Federal law, as the Rutland was a competitor of the Boston & Maine, controlled by the New Haven Company, for freight and passenger business between Boston and Montreal. The New Haven Road, Mr. Untermyer said, desired the Rutland as a club against the threatened invasion of the New England territory by the Grand Trunk.

"The interests in the railroad world who are enemies to-day may be friends to-morrow," Mr. Untermyer declared, in speaking of railway combinations, "and no one can tell when the New Haven and the Grand Trunk, now enemies, will be on terms of friendship. If that time should come, the New Haven might feel inclined to throw away the Rutland."

Mr. Untermyer pleaded for the interests of the minority stockholders, who, he said, had been nothing but pawns in the railway game. The commission, he believed, should compel the purchasing railroad to buy the entire stock instead of a bare majority.

The deal involving the trade which the New York Central and the New Haven system were making, Mr. Untermyer said, was a treaty of peace, the New Haven becoming practically master of the railway situation in New England, leaving the Central undisturbed in Southern and Central New York. The commission, he said, must decide whether the proposed deal was a violation of the anti-trust law, and if so, whether or not the commission was foreclosed from giving its consent. If the commission decided it had the power then, he asserted, the power should be exercised in the spirit of modern times and not in the way which had characterized railway management in the past.

Mr. Untermyer said that if the deal was sanctioned and the minority stockholders were not given the same protection as the majority stockholders the decision would be taken to the courts.

E. D. Robbins, attorney for the New Haven company declared that the Rutland was a natural part of the New Haven system and not of the Central. If the control of the Rutland was acquired, he said, it would create an important differential line between New England points and the West, which would mean a greater volume of business for the Rutland. In this increased business, Mr. Robbins said, the minority stockholder would share all the benefits. He added that the Rutland had always been a burden to the New York Central Company.

Chairman Stevens asked Mr. Robbins why the New Haven should not be required to buy the minority stock as well as the majority interest.

The New Haven Company, he answered, was willing to pay a fair price for a majority of the stock, on which it expected an adequate return. But, he added, if the New Haven was willing to put a certain amount in the Rutland on the belief that the road could be made to pay there was no reason why it should be required to put twice the money in the enterprise. Mr. Robbins said the position of the minority stockholders was at present bad, and that no evidence had been offered to show they would be worse off under New Haven control. He believed that the new conditions would result in a better return to the minority interests.

Albert H. Harris, Vice President of the New York Central, said the acquisition of the Ontario & Western would give the Central an entrance to the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. This would enable the Central to supply central and western New York. Mr. Harris declared that all the Ontario & Western stockholders would be greatly benefited by the change, through improved service and a greater volume of traffic.

The petition for the purchase of the Ontario & Western by the Central was opposed by J. H. Jenkins of New York, representing minority shareholders in the former road. He said the plan was a violation of the Sherman law, and that it would cause a depreciation of the Ontario & Western stocks. Mr. Jenkins also asked the Public Service Commission if it granted the petition to insist that the Central should buy the whole amount of stock instead of 51 per cent. The commission reserved decision on both petitions.

HOLDS HUNTINGTON FOR LOSS

English Shareholder of National Wire Co. Files a Test Suit.

The test suit on behalf of the English stockholders of the National Steel and Wire Company was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court. It is brought by Robert John Frank, holder of fifteen shares of stock, against Henry E. Huntington, nephew of Collis P. Huntington, who interested English capital in the company. The English stockholders now seek to hold him personally liable for their losses when the company was assimilated by the National Consolidated Wire and Cable Company.

According to Frank the assimilation, arranged through a voting trusteeship in which the English stockholders joined, was simply a scheme adopted by Huntington to escape litigation by disappointed stockholders. Frank charges that the annual report of 1904, on which the English stockholders were induced to subscribe, showed dividends which he alleges had not been earned. Frank also alleges that Huntington knew these dividends had not been earned when he spread the report before English investors to induce them to subscribe.

Huntington denies that he misrepresented the company's affairs to the English investors, and alleges they entered eagerly into the assimilation plan, which is now attacked.

WEATHER BAD; EARNINGS UP.

B. & O. Made a Record February by Keeping Its Lines Open.

In making public yesterday its earnings statement for February, the Baltimore & Ohio called attention to the fact that the largest gross earnings for that month in the road's history had been shown in a period of very bad weather conditions.

Thousands of extra men were employed to keep the mountain divisions open and practically every available extra locomotive was pressed into service. The gross earnings for the month were $6,802,000, an increase of $880,000 over the corresponding month of last year. Operating expenses increased $781,000, the increase in net being but $100,000. For the first eight months of the year gross earnings showed a gain of $972,000 and net of $1,197,000.

COPPER SELLS AT 15 CENTS.

Advance Here Follows a Jump of More Than $5 a Ton in London.

The prediction that copper metal would go to 15 cents a pound, made last Fall when the price started on its upward course from around 12 cents, was fulfilled yesterday. Some small sales at the 15 cent level were reported. These sales, however, were for June delivery, the highest price for spot copper and nearby deliveries being 14⅞ cents. At 14⅞ cents there was a large amount of the metal sold, and a representative of one of the leading producers said that there has been a heavy buying movement over the past week or so, not only for domestic consumption but for export. One of the surprising features of the situation, he said, was the strong demand for immediate delivery from foreign buyers, considerable copper having been sold on German orders for March and April shipment. The coal strike and the general unsettlement of labor in England and on the Continent, he said, had apparently not checked consumption.

Yesterday's prices are the highest since Sept. 1907, when copper was on the way down from the record price of 26 cents a pound that it established during the boom of 1906-7. The average price in September, 1907, was 15.565 cents a pound, and during the slump incidental to the panic the metal went fractionally below 12 cents a pound. Various attempts in the intervening years to stiffen the price were unsuccessful until about two years ago a world-wide curtailment of production set in. Since then the world's stocks of the metal have been gradually reduced until they are now at their lowest in five years. The European visible supply at the time of the March 15 report was 111,452,900 pounds, against 184,190,720 pounds in March, 1911, and 255,584,000 pounds on Feb. 14, 1910, when the high record for that year was reached. At the end of last month stocks of marketable copper in this country were 62,939,988 pounds, the lowest since the Copper Producers' Association has been reporting.

The advance in price here yesterday followed a sharp advance of more than $5 a ton for standard copper in the London speculative market. The London market, where copper is traded in on contracts much as cotton and grain are here, has been a conspicuous factor in the advance in the price of the actual metal ever since the upturn began last October.

LONDON, March 20.—Copper closed 20s. higher with spot at £65 17s. 6d. per ton to-day on the advance in electrolytic and on influential buying. In all 3,800 tons of the metal were sold.

SMELTING COMPANY'S REPORT

It Includes Securities Co. Returns and Is for Calendar Year.

The American Smelting and Refining Company has just issued its report for 1911, having changed its fiscal year to coincide with the calendar year. Although the income account for the entire calendar year is given as a basis for comparosin when the next annual report is issued, the surplus reported covers the earnings for eight months only, less dividends and expenses for that period. Another feature of the report which differentiates it from those which have gone before is the inclusion of the report of the American Smelters Securities Company. This is combined with the smelting company's report because the latter company now own all of the common stock of the securities company and all its earnings over fixed charges accrue to the smelting company.

The consolidated statement shows gross income of $15,112,125, of which $12,100,761 came from smelting and refining operations after the deduction of ordinary repairs and replacements, $2,000,186 from mining properties, and $1,011,178 represented "other earnings and income." Net income, before deducting fixed charges and dividends, was $12,342,545. The report of President Guggenheim says of the property account:

> The amount expended by the two companies during the period of eight months' business on the part of the American Smelting and Refining Company and seven months' business on the part of the American Smelters' Securities Company for new properties and construction has aggregated $2,131,602.37, which amount, following the plan outlined in the last annual report, has been added to the property account.
>
> During the same period there has been credited to the property account $791,666.74, representing the regular appropriation from the income account for depreciation of property, and a further credit was made of $637,398.99, representing special appropriations for adjustments of property values, making a total credit of $1,429,065.73.

The general balance sheet shows a further deduction from property account of $12,000,000, which is thus explained:

> Since on the books of the American Smelters' Securities Company the common stock is carried as a liability in the amount of its par value, namely, $30,000,000, and since on the books of the American Smelting and Refining Company the same stock is carried, as stated in the last annual report, as an asset of the appraised value of $18,000,000, it is necessary in the consolidated general balance sheet to omit both of these intercompany items and to reduce the property account by the difference between the par value of the common stock of the American Smelters' Securities Company, appearing as a liability on its books, and the appraised value thereof, appearing as an asset on the books of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

The total book value of all the stock of other companies carried in the investment accounts of the smelting company and the securities company is put at $1,585,670 as of Dec. 31, which is a reduction of $900,210 from the book valuation of these securities as reported in the last annual reports.

TEXAS & PACIFIC'S POOR YEAR

President Gould Explains That It Was a Poor Year for Agriculture.

The Texas & Pacific did a gross business last year of $16,138,000, a decrease of $236,000 from 1910. The surplus after charges, but before the deduction of $1,220,000 for improvement and equipment account, was equivalent to 5.6 per cent. on the second mortgage income bonds.

President George J. Gould says that the year 1911, from an agricultural standpoint in Texas, was not normal, except in the production of cotton. Indications are now that the crop yield of 1912 will be exceptionally good, as the rainfall has been much greater than in former years.

ORDER ROADS TO CARRY COAL

Kentucky Companies Put Out of Business for Lack of Cars.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A peremptory writ of mandamus was issued to-day by the Commerce Court against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Southern Railway to compel them to carry coal from the mines of the Stony Fork Coal Company and the Ralston Coal Company in Kentucky to the Southeastern States. Judges Archibald and Mack dissented from the court's order.

The refusal of the two railroads to transport the coal grew out of a dispute as to which should furnish the necessary cars.

Without going into the controversy over cars the Commerce Court declares the facts show that the carriers refused "to perform their plain legal duty." It was shown by the evidence that the coal companies, because of their inability to have their product transported to markets in the Southeastern States, were practically put out of business, as 80 per cent. of their coal was marketed in that territory.

16,205,097 COTTON BALES.

Government Ginning Report Shows Unprecedented Production.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Census Bureau's preliminary report on cotton ginning, giving the Government's first figures, other than estimates, on the size of the 1911 cotton crop of theUnited States was issued to-day, and shows the total crop to have reached the unprecedented size of 16,050,819 running bales, counting round as half bales and including linters, which is equivalent to 16,205,097 500-pound bales.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture in its estimate of the 1911 cotton crop, issued Dec. 11 last, reckoned the total production at 14,885,000 bales of 500 pounds, gross weight. The country's 1910 production was 12,005,688 bales of 500 pounds. In previous record years the total crop was 13,587,300 bales in 1908, 13,550,400 in 1909, and 13,679,864 bales in 1904.

STEEL TRUST PUTS UP PRICES OF PRODUCTS

Follows Lead of Independents and Marks Up Bars, Sheets, and Light Rails.

PIG IRON 50c. A TON HIGHER

Lower Freight and Lake Dock Rates Will Help Manufacturers to Build Up Profits.

After ten months of declining prices there is evidence of a determined effort on the part of the manufacturers to hold out for advances for most steel products. There was a short-lived and trifling advance in some products toward the close of 1911, but the year as a whole was the poorest the steel makers have had to contend with since the formation of the Steel Corporation brought a stabilizing influence into the trade. The consequence is that, although 1912 opened with a substantial amount of orders on hand, manufacturers have found small profit in present prices and have set about remedying this condition. The Iron Age makes a point of this in its editorial today. It says:

> The steel companies for the time being are putting more stress on establishing an advance in prices, and their efforts in that direction have met with some success. The Carnegie Steel Company began this week to ask 1.20c Pittsburgh for plates and structural shapes and 1.15c for sheet bars. A similar stand previously had been taken by an independent company at Buffalo, and others are reported to be holding for this basis.
>
> It cannot be said that on a good specification 1.15c would not be accepted by some mills for plates and shapes, or that bars could not be had at 1.10c, but the finished material market throughout is firmer, and the advance of the open season and the demand coming with it are counted on as sustaining factors.
>
> In the case of the Steel Corporation the position appears to be that with 5,450,000 tons of unfilled orders on its books about March 1, about 2,000,000 tons is being covered by specifications, it can turn from the pursuit of tonnage at the expense of prices and bend its efforts to the repair of profits. Other manufacturers, particularly of bars, are not less anxious for the same end.
>
> Another favorable feature of the outlook for the steel manufacturers is the lower prices for ore being made with the opening of the season at the Lakes. With the cut of 50 cents a ton in the railroad rates from the mines to the Lake docks, made last Fall, users of ore have an additional advantage in lower water and dock rates, all of which reduces the cost of carrying the Lake Superior ores down to the furnace region by approximately 33 cents a ton. These reductions accrue to the advantage of the independents who had been paying the higher rates chiefly into the treasury of the Steel Corporation.

The Iron Age says of the ore situation:

> There is some stir this week in the Lake Superior ore market, following rumors that non-Bessemer Mesaba ore has sold at $2.85 at Lake Erie port, which is 65 cents below the asking price of non-Bessemer Mesaba early last season and 40 cents below the basis of actual mid-season sales in 1911. It is not unlikely that ore selling may become general within the week. Charters by one firm for 1,000,000 tons of ore are reported at 55 cents, against 60 cents last year, and the shipper is to get the benefit also of the reduction in dock unloading charges, expected to be 5 cents, making a total of 13 cents below last year. With the 20 cent reduction in Mesaba rail freight, producers can sell their ore at 33 cents less than in 1911 and realize the same net price.

Pig iron prices also have stiffened, according to this authority, which calls $13.25 the minimum price at Valley furnaces for No. 2. Eastern Pennsylvania furnaces also are asking advances of from 25 to 50 cents per ton. The Iron Trade Review says:

> Unexpectedly deep cuts in ore prices have been made by sales by Cleveland interests amounting to about 1,500,000 tons. The reduction is 75 cents on Old Range and Mesaba Bessemer and 65 cents on Old Range and Mesaba non-Bessemer. The new prices will therefore be $3.75 for Old Range Bessemer and $3.50 for Mesaba Bessemer, $3.05 for Old Range non-Bessemer and $2.85 for Mesaba non-Bessemer. The new prices are the lowest for eight years.
>
> Sentiment in the finished steel trade is manifestly more optimistic and prices continue to harden among individual producers, placing the average level of the market fully $1 a ton above that of several weeks ago. The Carnegie Steel Company has placed its prices on steel bars at 1.15c, Pittsburgh, and on plates and shapes at 1.20c, Pittsburgh, and the Illinois Steel Company is quoting 1.30c, Chicago, on steel bars and 1.35c on plates and shapes. Light rails have been advanced $1.50 and $2 a ton on different weights.
>
> The Iron Trade Review reports that Southern pig iron producers have received large inquiries for iron for export to Europe.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

As prices rose on the Consolidated Stock Exchange the market broadened out all through the list. Sales totaled 81,630 shares, which was the heaviest business since Feb. 1 last. Commission houses handled some large orders. Reports that the British coal strike was ending helped to stimulate the upward movement. Lending rates for the half-weekly carryover indicated an increase in the outstanding long interest. The trading list for the day included fifty-nine stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,010	Amal. Copper	74⅞	76⅝	74⅝	76⅜
470	Am. B. Sugar	57⅛	58½	57⅛	58½
670	Am. Can	17	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞
60	Am. Can pf	97¾	98	97¾	98
60	Am. C. & Fdy	56	56½	55½	55½
60	Am. Cot. Oil	50½	50⅝	50½	50½
70	Am. Locomo	37½	37¾	37½	37¾
1,950	Am. Smelting	77½	78⅝	77½	78⅜
50	Am. Steel Fds	30¼	30½	30¼	30½
490	Am. Sugar Ref	125¾	125¾	122¾	125⅝
40	Am. T. & T	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾
440	Anac. Copper	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40½
1,230	A. T. & S. F	107	108	107	108
330	Balt. & Ohio	104⅞	105⅞	104⅞	105⅜
430	Brook. R. T	81⅝	81⅝	81⅜	81⅝
80	Can. Pacific	233½	234⅞	233½	234⅝
230	Cent. Leather	24¼	24½	24¼	24⅜
160	Chi. Gt. Wes	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅞
210	Chi. Gt. West	18⅝	19	18⅝	19
430	C., M. & St. P	109	109½	108½	109¼
50	Col. Fuel & I	27	27⅜	27	27⅜
220	Consol. Gas	141⅞	142⅜	141½	142
180	Corn Products	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛
20	Dist. Securities	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝
1,390	Erie	36⅜	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛
50	Erie 1st pf	56⅜	56⅝	56½	56½
170	Gt. North. pf	133⅞	134½	133⅝	134½
100	Gt. N. ore ctfs	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40½
80	Ill. Central	128¾	129⅞	128½	129⅝
470	Int.-Met	19	19⅛	19	19⅛
260	Int.-Met. pf	58¾	59	58½	59
340	Lehigh Valley	163¼	164⅝	163½	164⅝
70	Louis. & Nash	156½	156½	156½	156½
10	Mo., K. & T	29½	29½	29½	29½
780	Mo. Pacific	44¼	44½	43⅝	43⅝
50	Nat. Lead	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
20	Nevada Cons	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
820	N. Y. Central	118	118⅞	117⅞	118⅝
20	N. Y., O. & W	37½	37½	37½	37½
1,220	Nor. Pacific	121¼	122⅝	121¼	122½
160	Pacific Mail	31⅞	32½	31⅞	32
220	Pennsylvania	124	124⅝	124	124⅝
30	People's Gas	107½	107½	107	107
21,880	Reading	156¾	158⅝	156	158⅜
20	Rep. Steel	22¾	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
1,350	Rock Island	26⅜	27⅛	26⅝	27½
50	Rock Isl. pf	51⅞	52¼	51⅞	52¼
860	So. Pacific	111⅝	112	111¼	112
880	So. Railway	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	29⅞
30	Tenn. Copper	39	39	39	39
10	Third Ave	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
11,630	Union Pacific	168¾	170½	168⅝	170
200	U. S. Rubber	52¼	52⅞	51⅞	52⅝
24,270	U. S. Steel	66⅝	67½	66½	67⅞
50	U. S. Steel pf	112	112½	112	112½
540	Utah Copper	58	59	57⅞	59
20	Va.-Car. Chem	53¼	53¼	52½	53¼
40	Wabash pf	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
40	Westing. Elec	74	74	74	74

81,630

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Atlanta	25½	.28	.25½	.28
200	Belmont	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
1,500	Cracker Jack	.02½	.03	.02½	.03
200	Cons. Virginia	.75	.75	.75	.75
200	Crown Point	.70	.75	.70	.75
300	El Paso	.71½	.71½	.71½	.71½
1,500	Great Bend	.05	.05½	.05	.05½
1,000	Jumbo Ext	.46	.46	.46	.46
500	Merger	.24	.24	.24	.24
300	Montana	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
1,000	Red Hill	.03½	.04	.03½	.04
800	Rescue Eula	.28	.28	.28	.28
500	Silver Pick	.13	.13	.13	.13
100	Standard	.30	.30	.30	.30
300	West End	1.87½	1.87½	1.87½	1.87½
200	Yel. Jacket	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.10

10,100

Lehigh's Operating Income Up.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—The monthly statement of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company issued to-day shows that the total operating revenues for February were $2,968,954, an increase of $342,591. The operating expenses were $2,122,238, an increase of $288,504. The operating income was $690,712, an increase of $47,096.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in Better Volume and Gains Are General.

Few Curb stocks failed to show gains yesterday in the briskest market that has been experienced outside in some weeks. Fractional advances over opening prices were general among the coppers and there were some substantial gains in the industrial list. Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company was the most active of the industrials which made advances. After opening at 202 the price advanced to 213 and closed 212½ after sales of 2,500. The tobacco issues moved narrowly. One of the few Standard Oil subsidiaries to appear, Standard Oil of Kentucky, opened at 375 and advanced to 430, sales of 43 shares being reported.

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Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,050	*Allied Sec. Co.	85	86	84	84
200	Anglo-Amer. Oil	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
2,500	‡Brit. Am. Tob.	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19¾
646	Can. Marconi	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
1	Conley Foil Co.	284	284	284	284
200	Cons. Rub. Tire	11½	11½	11½	11½
5	Ind. Pipe Line	131	131	131	131
800	Int. R. Tr. cts.	16¾	17½	16¾	17½
395	J. I. Case pf	100⅝	†100⅝	†100	100⅝
1	Johnson Tin F'l	166	166	166	166
6	J. S. Youngs	175	175	175	175
100	Kolb Bakery pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,500	Leh. Val. Coal S. Co., w. i.	202	213	202	212½
3	McA. & Forbes	182	182	181	181
900	Man. Transit	1-16	1 1-16	†9-16	1 1-16
5	Marconi of Am.	24	24	24	24
200	Nat. Transit	41	41	35	38
2	Ohio Oil	92	92	92	92
10	Porto R.-A. Tob.	248	248	248	248
150	R. J. Reynolds	221	221	218	220
300	R. Rumely Co.	100	100¼	100	100¼
48	Stand. Oil (Ky.)	375	430	375	430
90	Stan. Oil (N. J.)	361	364	361	364
225	Studebaker Co.	41	41⅝	41	41⅝
55	St'baker Co. pf	97½	98¼	97½	98¼
225	Un. Cig. Stores	194	†196	194	195
460	U. S. Light & Heat (new)	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼

MINING STOCKS.

300	Am. Porc. Gold	35	35	33	35
3,000	*Beaver Cons	47	48	47	48
1,500	Braden Copper	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
2,000	C. O. D. Cons.	11	12	11	12
500	D. Field Daisy	13	13	13	13
2,000	Giroux Mining	4½	4⅝	4 7-16	4 9-16
1,500	Greene-Cananea	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅜
1,500	*Greenwater	8	8	8	8
40	Guggen. Explor	205	205	205	205
2,000	Insp. Con. w. i	18½	19	18⅜	19
200	Kerr Lake	2⅞	2 15-16	2⅞	2 15-16
1,500	La Rose Con	4	4¼	4	4 1-16
100	Mason Valley	12½	12⅝	12½	12½
100	‡McKinley-Dar	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Nevada Hills	2 7-16	2½	2 7-16	2½
500	N. M. & S.	1-16	1-16	1-16	1-16
1,900	Nipis. Mines Co.	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
300	Ohio Copper	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
500	Pacific Smelters	⅛	5-16	⅛	5-16
100	Porcupine Cent	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	Porcupine No	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
1,200	Porcupine South	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅞
1,500	Rex Central	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16
1,500	Silver King Coal	1 1-16	1 1-16	1	1
1,050	So. Utah M. & S.	⅝	11-16	9-16	11-16
1,600	Stewart	1 1-16	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
500	Tonopah Mining	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
3,700	Tonopah Ext	2¼	2⅜	1 15-16	2
700	Tri-Bullion	¾	¾	¾	¾
7,000	*Wettlaufer S. M.	70	72	70	71
50	Yukon Gold M	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

BONDS.

$65,000	Chi. Elev. 5s	98½	98⅜	98½	98⅜
16,000	City of Tokio 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
2,000	Mil., S. & N. W. 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
25,000	Mont. Tram 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
8,000	N. Y. City 4½s	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
10,000	Pac. Gas & El. 5s	92	92	92	92

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex. div.

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	March 20. Bid.	Asked.	March 19. Bid.	Asked.
A., G. & W. I.	7	8	7	8
A., G. & W. I. pf	15	17	15	17
Am. Light & Trac.	297	302	297	302
Am. Light & Trac. pf	108	109	106	109
Borden's Cond. Milk	124½	126½	124½	126½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	108⅛	109⅛	108½	109½
Braden Copper	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
British Col. Copper	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	11⅛	11⅜	11	11⅜
Con. Rubber Tire pf	37	46	37	46
F. W. Woolworth	78	79	77½	78
F. W. Woolworth pf	109⅞	110¼	109⅞	110¼
First National Copper	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Giroux Mining	4 7-16	4 9-16	4⅜	4½
Greene-Cananea	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8⅝
Guggenheim Explor	205	205	205	206
Inter. Rubber ctfs	17⅜	17¾	16⅜	17
J. Kayser	64	67	64	67
J. Kayser pf	106	108	106	108
Kerr Lake	2½	3	2⅞	3
Lehigh Valley S. Co.	212	213	200	202
M. Rumely Co., w. i.	100	100½	102	102⅝
Mason Valley	12½	13	12½	13
Niplssing	8	8½	8	8½
Ray Central	2 3-16	2¼	2⅛	2 3-16
Studebaker Co.	40	42	39	41
Studebaker Co. pf	97¼	98½	97½	98
Tonopah Mining	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
United Cigar Mfrs.	54¾	55¾	54¾	55¾
United Cigar Stores	195	196	195	196
U. S. L. & H., new	11½	12½	11	12
U. S. L. & H., new, pf	78	80	78	79
Yukon Gold Mines	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Capital.	Company.	Bid.	Asked.
$5,000,000	Anglo-American Oil	13¼	13¾
5,000,000	Atlantic Refining	420	430
200,000	Borne & Scrymser	225	275
10,000,000	Buckeye Pipe Line	144	150
500,000	Chesebrough Mfg	685	705
250,000	Colonial Oil	100	125
300,000	Continental Oil	820	900
8,000,000	Crescent Pipe Line	65	71
1,000,000	Cumberland Pipe Line	100	110
5,000,000	Eureka Pipe Line	305	315
8,000,000	Galena Signal Oil	205	215
2,000,000	Galena Signal Oil pf	132	138
10,000,000	Indiana Pipe Line	139	140
12,727,575	National Transit	38	42
5,000,000	New York Transit	330	340
4,000,000	Northern Pipe Line	135	140
10,000,000	Ohio Oil	92	95
18,000,000	Prairie Oil & Gas	285	295
500,000	Solar Refining	595	620
10,000,000	Southern Pipe Line	195	205
2,500,000	South. Penn. Oil	515	530
3,500,000	S. W. Penn. Pipe Line	180	195
25,000,000	Standard Oil (Cal.)	190	197
1,000,000	Standard Oil (Ind.)	5,900	6,300
30,000,000	Standard Oil (Ind.)	196	210
1,000,000	Standard Oil (Kan.)	220	235
1,000,000	Standard Oil (Ky.)	375	450
600,000	*Standard Oil (N. J.)	225	275
98,855,000	Standard Oil (N. J.)	362	365
	Standard Oil subsid	465	475
15,000,000	Standard Oil (N. Y.)	345	355
3,500,000	Standard Oil (Ohio)	175	182
100,000	Swan & Finch	800	1,000
12,500,000	Union Tank Line	66	71
15,000,000	Vacuum Oil ex rights	145	160
	Vacuum Oil warrants	35	45
	Vacuum Oil when issued	140	150
110,000	Washington Oil	20	30
400,000	Waters-Pierce	1,400	1,600

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	March 20. Bid.	Asked.	March 19. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
Conley Foil	282	290	282	287
Porto Rico-American	247	250	245	250
R. J. Reynolds, pf	220	221	219	221
United Cigar Stores	194	196	195	196
Johnson Tin Foil & Met.	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young	175	178	176	183
MacAndrews & Forbes	185	190	187	193

ALLIS-CHALMERS PLAN OUT.

Bonds to be Retired and Stock Assessed for Working Capital.

Terms of the proposed reorganization of the Allis-Chalmers Company were made known yesterday. A new company is to be formed, in which the existing $11,148,000 in 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds will be eliminated, the bondholders receiving preferred stock in the new company in exchange therefor and the preferred and common stockholders being permitted to join in the new organization upon payment of an assessment of $20 and $10 a share, respectively.

The new corporation will have $42,500,000 stock capitalization. The old company is capitalized at $35,970,000. The new capital is to be divided into $26,000,000 common and $16,500,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred, the latter to be cumulative beginning with January, 1913, at the rate of 5 per cent. annually for two years, and at the rate of 6 per cent. annually from Jan. 1, 1915, to Jan. 1, 1917, when the 7 per cent. rate will go into force; but the preferred stock will receive the full 7 per cent. dividend from the beginning if earned.

The distribution of the stocks of the new company to existing security holders will be: For each $1,000 5 per cent. bond a total value of $1,375, of which $1,000 new preferred, $350 new common, and $25 coupon Jan. 1 in cash; for each $100 par preferred stock upon payment of $20 in cash a total value of $110, of which $20 will be new preferred and $90 new common; for each $100 par value of common stock a total value of $45, of which $10 will be in new preferred stock for $10 assessment and $35 in new common stock.

The assessments will bring in $5,182,000 for working capital. It is proposed to give to the preferred stock power to elect a majority of the Directors, and a voting trust is to be created of both classes of stock to run for five years. The preferred stock is to be redeemable at 110.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—	1912.	1911.	Increase
2d week March.	$705,

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BOSTON LONDON CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Prices Show Further Sharp Advance as Trading Expands.

BREAK-UP OF COAL STRIKE

News Here Includes Higher Prices for Copper and Lower Prices for Iron Ore.

New high prices for the year were established in yesterday's stock market. The trading which accompanied this further advance not only included an unusually large number of issues, but reached the largest total of trading recorded since Feb. 1. It was on that date that the average level of the stock market reached the lowest point touched since the beginning of this year. In this interval of seven weeks there has been an average rise for the whole market of about 5 points, the movement in the railroad issues being just a little short of this figure and that of the industrials slightly above it. This general movement but meagerly represents, however, the improvement which has taken place during this period in some of the leading issues. In yesterday's trading alone there were advances of as much as 2 points in active stocks, the rise in some respects assuming a more enthusiastic spirit than any previously shown during this movement. In the selling on Friday and again on Tuesday many traders had taken their profits, and to these yesterday's further rise was a disappointment. It remains to be seen what attitude these may take now that the market has risen to a level which in some of the leading issues is well above the prices at which a large number of traders liquidated their holdings.

The news from England of the return of a number of miners to work and the likelihood of a resumption of mining on a large scale by next Monday seemed to mark the culmination of this industrial struggle. There were those who took the view that our own market having advanced in the face of bad news, including the declaration of this strike, which has already caused heavy loss, would decline on such good news as the settlement of the struggle. This argument seems to fail to take count of the fact that prices here have been rising despite the unfavorable news from abroad and not on account of that news. Setting aside the extent to which the immediate course of the stock market here has been influenced by trading operations, there remains the fundamental fact that security values have been reflecting not only the immediate improvement in business, which is very noticeable, although it has not yet gone to any great length, but also the more hopeful view which the business world is taking of the future.

In the final report of the Census Bureau on the season's production of cotton, showing a crop in excess of 16,000,000 bales, is found verification of predictions which early in the season seemed unwarrantedly optimistic. It is thanks to this extraordinary yield that we are exporting this staple in quantity beyond all previous experience and that our mills have been able to obtain cotton at prices which have done much to stimulate the cotton industry. Yesterday's information also pointed toward reduced cost of manufacture in another industry. Thanks to the reduction in the freight rates on ore as well as in the carrying charge on the Great Lakes consumers of iron ore will this season be in a position to obtain cheaper supplies of the basic material for steel manufacture. The Iron Age points out that reductions in carrying charges will enable the producers of ore to sell their output at 83 cents a ton less than last year without accepting any less net return. Other trade advices indicate, however, that the reduction in the price of ore may go somewhat beyond the cut which has been made in freight rates. Meanwhile in the steel trade producers, including the Steel Corporation, who are well supplied with orders ahead, are holding out for higher prices for their output. An advance in price was also the feature of the day's news bearing on the copper market, a development which naturally helped to give strength to the prediction on which the Stock Exchange is hearing of an increase in the dividend rate on Amalgamated Copper. It has been realized for some time that at going prices for the metal the company was earning much more than the 2 per cent. dividend, which it has maintained without change since the beginning of 1908, and this knowledge is now crystallizing into a belief that the Directors will see fit to make a somewhat larger distribution to the company's shareholders.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Gas and Electric Co. for dividend on common.
American Radiator Co. for dividend on common.
General Chemical Co. for dividend on preferred.
General Chemical Co. of California for dividend on preferred.
Indiana Lighting Co. for dividend.
North American Co. for dividend.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Vandalia Railroad for annual meeting.
American Steel Foundries Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Chino Copper Co. for special meeting.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼ @ 2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent, for ninety days 3½ @ 3¾ per cent. for four, five and six months, and 4@4¼ per cent. for ten to twelve months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3¾@ 4¼ per cent. for prime four to six months' maturity.

Private discount rate abroad: London, 3½ per cent. unchanged; Paris, 3¼ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, ⅞ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $299,010,531; balances, $13,583,689; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $406,538.

The local banks have lost $4,059,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 25c premium; St. Paul, 35c premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, 46⅝c premium.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday.

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.87¾; demand, $4.8780.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½; check, 5.17½ less 5-64.
Berlin—Cable, 95⅜ less 1-32; check, 95¾.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.19⅝ plus 1-32; check 5.19⅝ less 1-16.
Holland, Cable, 40.34; check, 40.30.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20 5-8; plus 1-16; check, 5.20 5-8 less 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8425; 90 days, $4.8290.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.84; 90 days, 4.82 5-8.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.21¼; 90 days 5.22½ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, 5.21¼ less 1-32; 90 days, 5.22½ less 1-16.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94¼; 90 days 94¼.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94⅜; 90 days, 94 1-16 plus 1-32.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted unchanged in London, at 26 1-6d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 58½c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Earnings Back of New York Central.

When the New York Central has accomplished its purpose of consolidating its various leased and owned lines into one great system the pooled earnings will probably make a much better showing for the Central stockholders. The Central owns about 91 per cent. of the stock of the Lake Shore, more than half of the stock of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, and some 64 per cent. of the Big Four, all of which had a substantial balance over dividend needs last year. The New York Central's own surplus for dividends, including the equipment reserve fund, was $16,532,000 last year, but if its equity in the surplus of other companies be included this sum is brought up to $26,056,000, which is equivalent to a little better than 11 per cent on the Central's stock.

***

Peoria & Eastern Sells at 14¼.

Following the publication yesterday of the annual reports of the Vanderbilt lines, the poor showing made by the Peoria & Eastern was reflected in a sale of 100 shares at 14¾. This is the first transaction in this stock on the Exchange since Oct. 21, 1910, when it sold at 20. The decline of 5¼ points, however, is much lighter than the set-back Big Four itself, to which system P. & E. belongs, has had in the same period. In October, 1910, Big Four sold as high as 77¾, and yesterday 100 shares sold at 56¼. The report of the Peoria & Eastern for the year shows a total income of only $630,630 against $887,881 in the previous year, and after the payment of interest, rent, &c., there remained a surplus of only $8,873, the interest on the road's income bonds being omitted. Payment on these bonds was made in 1910 and 1909, the disbursement calling for $108,000 in each year.

***

Copper Men Conservative.

Copper producers are not greedy for further advances in the price of the metal. The runaway market of 1906, which carried the price up to 26 cents a pound had effects, not only in overproduction, from which it has taken the trade a good part of the intervening years to recover. Between 14 and 15 cents there are handsome profits for the producer, and not enough tax on the consumer to limit the rapidly widening fields in which the metal is becoming a necessity. Last Fall, when the advance started, with the American consumer lagging behind his European fellows in supplying himself with the metal, the producing interests predicted that 15-cent copper was coming, but not with any positiveness. Now that that price has been touched the same interests are unwilling to guess how long that level will be maintained. There are some increases in refining capacity in prospect which will moderately increase the out-turn this Summer, but offsetting this is a widening consumption which, being outside of any reasonable basis of computation, discourages guessing on the market's probable course.

***

Turnover in Stocks.

With the closing of yesterday's session on the Stock Exchange the total number of shares dealt in since the opening of the new year had passed the total for the corresponding period of 1911 by 32,900 shares. For the first twelve days of this year trading was on a heavier scale than in the first two weeks of 1911. From that point on the total ran well behind that for last year. The activity of the past two weeks, particularly that of a few days recently, wiped out the difference between the number of shares traded in a year ago and the current year. On Tuesday, for instance, more than 800,000 shares were sold, as compared with less than 200,000 on the corresponding day of last year.

Stock Market Averages.

The averages of twenty-five leading railroad stocks and twenty-five industrials leaped up again in yesterday's trading, both classes making new high records for the year, the railroads being now about two points above the New Year's opening and the industrials about three points. The averages were:

1912.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Monday, March 18	92.47	91.70	92.08	92.27
Tuesday, March 19	92.77	92.18	92.47	92.44
Wednesday, March 20	93.37	92.53	92.95	93.27

INDUSTRIALS.

Monday, March 18	66.18	65.46	65.82	65.99
Tuesday, March 19	66.75	66.63	66.69	66.39
Wednesday, March 20	66.95	66.13	66.54	66.78

1911.

RAILROADS.

Monday, March 20	94.62	94.16	94.39	94.55
Tuesday, March 21	94.75	94.30	94.52	94.37
Wednesday, March 22	94.56	94.14	94.35	94.17

INDUSTRIALS.

Monday, March 20	66.49	65.82	66.16	66.39
Tuesday, March 21	66.50	66.13	66.32	66.27
Wednesday, March 22	66.47	66.28	66.37	66.30

YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	
Railroads	91.43 Jan. 2	93.37 Mar. 20	88.74 Feb. 1	
Industrials	64.00 Jan. 2	66.95 Mar. 20	61.74 Feb. 1*	

*Also on Feb. 27.

1911.

Railroads	91.79 Jan. 3	97.49 Feb. 6	91.79 Jan. 3	
Industrials	62.95 Jan. 3	67.17 Feb. 6	62.95 Jan. 3	

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper...5	Apr. 1,'13	100⅛	100⅜	4.23
Balt. & Ohio...4½	June 1,'13	100¼	100½	4.02
Beth. Steel Co.6	Nov. 1,'14	100⅝	101½	5.53
Ches. & Ohio...4½	June 1,'14	99½	99⅝	4.51
C., H. & D. pur. money...4	July 1,'13	99⅝	99¾	4.20
Chi. & Alton...5	Mar. 15,'13	99½	99⅝	5.12
Chi. El. Rys...5	July 1,'13	98⅜	98⅝	5.00
Erie ...6	Apr. 8,'14	101⅛	101¼	5.23
Erie ...5	Oct. 1,'14	100¼	100½	4.89
Gen. Motors...6	Oct. 1,'15	100¼	100⅝	5.80
Gen. Rubber...4½	July 1,'15	97⅝	97¾	5.30
Hudson Co. ...6	Feb. 1,'13	99⅝	100	6.00
Int. & Gt. N...5	Aug. 1,'14	97⅜	98⅜	5.75
Int. Harv. Co.5	Feb. 1,'13	100⅜	100⅝	4.66
Int. Rapid Tr...4½	1912	100	100⅛	...
Lack. Steel Co.5	Mar. 1,'15	91¼	91½	9.00
Minn. & St. L.5	Feb. 1,'13	94⅜	95½	9.00
Mo., K. & T...5	May 1,'13	99⅝	99⅞	5.12
Mo. Pacific...5	June 1,'13	96	96¼	6.81
M. C. of Mex...4½	Sep. 1,'13	97	97½	6.25
N. Rys. of M...4½	June 1,'13	97⅜	98⅛	6.20
N. Y. Central...4½	Mar. 1,'14	100¼	100½	4.24
N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.....4½	 1912	100	100⅛	...
Pac. T. & T...5	Jan. 5,'13	100⅜	100⅝	4.11
St. L. & S. F...5	Mar. 1,'13	99⅜	100	5.00
St. L. & S. F...5	June 1,'13	99⅜	99⅝	5.22
Southern Ry...5	Feb. 1,'13	100½	100⅝	4.04
Tidewater Co...6	June 1,'13	101⅜	101½	4.66
U. S. Rubber...6	Dec. 1,'18	104⅝	104⅞	5.11
U. S. Smelt., Ref. & Min...5	Aug. 1,'14	100	100⅛	4.78
Westinghouse...5	Aug. 1,'18	101½	101¾	4.56

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday renewed activity was shown in tin, which developed considerable weakness; 5 tons of May sold at 41.30, 10 tons of June at 41, 125 tons of April at 41.65 to 41.75, and 5 tons of August at 40.75. Copper was firm at an improvement of about ⅛c. Lead rose about ⅛c. Spelter declined 35 points in the bid and 10 points in the asking price; 100,000 pounds of St. Louis, April delivery, sold at 6.50, and 100,000 pounds of June at 6.30. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Standard copper— Spot	14.37½	14.62½	14.22½	14.50
March	14.37½	14.62½	14.25	14.50
April	14.37½	14.62½	14.30	14.45
May	14.37½	14.62½	14.37½	14.45
Lead	4.27½	4.35	4.00	4.10
Spelter	6.50	7.00	6.35	7.10
Tin	42.00	42.10	42.25	42.25

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday the following table of prices obtained for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These final figures for the day compare with Tuesday's closing quotations:

	Wednesday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Coppr, spot	65 17 6	65 0 0
Copper, futures	66 11 3	65 13 9
Pig tin, spot	189 15 0	191 5 0
Pig tin, futures	187 0 0	187 7 6

The market finished quiet. Spanish pig lead was up 1s 3d, at £16 5s. Spelter was unchanged at £23. Cleveland warrants were firm at 61s 6d.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Many Strong Features in Principal Stock-Trading Centres of Other Cities.

BOSTON MARKET BROADENS

Trading There Shows Strength in All Branches—Gains in Chicago and Philadelphia Local Issues.

There was marked strength in most of the out-of-town trading centres yesterday, and many substantial advances are shown in the day's transactions, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

While the local option fight before the Maryland Legislature may go either way, as the result of the first real test was in favor of the local option advocate, but by a narrow margin, some interest was evidenced as to the effect on the G. B. S. Brewing securities in the Baltimore market. Only the general mortgage 4s were dealt in, and though they sold at a decline of 4 points from last week's prices the offerings were small. The general market was quiet and prices steady.

The local list in Boston developed both breadth and strength on active transactions, following the brisk rise in Wall Street, the advance in copper metal to 15 cents and the greater participation of the public in the movement toward higher prices. Substantial gains were recorded in nearly all prominent stocks, railroad, industrial, and copper shares being included. Steel was bought in fairly large blocks for both local and arbitrage accounts, while Amalgamated and American Telephone were also active. Among the features were Calumet & Arizona, which responded to reports of a rich ore strike; Copper Range, Utah Copper, and United States Smelting. Calumet & Hecla went up to 465.

American Can advanced to further high levels on the Chicago Exchange, in sympathy with the course of the issue in New York, despite denials of the rumors that the preferred stock dividend will be raised. The common reached 17⅞, compared with 16⅝ Tuesday night, while the preferred rose from 97, Tuesday's close, to 99⅜ by the end of the day. This is new high record for the preferred, and the highest at which the common has sold in thirteen years. Almost the entire list ruled strong, advances amounting to more than a point in National Biscuit common and Pneumatic Tool, and there were fractional gains in a number of others. Commonwealth Edison was a point lower. Chicago clearings, $50,102,390; balances, $3,902,276; New York exchange, 5c. premium.

United States Steel was the chief feature of the dealings in Philadelphia. Reading was another firm feature. The Electric Storage Battery Company's annual report was considered favorably. That the Street appreciated the showing was evident. The stock had been ruling quiet at Tuesday's closing price until the report appeared. Then the quotation gradually advanced until it had been bid up above 56. In the remainder of the Philadelphia list only narrow fluctuations were recorded during the greater part of the session.

The Pittsburgh market was dull and mainly uninteresting and the buying power was evidently decidedly limited. Caney River Gas showed the sharpest change, losing 1½ to 30½ on a small transaction. Pure Oil common, which has been an active feature, was considerably quieter. Pittsburgh Coals were unaffected by the statement issued from Cleveland regarding the differences between representatives of the miners and operators.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5..	Ala. Coal & Iron pf.	52	52	52
10..	Citizens' Bank	42	42	42
5..	Consolidation Coal	106	106	106
25..	Consolidated Power	109	109	109
10..	Consol. Power pf.	114½	114½	114½
10..	First Nat. Bank	134	134	134
200..	Houston Oil com. tr. ctfs.	10⅛	10⅜	10½
5..	Houston Oil pf. tr. ctfs	63	63	63
5..	Mechanics' Bank	28	28	28
100..	Penn. W. & Power	63	63	63
100..	Seaboard Air Line pf.	45½	45½	45½

BONDS.

$32,000..	Atl. Coast Line conv. deb. 4s	103	103	103
8,000..	Anac. & Pot. 5s gtd	102½	102½	102½
3,000..	Balt. City 3½s, 1927	86½	86½	86½
2,000..	Balt. City 3½s, 1945	93¼	93¼	93¼
1,000..	Balt. Elec. 5s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1,000..	Cotton Duck 5s	76	76	76
1,000..	Consol. Gas 5s	109	109	109
30,000..	Cons. Power 4½s	90¼	90	90½
2,000..	Consol. Gas 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼
6,000..	F'mont & C'burg Tr. 5s	101½	101¼	101½
14,000..	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	38	37	37
1,000..	Houston Oil div. ctfs.	84½	84½	84½
4,000..	Norf. & P. Trac. 5s	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
1,000..	N. O., M. & C. 1st 5s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
1,000..	Rol. Park Elec. & Water 5s	101½	101½	101½
7,000..	United Rys. 4s	85½	85⅜	85⅜

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
215..	Atchison	108	107	108
21..	Atchison pf.	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
7..	Boston Elevated	133½	133	133½
3..	Boston & Lowell	214	214	214
5..	Boston & Maine	99½	99½	99½
45..	Chi. Jct. S. Y. pf.	111	111	111
42..	Fitchburg pf.	127	127	127
2,430..	Mass. Electric	22½	21⅞	22⅜
399..	Mass. Elec. pf.	96½	96⅛	96⅛
65..	Mass. Elec. stpd.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
1,495..	Mass. El. frac. war.	.20	.19½	.19½
888..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	139½	138½	139½
12..	Old Colony	183⅜	183⅜	183⅜
550..	Union Pacific	168⅜	168⅛	168½
85..	West End St. Ry.	88½	88¼	88¼

TELEPHONES.

2,822..	Am. Tel. & Tel.	148½	147⅞	148½
52..	N. E. Tel.	161	161	161

MISCELLANEOUS.

600..	Am. Agr. Chem.	62⅜	61⅜	62½
133..	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	104½	104	104
20..	Amoskeag Mfg.	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
60..	Am. Pneu. Service	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
80..	Am. Smelting	78	78	78
962..	Am. Sugar	125¼	122½	125
302..	Am. Sugar pf.	120	119	120
421..	Am. Woolen pf.	94	92¾	93¾
200..	At., Gulf & W. I.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
480..	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	15½	15	15
593..	East Boston Land	15	14	14
30..	Edison	298	296	296
35..	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	172	172	172
10..	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf.	86	86	86
67..	General Electric	166½	165¾	166½
120..	Mackay pf.	70¼	70	70
174..	Mass. Gas	94	93⅝	94
125..	Mass. Gas pf.	98¾	98⅜	98⅝
40..	McElwain 1st pf.	107	107	107
2..	Mergenthaler	220	220	220
40..	Minn. Gen. Elec.	132½	132½	132½
80..	Minn. Gen. Elec. pf.	108	108	108
5..	N. E. Cotton Yarn	102	102	102
15..	Pullman	160	159⅝	160
110..	Reece Button	17	17	17
90..	Reece Fold. Mach.	4½	4¼	4½
26..	Swift & Co.	102	102	102
93..	United Fruit	187½	186	186⅝
221..	United Shoe Mach.	51½	50	51
245..	United Shoe Mach. pf.	28½	28¼	28½
3,935..	U. S. Steel	68	66½	67⅞
68..	U. S. Steel pf.	112½	111¾	112¼

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
195..	Adventure	7⅜	7¼	7¼
160..	Allouez	42½	41¾	42½
100..	Algomah	5⅝	5½	5⅝
2,835..	Amal. Copper	76⅞	75	76½
1,765..	Am. Zinc	27⅜	26½	26⅞
81..	Anaconda	40⅝	40	40⅜
725..	Arizona Com'l	4⅝	4½	4⅝
425..	Boston & Corbin	8	7½	8
75..	Butte & Balak	4	4	4
1,991..	Butte & Sup.	28½	27⅝	28
8,277..	Cal. & Ariz.	67	63¾	67
167..	Cal. & Hecla	465	455	465
285..	Centennial	21	20	21
640..	Chino	27	26¼	26⅜
871..	Copper Range	58	56⅝	57⅝
980..	East Butte	13⅝	13	13⅜
215..	Franklin	13⅝	13¼	13¼
1,195..	Giroux	4⅝	4½	4½
220..	Granby	37	37	37
1,060..	Greene-Cananea	8½	8¼	8¼
175..	Hancock	31⅝	31½	31⅝
50..	*Hedley	18	18	18
80..	Indiana	15½	15½	15½
600..	Inspiration	19⅞	19	19¼
202..	Island Creek	43⅝	43½	43½
3,110..	Isle Royale	29¼	28	29
350..	Kerr Lake	2 15-16	2⅞	2 15-16
50..	Keweenaw	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,400..	Lake	38¼	37	38¼
80..	Lasalle	5¼	5¼	5¼
555..	Mason Valley	12⅝	12½	12⅝
600..	Mass. Cons.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
620..	Mayflower	11	10⅞	11
280..	Miami	24¼	23½	24¼
390..	Mohawk	57½	56⅜	57½
940..	Nevada Cons.	19⅝	19¼	19⅝
475..	New Arcadia	4⅛	4	4⅛
360..	Nipissing	8¼	8	8¼
7,746..	North Butte	29½	28¼	29¼
25..	North Lake	6¾	6½	6¾
150..	Ojibway	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,200..	Old Colony	7	6⅞	7
735..	*Old Dominion	49½	48	49¼
854..	Osceola	115	112½	115
400..	Pond Creek	15⅜	15½	15⅜
504..	Quincy	80½	79	80
362..	Ray Cons.	17⅝	17	17⅝
905..	Shannon	12⅜	12	12⅛
530..	Shattuck	20	20	20
200..	St. Mary's Land	52¼	52	52¼
375..	Sup. & Boston	3⅝	3 9-16	3⅝
485..	Superior	29	28	29
230..	Tamarack	29½	28½	29½
10..	Tenn. Copper	38½	38½	38½
275..	Trinity	6	5⅞	6
200..	Tuolumne	4	4	4
3,225..	U. S. Smelting	40	39	40
850..	U. S. Smelting pf.	48⅜	48¼	48¼
1,980..	Utah Apex	3	2⅞	3
460..	Utah Cons.	17	16¼	16½
151..	Wolverine	110	109	110

*Ex dividend.

BONDS.

$1,000..	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5,000..	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91	90⅞	90⅞
1,000..	A. T. & T. con. 4s	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
500..	Atchison 4s	99	99	99
19,000..	Atl. Gulf 5s	67¼	66¾	67
14,000..	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜
2,000..	C. J. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1,000..	C. & W. Mich. 5s	100	100	100
8,000..	K. C., F. S. & M. 6s	117½	117	117
1,000..	K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s	85	85	85
3,000..	Mass. Gas 4½s	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝
10,000..	Shannon Ariz. 6s	90	89¾	90
4,000..	Un. Fruit 4½s, 1923	96½	96½	96½
1,000..	Un. Fruit 4½s, 1925	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
3,000..	Union Pacific 1st 4s	100⅝	100½	100⅝
11,000..	W. T. & T. 5s	100½	100	100⅛

CHICAGO.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,050..	Amer. Can	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
200..	Amer. Can pf.	99⅝	97¾	99⅝
120..	Chicago Pneu. Tool.	47	46	47
25..	Chicago Title & Tr.	191	191	191
26..	C'mm'nw'lth Edison	147	147	147
10..	Hart, S. & M. pf., ex div.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
91..	McCrum com	3	2½	3
865..	McCrum pf.	16	15½	15½
275..	Nat. Biscuit	158	151½	153
50..	People's Gas	107½	107½	107½
10..	Quaker Oats pf.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
75..	Sears-Roebuck	154	154	154
100..	Street's Stable Car.	7	7	7
85..	Swift	102	101½	101⅞
325..	U. S. Steel	68	66¾	68

BONDS.

$10,000..	Com. Edison 5s	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜
1,000..	Chicago City Ry. 5s	102⅝	102½	102⅝
9,500..	N. W. Gas 5s	100	99½	99⅝
10,000..	Lake St. 5s	88¼	88⅛	88⅛
54,000..	Chicago Elev. Ry. 5s	95⅞	95⅛	95⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
255..	Amalgamated Cop.	76¼	75	76
200..	American Smelting	78¼	77¾	78¼
5..	American Cement	2	2	2
200..	American Milling	1 1-6	1 1-6	1 1-6
7..	Am. Gas of N. J.	100	100	100
31..	Baldwin Loco. pf.	104½	104½	104½
640..	Cambria Steel	42¼	42	42½
5..	Con. Trac. of N. J.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
10..	Elec. Co of Am.	12¼	12¼	12¼
1,940..	Elec. Storage	66⅜	65⅝	66⅛
490..	General Asphalt pf.	22	21¼	21⅝
445..	Gen. Asphalt pf.	63¼	62¼	62½
23..	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	21½	21½	21½
200..	Interborough	19¼	19	19¼
1..	Lake Superior	28½	28½	28½
5..	Lehigh Navigation	88	88	88
45..	Lehigh Nav. ctfs.	88	87⅝	88
230..	Lehigh Valley	82 1-16	81⅝	82
220..	Lehigh Val. Transit	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
220..	Lehigh Val. Tran. pf.	29	28½	29
322..	Pennsylvania R. R.	62 7-16	62	62 7-16
10..	Penn. Salt Mfg.	124	124	124
18..	Phila. Co. pf.	44	44	44
411..	Phila. Electric	18¼	18¼	18¼
125..	Phila. Rapid Tran.	23	23	23
145..	Phila. R. T. ctfs.	23½	23	23
72..	Phila. Traction	83½	83½	83½
1,700..

Founded 1873
Tobey & Kirk

Will Buy:

100 Acker, Merrall & Condit Stk.
5 Acker, Merrall & Condit Deb. 6s
100 Alaska Steamship
5 Associated Merchants 2d Pfd.
100 Brooklyn City R. R.
5 Bklyn. Ferry Cons. 5s, Ctfs.
4 Buffalo Gas 1st 5s
10 City Investing Common
10 Coney Island & Bklyn. 4s
50 Durham-Duplex Razor Com.
10 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. Inc.
5 Grand River Coal & Coke 6s
10 Milliken Bros. 6s
5 Northwestern Coal Ry. 1st 5s
10 Omaha Water Consol. 5s
5 Park & Tilford 6s
10 Pgh., Shawmut & Nthn. 4s
4 Retsof (Salt) Mining 5s
5 Rogers Locomotive 5s, 1921
10 Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945

Will Sell:

20 Am. Dist. Teleg., New York
10 Am. Malting 1st 6s
5 Am. Press Association
30 Associates Land
40 Borden's Milk Common
9 Borden's Milk Pfd.
10 Broadway Surface 1st 5s
6 Buffalo Gas 1st 5s
361 Buffalo Gas Common
5 Hecker Milling Deb. 6s
100 Intn'l Cigar Machinery
20 J. Spencer Turner 6s, 1926
50 Met. St. Ry., (Assm't pd.)
15 N. J. & Hud. Riv. Ry. Fy. Pfd.
10 Rohr-McHenry Distill. 6s, 1924
32 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
100 St. James Importing Pfd.
15 Texas & Pacific Coal
10 United Lead Deb. 5s
10 U. S. Finishing Com.

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25 Broad Street, New York
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6 So. West. Penn. Pipe
10 Southern Pipe
3 S. O. of New York
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1st CONSOL 5s, DUE JUNE, 1949.
W. E. R. SMITH & CO.
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EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS
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Quick Executions. Prompt Settlements.
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For Sale
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Hallowell & Henry
Tel. Bd. 4995. 52 Beaver St. New York

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, March 20, 1912.

Total sales March 20, 1912..... 814,531
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 25,864,665
Same period last year..... 25,833,797

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
7/8	1	700	Allis-Chalmers	7/8	7/8	3/4	7/8	...
3 7/8	4 1/4	1,000	Allis-Chalmers pf.	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 7/8	4	— 1/8
76 5/8	76 1/2	86,800	Amalgamated Copper	74 7/8	76 1/4	74 3/8	76 1/2	+2
62 1/4	62 1/2	1,200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	61 7/8	62 3/8	61 7/8	62 1/2	+ 7/8
103	105	500	Am. Agricul. Chem.pf.	104	104 1/4	104	104 1/2	+ 1/2
58 3/8	58 1/2	8,234	Am. Beet Sugar	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	+ 3/4
17 1/2	17 3/4	26,600	Am. Can	16 7/8	17 1/8	16 7/8	17 3/8	+ 1/8
98 3/4	99	4,550	Am. Can pf	97 1/2	99 3/8	97 1/2	99	+ 1 1/8
55 3/4	56	3,000	Am. Car & Foundry	55 1/2	56 1/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	+ 1/4
50	51	100	Am. Cotton Oil	50 1/4	51	50 1/4	51	+1
...	...	16	Am. Exchange Bank	245	245	245	245	...
215	230	40	Am. Express	218	218	218	218	...
4	4 1/4	100	Am. Hide & Leather	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+ 1/8
23 1/4	24	800	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/4	+ 1/8
22	22 1/2	800	Am. Ice Securities	22 3/4	22 1/2	21 3/4	22	+ 1/2
87 3/4	88	700	Am. Locomotive	87 1/2	88	87 3/8	88	+ 1/2
106 1/2	110	200	Am. Locomotive pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107	107	+ 1/2
11 3/4	12	100	Am. Malt	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	+ 1/2
56	57	310	Am. Malt pf.	56	56	56	56	— 3/4
78 7/8	79	12,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	77 1/2	78 7/8	77 3/8	78 7/8	+ 1 1/2
105 1/2	105 3/4	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	105	105 5/8	105	105 5/8	+ 1/8
127 1/2	129	100	Am. Snuff	128	128	128	128	-2
30 1/2	31	100	Am. Steel Foundries	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	+ 3/4
125	125 7/8	8,300	Am. Sugar Refining	123	125 1/2	122 3/8	125 1/2	+ 2 1/8
119 3/4	120	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	119 3/8	119 7/8	119 3/8	119 7/8	+ 1/8
148 1/4	148 1/2	5,180	Am. Tel. & Tel.	147 5/8	148 1/2	147 5/8	148 3/8	+ 7/8
262	263	1,000	Am. Tobacco	257	263	258	263	-8
103 1/4	103 1/2	1,300	Am. Tobacco pf. new	103	103 1/2	103	103 1/2	+ 3/4
93 3/4	94	100	Am. Woolen pf.	93	94	93	94	+ 1 1/2
28	28 1/4	100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	— 3/4
40 1/2	40 5/8	16,900	Anaconda Copper Co.	40 1/4	40 3/8	40	40 1/2	+ 3/8
107 5/8	108	20,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	107	108 1/4	106 7/8	107 7/8	+ 1 3/8
103 1/4	103 1/2	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/4	103 1/2	— 1/8
135 3/4	139	500	Atlantic Coast Line	138 1/2	138 3/4	138 1/2	138 3/4	+ 1/2
104 3/8	104 1/2	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	104 3/8	104 3/8	104 3/8	104 3/8	+ 1/8
105 1/2	105 3/4	6,300	Baltimore & Ohio	104 1/2	105 7/8	104 1/2	105 3/4	+ 1 1/2
88	90	227	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	83 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	+ 1/4
...	...	110	Bank of Commerce	210	210	209	209	...
31 1/8	31 3/8	2,100	Bethlehem Steel	30 1/2	31 5/8	30 1/2	31 5/8	+ 1 1/2
60	60 1/2	800	Bethlehem Steel pf.	60	60 1/2	60	60 1/2	+ 3/4
81 1/4	81 3/4	2,720	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/4	81 5/8	+ 3/8
138 1/2	140	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	140	140	140	140	+ 1/2
9	9 1/2	110	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. sec.	9	9	9	9	...
29 1/4	30	100	Butterick Co	30	30	30	30	+ 1/4
233 7/8	234 3/4	3,750	Canadian Pacific	233 1/2	234 5/8	233 1/2	234 1/2	+ 1 5/8
24	24 1/2	6,550	Central Leather Co.	24 1/8	24 5/8	24 1/8	24 1/8	+ 1/2
85 3/4	89 1/4	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	— 1/4
77	77 1/4	4,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	77	77 1/2	76 7/8	77	...
19	19 1/4	1,600	Chicago Gt. Western	18 3/4	19 1/4	18 5/8	19 1/8	+ 3/8
37	37 1/4	900	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	36 3/8	37 1/2	36 3/8	37 1/8	+ 1/8
100 1/4	100 3/8	3,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	100 1/8	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+ 1/8
144	145	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145	145	144 7/8	145	+ 1/8
142 1/4	142 1/4	1,510	Chi. & Northwestern	141 1/2	142 1/4	141 1/2	142 1/4	+ 1/8
26 3/8	26 7/8	3,800	Chino Copper	26 1/4	26 7/8	26 1/4	26 7/8	+ 3/8
54 3/4	58 1/2	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/4	56 1/2	...
27 1/2	28	900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	27	28	27	28	+1
76	77	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	76 3/4	76 3/4	76 3/4	76 3/4	+ 3/4
141 1/4	141 3/4	3,300	Consolidated Gas	141 1/4	142 1/4	141 1/4	141 1/2	+ 1/8
13 1/4	13 3/4	7,900	Corn Products Ref.	12 1/4	14	12 1/4	13 5/8	+ 1/8
81 3/4	82	1,650	Corn Products Ref.pf.	80 1/2	81 3/4	80 1/2	81	+1
170	171	400	Delaware & Hudson	170	170 1/4	170	170 1/4	+ 1/4
21 3/4	22	400	Denver & Rio Grande	22	22	21 3/4	21 7/8	+ 3/8
40 3/4	42	500	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	40 7/8	41	40 3/4	40 3/4	...
31 1/4	31 1/2	1,850	Distillers' Securities	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2	+ 1/4
9 3/4	10 1/2	300	Duluth, S. S. & A.	10	10	10	10	+ 1/4
20	20 1/4	50	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	...
37	37 1/4	31,000	Erie	36 3/8	37 1/4	36 3/8	37 1/8	+ 5/8
56 3/4	56 7/8	1,600	Erie 1st pf.	56 3/4	56 7/8	56 1/2	56 3/4	+ 1/4
46 1/2	47	1,265	Erie 2d pf.	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2	— 1/8
166	166 1/2	500	General Electric	166	166 1/4	166	166 1/4	+ 3/4
30	31	200	General Motors	30	30 1/4	30	30 1/8	+ 1/8
75	76 1/2	200	General Motors pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	+2 1/8
4 7/8	5	1,800	Goldfield Consol.	4 7/8	5	4 7/8	5	+ 1/8
134	134 1/8	7,800	Great Northern pf.	133 7/8	134 1/2	133 3/4	134 1/4	+ 1/8
40 3/4	41	2,250	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	40 1/4	41	40 1/4	40 3/4	+ 3/4
90 1/4	92	300	Homestake Min. x d.	91	91 1/2	91	91 1/2	+ 1/2
129 1/2	130	1,000	Illinois Central	128 3/4	130	128 3/4	130	+2 1/2
19 1/2	19 1/4	16,000	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/8	+ 1/8
59 1/2	59 3/4	11,850	Inter.-Met. pf.	58 1/2	59 3/8	58 1/4	59 1/4	+ 1/8
115	115 3/8	1,100	Int. Harvester	114 3/4	115 7/8	114 3/4	115 1/4	+ 1/4
12 3/8	12 1/2	1,700	Int. Paper	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 3/8	+ 1/8
56 3/8	57	200	Int. Paper pf.	56 7/8	56 7/8	56 7/8	56 7/8	...
29 1/2	30 1/4	100	Int. Steam Pump	30	30	30	30	+ 1/2
82	82 1/2	200	Int. Steam Pump pf.	81 1/2	82	81 1/2	82	+ 1/2
11 1/2	13	100	Iowa Central	12	12	12	12	+ 1/2
27 1/4	27 1/2	100	Kansas City South.	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/2	27 1/4	— 5/8
104 3/4	105 1/2	300	Laclede Gas	104 1/2	105	104 1/2	105	+ 3/4
164 1/4	164 1/2	10,100	Lehigh Valley	163	164 7/8	163	164 3/8	+1 3/8
109 1/2	110	682	Ligget & Myers pf.	109 5/8	110	109 1/2	109 7/8	+ 1/8
157 1/4	157 3/4	1,300	Louisville & Nash.	156 3/8	157	156 1/4	157	+ 1/8
79 1/4	80	500	Mackay Cos.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	— 1/2
4 3/4	5	100	Mercantile Marine	5	5	5	5	...
22 7/8	23	3,500	Mercantile Marine pf.	21 1/2	23	21 1/2	23	+2 1/2
24 3/8	24 1/2	1,350	Miami Copper	24 1/2	24	24	24 1/2	+ 1/2
139 1/2	140	445	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	139 3/4	139 7/8	139 1/2	139 3/4	+ 1/2
151 1/4	152	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf.	152	152	152	152	+ 1/2
29 1/4	29 1/2	800	Mo., Kansas & Texas	29 1/4	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	+ 5/8
44	44 1/4	6,710	Missouri Pacific	44 1/4	44 1/2	43 3/4	44	+ 5/8
164	167	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	166	166	166	166	+1
152 3/4	153	1,000	Nat. Biscuit Co.	151 1/4	153	151 1/4	153	+1 3/4
...	...	10	Nat. City Bank	430	430	425	425	...
55 7/8	56	500	Nat. Lead Co.	55 3/4	55 7/8	55 3/8	55 7/8	+ 3/8
30 5/8	31 1/4	100	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	30 3/8	30 3/8	30 3/8	30 3/8	+ 1/4
19 5/8	19 3/4	2,000	Nevada Con. Copper	19 3/8	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 3/4	+ 1/4
51 1/2	52 1/2	150	N. Y. Air Brake	52	52	52	52	— 1/4
113 3/4	114	7,400	N. Y. Central	113	114	113	113 7/8	+ 1/8
139 1/4	139 3/4	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	138 7/8	139 1/2	138 7/8	139 1/2	+ 1/2
37 5/8	37 3/4	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	37	37 1/2	37	37 1/2	+ 1/2
48 1/4	48 3/4	100	Norfolk & Southern	48 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	+ 1/8
109 7/8	110	3,550	Norfolk & Western	109 1/4	110	109 1/2	110	+1
80 3/8	80 1/2	610	North American	80 3/8	80 3/4	80 3/8	80 3/8	+ 1/8
57	57 1/8	125	Nor. Ohio Trac. & Lgt.	57 3/8	57 3/8	57 3/8	57 3/8	-1 1/8
122 1/2	122 3/4	20,050	Northern Pacific	121	122 3/4	121	122 3/4	+2
1 1/8	1 3/8	100	Ontario Mining	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4
109	110	150	Pabst Brewing pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	+ 1/2
32 1/4	32 1/4	1,100	Pacific Mail	32	32 3/8	32	32 3/8	+ 1/8
48 1/4	48 3/4	1,300	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	48	49	48	48 1/2	+ 1/2
98 1/2	...	100	Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	...
124 3/8	124 3/4	10,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	124	124 7/8	124	124 3/4	+ 3/4
107 1/8	107 1/2	200	People's Gas, Chicago.	107 1/8	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/4	+ 1/4
14	15	100	Peoria & Eastern	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	-5 1/4
109 7/8	110 3/4	900	P. Lorillard pf.	110	110	110	110	...
105 1/2	106 1/4	100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	106	106	106	106	+ 1/4
80	80 1/4	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	+ 1/4
34	34 1/4	400	Pressed Steel Car	33 1/2	34 1/4	33 1/2	34 1/4	+ 1 1/4
111	111 1/2	100	Pub. Serv. Corp. N. J.	111	111	111	111	+ 1/2
159	160	30	Pullman Co.	159 1/4	159 1/4	159 1/4	159 1/4	...
4 3/4	5 1/4	100	Quicksilver pf.	4 7/8	4 7/8	4 7/8	4 7/8	...
17 5/8	17 3/4	4,750	Ray Consol. Copper	17 5/8	17 3/4	17 5/8	17 3/4	+ 3/8
31 1/4	31 3/4	300	R'way Steel Spring	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2	+ 1/2
158 3/8	158 1/2	115,800	Reading	156 1/2	158 1/2	156	158 3/8	+1 1/8
89 3/4	91	100	Reading 1st pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4	+ 1/8
96 1/2	97	100	Reading 2d pf.	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4	+ 1/8
22 3/8	22 7/8	2,250	Rep. Iron & Steel	21 7/8	22 3/4	21 7/8	22 1/2	+ 1 1/4
73 1/2	75 3/4	800	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	73	75 3/4	73	73 1/2	+ 1/4
27 1/8	27 1/4	13,580	Rock Island Co.	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/8	+ 3/8
52	52 1/4	5,950	Rock Island Co. pf.	51 5/8	52 1/2	51 5/8	52	+ 1/8
28 1/2	29	230	St. Louis & San Fran.	29	29	29	29	+ 1/2
41 3/4	42	820	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	41 3/4	42	41 3/4	42	— 1/8
32 1/2	33 1/2	500	St. Louis Southwest.	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2	+1
73	74	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	73	+ 1/2
154 1/2	155	100	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	+1
47 3/4	49	400	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	46	47 1/2	46	47 1/2	+2 1/2
112 3/4	112 1/4	11,200	Southern Pacific	111 1/4	112 3/4	111 1/4	112 1/8	+1
30	30 1/8	10,500	Southern R'way ext.	29 1/2	30 1/4	29 1/2	30 1/8	+ 3/4
75 3/4	75 1/2	2,000	South. R'way pf. ext.	75	75 1/2	74 7/8	75 1/2	+ 3/4
60 1/2	62	100	Standard Milling pf.	61	61	61	61	+1
38 1/2	38 7/8	100	Tennessee Copper	38 3/8	38 7/8	38 3/8	38 3/8	+ 1/2
23 1/4	23 5/8	300	Texas & Pacific	23 3/4	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	...
42 3/8	43 3/4	1,100	Third Avenue, new	43	43 3/4	43	43 1/2	+1
13 1/2	14	100	Toledo, St. L. & W.	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	+ 1/4
32 3/8	33 1/2	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	+ 1/2
6 1/4	6 3/4	100	Union Bag & Paper	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	— 3/4
168 3/8	170	68,500	Union Pacific	168 3/4	170	168 3/8	170	+1 3/8
91 1/4	91 5/8	600	Union Pacific pf.	91 1/4	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/2	+ 1/4
98	99	100	United Dry Goods	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/4
104 1/2	106	100	United Dry Goods pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	...
35	35 1/4	200	United Rys. Invested	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	...
63	63 1/2	100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	...
16 1/2	16 3/4	100	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/4
53 1/2	55	200	U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 3/4	+1
69 3/4	70 1/4	500	U. S. Realty & Imp.	71	71	70	70	...
31	32 1/2	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	32	32	32	32	...
52 3/4	53	4,100	U. S. States Rubber	52	53	52	52 3/4	+1
113 1/4	114	500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	113 1/2	114 1/4	113 1/2	113 3/4	+1 1/2
77 3/4	78	200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	78	78	78	78	+ 1/4
67 7/8	68	126,600	U. S. Steel	66 1/2	68	66 1/2	68	+1 5/8
112 1/2	112 3/4	2,344	U. S. Steel pf.	111 7/8	112 3/4	111 7/8	112 3/4	+1 1/4
58 3/8	59	18,160	Utah Copper	58	59	58	59	+1 1/2
53 1/8	53 1/2	800	Va.-Carolina Chem.	53 1/4	53 1/2	53	53 1/2	+ 1/2
120	122	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	122 3/8	122 3/8	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 3/4
62	65	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	63	63	63	63	+ 1/2
22	24	100	Vulcan Detinning	23	23	23	23	+1
6 1/4	7	300	Wabash	6 3/4	7	6 3/4	7	...
18 1/4	18 1/2	900	Wabash pf.	18 1/4	18 3/8	18 1/4	18 1/4	...
62	62 3/8	900	Western Maryland	62	62 3/8	62	62 3/8	+ 3/8
79 1/2	85	100	Western Maryland pf.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/4	80 1/2	+2 1/2
83 1/2	84	1,267	West. Union Tel. x d.	83 1/2	84	83 1/2	83 3/8	+ 1/4
74 1/2	75	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	— 1/4
21 1/2	22	500	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	22 1/4	22 1/4	21 7/8	22	— 1/4
12 1/4	12 3/8	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	12 3/8	12 3/8	12 3/8	12 3/8	+ 1/2

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales March 20, 1912..... $4,019,000
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 205,454,500
Same period last year..... 208,934,000

Panama 3s, coupon	30,000	102 1/2	Am Writ Paper 5s	5,000	88 1/4	B R T gold 5s	2,000
Jap Gov 4 1/2s, st in	2,000	93 1/2	Armour & Co 4 1/2s	5,000	92		2,000
Sao Paulo 5s	6,000	97 1/2	A. T & S F gen 4s	1,000	99 1/2		2,000
U S of Mexico 5s	1,000	96 1/2		1,000	99 1/2		8,000
N Y Canal 4s, 1961	1,000	102 1/2		500	99 1/2		1,000
N Y City 4s, 1958	5,000	100		1,000	99 1/4		43,000
3 1/2s, 1954	1,000	87		4,000	99 1/2		50,000
N Y City 4 1/2s	4,000	102 1/2		adj 4s, stpd	7,000	91 1/2	Cal Gas & Elec 5s
4 1/2s, 1957	8,000	107 1/2		conv 4s, 1955	20,000	106 1/2	8,000
	2,000	107 1/2			10,000	106 1/2	Canada So 2d 5s
Alb & Susq 3 1/2s	10,000	92 1/2			10,000	106 1/2	3,000
Allis-Chalmers 5s	13,000	60 1/2			17,000s15f	107	3,000
	2,000	61			4,000	107	Cent Branch Ry 4s
	1,000	61 1/2			5,000	107 1/2	1,000
	40,000	62			60,000	107 1/2	Cent Leather 5s
	6,000	62 1/2			130,000	102 1/2	5,000
	2,000	62 1/2			7,000	102 1/2	50,000
	8,000	62 3/4			45,000	102 3/4	60,000
	5,000	62 3/4			22,000	102 3/4	C of Ga Ry con 5s
	20,000	63			120,000	102 3/4	1,000
	11,000	63 1/4			30,000	103	Cent Vermont 4s
	1,000	63 1/4			conv 5s		1,000
	4,000	63 3/4			24,000	108 1/4	Ches & O conv 4 1/2s
	12,000	64			10,000	108 1/4	40,000
	11,000	63 1/2			10,000	108 1/4	Chi Alton 3 1/2s
	20,000	63 3/4			10,000	108 3/4	3,000
Am Ag Ch conv 5s	5,000	102 1/2			10,000	108 3/4	C, B & Q deb 5s
Am Cotton Oil 4 1/2s	1,000	98			Trans St L 4s		7,000
Am Hide & L 6s	1,000	99 1/4			1,000	98 1/4	gen 4s
Am Smelt Secur 6s	15,000	103 5/8	Atl Coast Line 4s		12,000	95 1/4	10,000
Am T & T conv 4s	15,000	115 3/8			Lou & N col 4s	82,000	94 1/2
	50,000s15f	115 1/4	B & O pr lien 3 1/2s		6,000	92 1/2	31,000
	1,000s20f	115 3/4			gold 4s		8,000
	10,000	116			5,000	98	3,000
	20,000	115 7/8			9,000	98 1/4	43,000
	col 4s				2,000	98	50,000
	2,000	91			S W Div 3 1/2s	11,000	91 1/4
Am Tobacco 4s	4,000	95 3/4	Bethlehem Steel 5s		10,000	93 3/4	Chino Copper 6s
Tr Co ctfs of dep	2,000	95 3/4			5,000	93 3/4	5,000

B R T gold 5s	2,000	105 1/2	Cin, I, St L & C 4s	7,000	97		
	2,000	106	Clev, Cin, Chi & St L gen 4s	2,000	92 3/4		
ref conv 4s	2,000	86 3/4	Col Industrial 5s	1,000	73 1/2		
	8,000	86 3/4	Col & So 1st 4s	5,000	97 1/2		
	1,000	86 3/4	ref & ext 4 1/2s	4,000	97 1/4		
	43,000	87 3/4	Dallas & Waco 6s	2,000	105 1/2		
	50,000	87	Del & Hud conv 4s	20,000	98 1/4		
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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

American Real Estate Company Acquires the Dorchester Apartment in Deal of Over $1,000,000 — Buyers for Private Dwellings—Excellent Bronx Market—Activity in the Suburbs.

The apartment house section of the upper west side figured prominently in the realty transactions yesterday, the general market conditions being very good. Of prime importance was the sale of the twelve-story Dorchester apartment house on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-fifth Street, which was rumored as sold a week ago. The present buyer is the American Real Estate Company, and as a result of the former negotiations legal complications may ensue in view of a lis pendens just filed against the property by W. H. Barnard, Vice President of the Fidelity Trust Company, named as the buyer last week, against the owner, Edward Steindler, for specific performance of contract.

The Dorchester was purchased in 1909 by Edward Steindler from the former owners and builders, A. C. & H. M. Hall. It covers half of the block front on the Drive, 102.2 feet, and 125 feet on Eighty-fifth Street, being on the site of the big wooden structure formerly used as Miss Ely's school. It contains forty-eight apartments, renting from $1,600 to $3,000 per year. The locality is one of the choicest in the west side apartment house zone, and the house forms a valuable addition to the high-class investment holdings of the American Real Estate Company.

In part payment the American Real Estate Company gives the Paul Jones apartment, which the company has owned for several years, occupying the block front on Wadsworth Avenue, 179.10 feet, between 184th and 185th Streets, being 70 feet on each street, in the Fort Washington section, which has been rapidly built up with fine apartments. The Paul Jones is a six-story house and was held at $325,000. The Dorchester figured at $900,000, its holding price in the deal.

Mark Rafalsky & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Investors Buying Apartments.

The two five-story apartment houses at 933 and 935 Park Avenue have been sold by John J. Kavanagh to Edward F. McLaughlin for investment. The property, which is located on the southeast corner of Eighty-first Street, occupies a plot 51.1 by 100, and was held at $175,000.

An investor has purchased from Alfred Neuhaus 2,001 Eighth Avenue, a five-story triple flat, on a lot 25 by 100. Arnold Byrne & Baumann were the brokers in the transaction.

Gertrude A. Vanderbeck has purchased from the West Side Construction Company, of which Jacob Axelrod is President, the eight-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Morningside Avenue and 122d Street, on a plot 179.2 by 146.9 by 91.1.

Hearst to Build on Circle Plot.

The large block north of Columbus Circle, which William R. Hearst acquired a year ago, is to be improved by him with a four-story structure designed especially for the automobile trade. It had been expected that Mr. Hearst would erect a large newspaper building on the site. The plot contains about twelve city lots, fronting 316.4 feet on Broadway, 261.6 on Central Park West, 195 on Sixty-first Street, and 37.11 on the Circle. The ground floor will be cut up into nineteen stores. The upper portion will be used for general offices. James C. Green is the architect. The building is expected to be ready early in the Fall.

West Side Dwellings Sold.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Archibald M. Stewart the four-story high-stoop dwelling 185 West Eighty-fifth Street, 18 by 55 by 97.6, to a client for occupancy.

Eugene A. Walsh has sold for Ellen T. Machell the three-story brownstone residence at 313 West 104th Street, on plot 17 by 100.11 feet, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

The three-story brick dwelling at 54 West 128th Street, near Fifth Avenue, has been sold for a client by Clement H. Smith to an investor.

Old Division Street Dwelling Sold.

Philip Wattenberg has sold to Morris Hollander the three-story brick building known as 265 Division Street, on a lot 26.6 by 42.7, near Gouverneur Street. Jacob Freeman negotiated the transaction.

Chelsea Bank in Upper Harlem.

The ground floor of the building on the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 135th Street, formerly occupied by the branch of the Northern Bank, has been leased for ten years by Carl A. Koelsch to the Chelsea Bank of West Thirty-fourth Street. The lease dates from April 1. The Chelsea Bank will establish a branch there. A banking house has been greatly needed by the mercantile interests in the locality, for since the closing of the Northern Bank practically the entire district from 125th to 145th Street and from the East River to the Hudson River has been without local banking facilities.

Bronx.

Kurz & Uren have sold to Thomas H. Roff for a client a plot 50 by 100 on the west side of Southern Boulevard 25 feet south of Grote Street. Also another plat 55 by 100 by 41 by irregular for William H. Weiher on the west side of Decatur Avenue 250 feet north of 209th Street.

William H. Wanner has purchased for cash from the Reville-Siesel Company 1,074 Southern Boulevard, a five-story apartment house, four families on a floor, on lot 40 by 100. This is the second house sold this month out of a row of five just completed, within a block of the Simpson Street Subway Station, in the Hunt's Point section. The same company has also sold to Mrs. J. M. Siemers 1,090 Southern Boulevard, a five-story flat on a lot 40 by 100. A. B. Romen was the broker.

An investor has purchased through B. H. Welsker, Jr., a plot 100 by 100, with three-story buildings, on the east side of Jerome Avenue 67 feet north of 184th Street.

W. E. & W. I. Brown have sold for the de Puyster estate two lots on the north side of Nereid Avenue 50 feet west of Matilda Avenue.

Jacob Freeman has sold for the Taxpayers' Realty Company the vacant lot on the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and 168th Street, being 9.7 in width on Washington Avenue and 91.11 in depth on 168th Street, to the Corner Construction Corporation, which owns the adjoining plot on the south, 33 feet in width, thus giving the buyer a corner plot of 42.7, upon which the buyer will erect a five-story apartment house.

Clement H. Smith has sold for a client the southeast corner of Park Avenue and 182d Street, a plot 50 by 100 feet.

Brooklyn Sales.

N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood, Incorporated, have sold in conjunction with Benjamin F. Knowles for Mrs. A. D. Bloodgood 101 Wilson Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 20 by 100. This is the first sale of the property since 1866.

J. D. N. Bergen & Son have sold 63 Lafayette Avenue, near the junction of Fulton Street, for the estate of Henry Gennel to an investor. The building is three stories high, with a store on the ground floor, and occupies a plot 20 by 80 feet.

Long Island Sales.

The Lecorn Building Company has sold to the Myrtle Holding Corporation of Jamaica, a parcel of 32 feet on the north side of Myrtle Avenue, Ridgewood.

Catherine Riley has sold to Sarah Kaiser of Jamaica, a parcel 50 feet on the east side of Ray Street, Jamaica.

Rawdon W. Kellogg, referee, has sold to Israel J. Merritt and others a parcel 120 feet on the north side of Ninth Street, Whitestone, subject to a mortgage of $8,400.

George W. Smith has sold to Hannah E. Moore, of Manhattan, three lots on the east side of Evergreen Avenue, Newtown.

George B. Chaffer has sold to Benjamin F. Foster of Manhattan, a parcel 45 feet on the north side of Birdsall Avenue, Far Rockaway.

James Hay has sold to Frederick C. Budder, of Richmond Hill, a parcel 100 feet on the north side of Orchard Avenue and 150 feet on the west side of Welling Street; also a parcel 180 feet on the east side of Chestnut Street and 151 feet on the west side of Sprig Road, Richmond Hill.

Recent Buyers.

Lorenzo Rosario is the buyer of the dwelling 345 West Twenty-ninth Street, sold recently. He also owns 347, adjoining.

M. Bayard Brown is the purchaser of the Grand View Court apartments at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, sold recently by Louise H. C. Dyckman.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have sublet for Gerard B. Lambert the S. Osgood Pell estate at Westbury, Long Island, to a client for the season.

De Blois & Eldridge have leased for the Smith estate their place in Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I. to George B. de Forest of Manhattan, for the coming season.

The Lewis H. May Company has leased at Rockaway Park, L. I., for Mary E. Connolly, cottage 39-41 Third Avenue to Rebecca Zimmerman, and for Agnes E. Campbell, cottage 39 South Columbus Avenue to H. W. Wingate.

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Leroy Coventry has rented for Thomas J. McLoughlin the premises 2766 West Seventy-third Street, a dwelling between West End Avenue and Broadway.

Seventh Avenue Extension.

Plans for the proposition of widening Varick Street to a width of 100 feet, and for the extension of Seventh Avenue, southward from Eleventh Street, to West Broadway, at Franklin Street, will come up for formal adoption before the Board of Estimate at a meeting this morning at 10:30. The improvements will cost at least $12,000,000.

Queens Building Record.

The Bureau of Buildings in Queens last week approved of plans for 104 new buildings, estimated to cost $331,190; 32 alterations, to cost $56,350, and 47 plumbing permits for work to cost $16,410. Total, $403,950. The record for the week previous was 112 new buildings, to cost $527,650; 26 alterations, to cost $18,760, and 42 plumbing permits, $20,725, making a total for the two weeks of $971,085.

This great increase over the preceding weeks of February is rapidly bringing the total up to that of the corresponding two and a half months of last year, and promises to excel the record of that period.

Plan to Bridge Flushing Meadows.

The Topographical Bureau of Queens has completed a map in which provision is made for a bridge across the Flushing and College Point meadows from Stratton's hill in College Point to Jackson Avenue. This is a project that College Point has wanted for a number of years, as it would cut off about a mile in going from the Queensboro Bridge and Long Island City to College Point.

Must Tax Individual Lots.

A court decision that will have a far-reaching effect not only for Long Island property, but upon other extensive developments, has just been handed down by Justice Putnam of the Supreme Court, at Riverhead, L. I. He upholds the State tax law requiring assessors to assess subdivided property on its individual lots. The action was brought as a test case to determine the constitutionality of the law by the Manhattan Real Estate Company and the M. R. E. Holding Company, against the County Treasurer of Suffolk County. It is understood that an appeal will be taken to the Appellate Division.

Dwellings at Auction.

Joseph P. Day will offer at public auction to-day at 12 o'clock noon, in the Vesey Street salesroom, in accordance with instructions from Thomas H. Baskerville, Esq., referee, 47-49 East Sixty-second Street, a four-story and basement brick stable on plot 50 by 100.5, and 111 East Sixty-second Street, a three-story and basement stone front private dwelling on lot 16 by 66.2¼.

Leases.

The Bush Terminal Company has leased space in its loft buildings in South Brooklyn to the following firms: Armour & Co., the R. & G. Corset Company, O. S. Richards, Inc., and the Pure Oil Company.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings were confined to the Bronx Salesroom. They resulted as follows:

By Byran L. Kennelly.

85th St, 15 West, n s, 256.8 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x98.9, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale; bid in at $80,500.

Garden Place, e s, at 240th St, 60.10x158x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale; to Frank Vate, $2,000.

Webster Av, 3,125, w s, 225 ft n of 204th St, 50x112.5, three-story frame tenement; voluntary sale; to Henry Henze, $9,025.

By Joseph P. Day.

140th St, 65 and 67 West, n s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, six-story flat; foreclosure; to the Colton Realty Company, $52,432.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

109th St, 129 East, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and store; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, Society for the Prevention of Crime, $21,500.

AT 3,156 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Longfellow Av, 1,536, e s, 150 ft n of 172d St, 25x100, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, Charles E. Nixdorff, $5,000.

Barker Av, 3,256, s e corner of Elizabeth St, 50x125x irregular, Williamsbridge; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, Anna M. Hobbs, $8,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

172d St, 457 East, n s, 95.3 ft w of Washington Av, 45x105, two-story synagogue; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, Daisy L. Modry, $0,300.

By George Price.

Webster Av, 2,040, e s, 250 ft n of 179th St, 36.6x124.3x36.5x126, two-story dwelling and two-story stable; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, Hannah W. Cromwell, $8,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Lawrence St, 28 and 30; for a one-story garage, 60x100; Cushman Bread Co., 32 Lawrence St, owner; H. S. Pingel, 381 4th Av, architect; cost, $18,000.

81st St, 350 East; for a three-story loft, 24.4x94; M. Schwartz, 1,060 72d St, Brooklyn, owner; H. P. Von Wiedenfeld, 1,511 8d Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

40th St, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av; for a four-story loft and office building, 25x45.5; R. E. Kelly, 219 East 39th St, owner and architect; cost, $6,500.

4th St, n s, 125 ft e of Lewis St; for a four-story factory, 85x96; estate Betsy A. Fay 150 Nassau St, owner; A. Ulrich, 371 Fulton St, Brooklyn, architect; cost $40,000.

79th St, n s, 313 ft e of Av A; for three six-story tenements, 45x80.2; Wendover Bronx Co., 34 West 96th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, 507 5th Av, architect; cost, $150,000.

162d St, n s, 160 ft e of Morris Av; for two five-story brick tenements, 43.6x100.3; Overland Building Co., John Yule, 943 Grant Av, President, owners; J. C. Cocker, 2,017 5th Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

259th St, s s, 30 ft w of Fieldstone Av, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 25.8x54; Daniel Sullivan, 467 East 164th St, owner; William A. Kenny, 420 West 259th St, architect; cost $6,000.

Herkimer Pl, e s, 175 ft n of 233d St; for a two-story brick dwelling, 20x43; John J. Haggerty, 4,509 Park Av, owner; S. A. Dennis, 154 Nassau St, architect; cost, $3,000.

Bartholdi St, n s, 30 ft 8¼ in e of Rosewood Av; for two two-story frame dwellings, 20x50 each; Demetrio Pisano, 766 Decatur St, Brooklyn, owner; Frank B. Sabitte, 766 Decatur St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $16,000.

Clason Point Road, s s, 500 ft w of East River; for a one-story frame clubhouse, 25x50; Michael Peiffer, 431 East 153d St, owner; B. Ebeling, 1,136 Walker Av, architect; cost, $2,500.

Underhill Av, w s, 100 ft n of Story Av; for a one-story brick shop, 15x8x50; Herman and Carl Gluck, 882 Longwood Av, owners; B. Ebeling, 1,136 Walker Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Nassau St, 20; to a five-story office building; Fourth National Bank, premises, owner; D. Aldrich, 4 East 39th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

72d St, 170 West; to a four-story and basement dwelling; Mrs. D. Brown, Hotel Majestic, owner; Charles Buck Construction Co., 5 East 42d St, architect; cost, $20,000.

56th St, s s, 94.3 ft e of 1st Av; to a two-story garage; P. Boelger, 407 East 55th St, owner; A. G. Koenig, 114 East 28th St, architect; cost, $45,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, March 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,416, e s, 26.1x98; Rosa Nadler to Centurian Realty Co, 230 East 6th St, (mtg $20,100,) March 15; attorney, D. Sternlicht, 230 East 6th St.....$100

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 78th St, 102.2x40; Louise C. H. Dyckman to M. Bayard Brown, at Brighthingea, England, (mtg $60,000,) March 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BOWERY, 174, part of, n w corner of Delancey St, .02½x1.4x1.4, gore; Bowery, 176, part of, w s, .02½ in n of Delancey St, runs n 25 x100x s 11.7x e along n s of Deancey St.99.7 and again e 1.4 to beginning; Hopkins Security Co. to Lyon & Sons, a corporation, 2,240 3d Av, (mtg $50,000 and all liens,) Jan. 21; attorneys, Jonas, L. & N., 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

BROOME ST, 65 to 69, s w corner of Cannon St, 50.4x56, (foreclosure March 19, 1912;) William Klein, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 80 Cooper Square East, March 20; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$32,600

ELIZABETH ST, 59-65, s w corner of Hester St, 99.9x55x100x54.6; Callahan Estate to Children's Aid Society, 105 East 22d St, (mtg $4,900,) March 19; attorneys, Dexter, O. & F., 71 Broadway.....$1

LENOX AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 143d St, 50x85; Jennie Dellon to Sadie, Pauline, and Bella Dellon, 39 East 116th St, ½ part, (mtg $50,000 and all liens,) March 18; address, Sadie Dellon, 329 East 116th St.....$1

MORNINGSIDE AV, 200 ft s of Amsterdam Av, 179.2x146.9x91.1x90.2½; West Side Constn Co to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck, 149 West 126th St, (mtg $137,500,) March 19; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 135 Broadway.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to W. Axelrod Realty Co, 317 West 99th St, (mtg $207,000,) March 19; same as above.....$100

MONROE ST, 231, n s, 24x96; Fanny Gruen to Benjamin J. Weil, 401 East 52d St, B. & S. all liens, March 18; attorneys, Weil & Mayer, 5 Beekman St.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 656, e s, 50x100; James J. Larkin to Dorothy M. Slater, 309 East 162d St, (mtg $70,000 and all liens,) March 18; attorney, John J. Smith, 71 Wall St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Swift Building Co. to same, quitclaim, March 14; attorney, same..$1

SUTTON PL, 28, w s, 20x86.5; Patrick J. O'Meara to Mary T. O'Meara, 28 Sutton Place, June 11, 1904; attorneys, Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.....$100

57TH ST, 125.10 ft w of Avenue B, 18x98; William and Leland Sadie H. Jacobs, 840 Manida St, Feb. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

16TH ST, 606 East, s s, 25x103.3; Rosa Nadler to Centurian Realty Co., 230 East 6th St, (mtg $16,800,) March 17; attorney, D. Sternlicht, 280 East 6th St.....$100

10TH ST, 222 to 228 West, s s, 59.11x92x irregular; New York Pennsylvania Real Estate Associates to Lemus Realty Co., 111 Broadway, March 19; attorney, Albert L. Cohn, 111 Broadway.....$100

39TH ST, s s, 510.2 ft e of 8th Av, 62.10x98.9; Maria S. Simpson to Julius Kayser, 10 East 51st St, (mtg $260,000 and all liens,) March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

43D ST, 536 and 538 West, s s, 50x100.5; James B. Ackerman to Archibald D. Russell, Princeton, N. J., ½ part, all title, B. & S. and C. A. G., subject to life estate of Sarah A. Brush, all liens, March 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Chas. A. Ackerman to same, ½ part, all title, all liens, subject to life estate as above, B. & S. and C. A. G., March 7; same attorney.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah A. Brush to same, B. & S. and C. A. G., all right, title, and interest to life estate as above, March 8; same attorney.....$100

45TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Margaret H. Bell, by Charles B. Elmer, her committee, to Robert H. Davis, 2,070 Broadway, (mtg $20,000,) March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$52,500

46TH ST, 106-108 West, s s, 40x100.5; Alfred M. Rau to Edith R. Salinger, 527 Cathedral Parkway, (mtg $60,000,) March 20; attorney, George Y. Bauschler, 38 Park Row.....$100

54TH ST, 402-404 East, s s, 50x100.5; Fanny Gruen to Benjamin J. Weil, 21 East 82d St, B. & S., all liens, March 14; attorneys, Weil & Mayer, 5 Beekman St.....$100

88TH ST, 529 East, n s, 24.11x100.8; Gottlieb Fr. Munchinger to Ernest Broecker, 1,750 1st Av, (mtg $15,000,) March 20; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

107TH ST, (same property;) Commonwealth Insurance Co. of New York to Francesco and Giuseppe Brigilla, 235 East 101st St, (mtg $16,500,) March 20; attorney, same.....$100

107TH ST, 322 East, s s, 25x100.11; Samuel C. Herriman, referee, to Commonwealth Insurance Co. of New York, 76 William St, (foreclosure Feb. 19, 1912,) March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$18,500

128TH ST, s s, 290 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; James W. Power to Roman Catholic Church of All Saints, 27 East 129th St, (mtg $10,500,) Dec. 14, 1911; attorney, W. F. Plunkett, 23 East 131st St.....$100

128TH ST, 10 East, s s, 20x99.11; Mary M., wife of Joseph O'Connor, to James L. Clare, 5 West 122d St, March 16; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$15

134TH ST, 50 West, s s, 16.8x99.11; Charles G. Koss and another, executors of Ellen H. Cobheal, to John J. McDonough, 167 West 102d St, March 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,300

136TH ST, 122 West, s s, 15x99.11; Frank Lockwood to Harry E. Hayden, 132 West 15th St, (mtg $11,000 and all liens,) March 4; attorneys, Tapscott Brothers, Plainfield, N. J.$1

145TH ST, 215 West, n s, 37.5x99.11; John J. Myers to Esther Leibowitz, 141 West 116th St, (mtg $35,000 and all liens,) March 11; attorney, Henry Wendt, 99 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Esther Leibowitz to Frank Gorman, 165 East 91st St, (mtg $35,000 and all liens,) March 18; same attorney.....$1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 27.7 ft n of 187th St, 50x113; Antonio Canzro to Anna De Feo, 659 East 187th St, (mtg $5,000,) March 1; attorney Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

ANDREWS AV, 2,341, w s, 50x —; John E. Scharsmith to Frank J. Ward, 154 East 98th St, March 15, (mtg $30,000;) attorney, H. Swain.

Davis, 52 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Frank A. Ward to Jacob Spitzer, 567 8th St, Brooklyn, March 15, (mtg $47,000;) attorney, same.....$100

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 51.2 ft s of 168th St, 40x96.5; Clara Bowron to Amelia Neumeyer, 1,144 Jackson Av, March 14; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Amelia Neumeyer to Daniel Corcoran, 55 Rose St, March 20, (mtg $28,500;) attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

DALY AV, w s, 101 ft s of 177th St, 101x127; Antoinetta, wife of Salvatore Sgritta, to Michael Interlandi, at Stamford, Conn., all title, quitclaim, March 12; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Michael Interlandi to John A. Clayton, 694 Putnam Av, Brooklyn, March 11; attorney, same.....$150

EAGLE AV, s e corner of 158th St, 102.10x46; Fanny Gruen to Jonas Well and another, 21 East 82d St, March 18, (mtg $42,000;) attorneys, Well & M., 5 Beekman St.....$100

GARRISON AV, s w corner of 145th St, runs w 75x n 10 to s s of Longwood Av, x e 75.1x s 5.5 to beginning; Arthur Wallack to Harlem River & Port Chester R. R. Co., 70 East 45th St, quitclaim, Nov. 4, 1911; attorney, Charles M. Sheafe, Jr., 70 East 45th St.....$500

SAME PROPERTY; same, as guardian of Lester E. Wallack and others, to same, Nov. 4, 1911; attorney, same.....$350

SAME PROPERTY; Edward S. Churchill and others to same, quitclaim, Nov. 1, 1911; at torney, same.....$350

GLEASON AV, s s, part of Lot 293, map of Unionport, (mtg $4,000;) 148th St, 545 East, 25x100, (mtg $14,000;) Hoffman St, e s, 89.11 ft s of 189th St, 25x114.7, (mtg $6,500;) Lillie T. Cooney to Lillian Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, Feb. 21; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, 589 Willis Av.....$100

GRAND AV, w s, 50 ft s of 184th St, 50x90; Agnes Clark to Marie E. Nixon, 2,327 Grand Av, March 16, (mtg $7,000;) attorneys, Reeves & Todd, 165 Broadway.....$1

HUGHES AV, n e corner of 179th St, 98.5x95; Belmont Av, n w corner of 179th St, 81.7x—; Salvatore Varisco to Salvatore Di Salvo and another, 9th Av, March 8; attorney, B. S. Vitale, 53 Park Row.....$1

JEROME AV, w s, 162.7 ft e of Kingsbridge Rd, 180x114.1; Eugenie Levy to John E. Scharsmith, 1,071 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg. $25,000,) March 15; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; John E. Scharsmith to Magda Operating Co., 1,071 St. Nicholas Av, March 20, (mtg. $25,500;) attorney same..$100

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of Morris Av, 57.5x96.9; Henry J. Nichols to William T. Brice, Amsterdam, N. Y., March 18, (mtg $76,000;) attorney, William F. Wund, 156 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 296 to 298, map of Lohbauer Park; Julian E. Ingle, Jr., to Bassett W. Ingle, 2,179 Ocean Av, Brooklyn, Feb. 26; address, 32 Vesey St.....$100

LOTS 28 to 31, Block 29, map of Section 1 of Bathgate estate; Benjamin Benenson to John Lyons, 415 East 153d St, March 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 20 to 23, Block 5, Map Whitehall Realty Co.; Benj. Benenson to John Lyons, 415 East 153d St, March 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 49, Map 327, lots Hunter estate; Angelo Caprarella to Frank Utano, 226 3d Av, North Pelham, N. Y., March 8; attorney, H. P. Ross Co., 32 West 45th St.....$1

LOTS 91 and 92, amended map Clason Point; Belinda K. McDermott to Hudson P. Rose Co., 32 West 45th St, March 14; address, 32 West 45th St.....$1

SIMPSON ST, e s, 175 ft n of 167th St, 40x100; Paul C. Uhlig to Mortgage and Transfer Co., 165 Broadway, March 11, (mtg. $35,000;) attorney, Allen C. Bragaw, 165 Broadway.$1,500

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 298.6 ft s of 184th St, 50x115; A. Welles Stump, Referee, to George E. Buchanan and Trust Company, 160 Broadway, March 19; attorney, Henry D. Paton, 56 Liberty St.....$1,000

WEBSTER AV, w s, 376.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25x100; Isham Henderson, Referee, to Annie E. Burke, at Lodi, N. J., March 20; attorney, Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway.....$3,000

3D AV, e s, 47.3 ft n St. Paul's Pl, 40x100; Alonzo B. Kight to Barnard Realty Co., 660 West 180th St, March 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, 3,741, w s, 26.4x105.7; Benj. J. Weil to Fanny Gruen, 401 East 52d St, March 14; attorneys, Weil & Mayer, 5 Beekmann St.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Fanny Gruen to Benj. J. Weil, 21 East 82d St, March 14; attorneys, same.....$100

12TH ST, part of Lot 337, map of Unionport, 25x108; plot begins 690 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,000 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Katie Roth to Martina Schilling, 2,271 Ludlow Av, March 18, (mtg $9,000:)/attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av, and 148th St...$100

190TH ST, n s, 35 ft e of Morris Av, 68.7x114; John B. Haskin to Eliz. F. Bryant, 57 East 190th St, March 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Eliz. F. Bryant to Edw. P. Mulrooney, 705 West 179th St, March 19, (mtg. $7,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise spjecified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,634 to 1,636, e s, 40x75; Israel Hoffman to Jeanette Monheimer, 100 West 119th St, March 20, (prior mtg $25,000,) 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 19 Avenue A.....$4,000

BOWERY, 269, e s, 26.11x—; Charles L. Stickney, Jr., trustee, to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 20, due as per bond; address 176 Broadway.....$40,000

LENOX AV, 86, e s, 25x75; Israel Hoffman to Jeanette Monheimer, 100 West 119th St, March 20, (mtg $.7,600,) 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 19 Avenue A.....$4,000

MORNINGSIDE AV, WEST, s w s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 179.2x irregular; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to West Side Construction Co., 322 West 100th St, prior mtg $137,500, March 19, due as per bond; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 135 Broadway.....$7,000

NAGLE AV, n w s, at s w s of Arden St, 130x 230; Brown Brothers' Incorporated Owners and Builders' Corporation to John Eisner, at Spuyten Duyvil, March 12, (prior mtg $23,000,) demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Ewen, 45 Cedar St.....$20,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 146, e s, 23x100; Josephine B. Martin to County Holding Co., 128 Broadway, March 20, 2 years; attorney, Marvill & I., 128 Broadway.....$47,000

2D AV, 1,551, w s, 25.6x104; Katie Faulhaber to Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsner Brewing Co., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av, demand, 6 per cent, March 16; address 128th St and Amsterdam Av.....$5,000

2D AV, n e corner of 10th St, 25x105.; David G. Brower to Geisman & Musliner, 42 Bond St, March 20, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,299

4TH ST, 145 West, n s, 17x96.2; Albertina D. Creveling to Frederic de P. Foster, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., March 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St..$12,000

5TH AV, 544 East, s s, 18x96; Sadie H. Jacobs to Emil Heller, 315 West 86th St, Feb. 27, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$11,000

8TH AV, w s, 49.9 ft n of 29th St, 21x—; Mary E. O. Farrell, trustee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, March 18, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,500

17TH ST, n s, 374 ft w of 1st Av, 19x irregular; Charles J. F. Bohlen to Victor Kapper, 1,135 1st Av, March 16, due July 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 189 2d Av.....$2,000

30TH ST, 149 West, n s, 25x98.9; William Goldstone to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, March 19, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

46TH ST, 106 to 108 West, 40x100.5; Edith R. Salinger to Alfred M. Rau, 50 Central Park West, March 20, due July 19, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaac, 52 William St.....$7,000

88TH ST, 529 East, 24.11x100.8; Ernest Brocker to Gottlieb Fr. Munchinger, 529 East 88th St., March 20, prior mtg $15,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.

88TH ST, 521 East, 24.11x100.8; Frederick Brocker, Jr., to Heinrich Kracke, 529 East 88th St, March 19, prior mtg $12,000, due July 1, 1915; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$3,000

107TH ST, 322 East, 25x100.11; Francesco Brigilla to Commonwealth Insurance Co., 76 William St, March 20, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St.....$16,500

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, 2,341, w s, 50x—; Frank A. Ward to John E. Scharsmith, 1,071 St. Nicholas Av, March 15, prior mtg $35,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles Buckbee, 507 Tremont Av.....$12,000

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 51.2 ft s of 168th St, 40x96.5; Amelia Neumeyer to Empire City Savings Bank, 231 West 125th St, March 1, 3 years; attorney Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$28,500

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 51.2 ft s of 168th St, 40x96.5; Daniel Corcoran to Amelia Neumeyer, 1,144 Jackson Av, March 20, (prior mtg $28,000,) 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$6,000

CLINTON AV, s e corner of 176th St, 137.10x 149.10x138.1x149.10; Checchina Carucci to Warren B. Sammis, Huntington, L. I., March 18, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, W. B. Sammis, 1 Liberty St.....$20,000

FREEMAN ST, 883, n s, 40x121.5; Israel Hoffman to Jeanette Monheimer, 100 West 119th St, March 20, (prior mtg $30,000,) 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 19 Avenue A.....$5,000

GREEN AV, s s, 225 ft w of Mapes Av, 50x 100; George Gerth to William A. Warnock, Jamaica, N. Y., March 15, prior mtg $1,500, due Dec. 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$500

HUGHES AV, n e corner of 180th St, 49.11x 160.3x70.8x160.2; Kovacs Coostruction Co. to Maiden Lane Savings Bank, 170 Broadway, prior mtg $27,000, March 18, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Roelker, B. & S., 62 William St.....$13,000

LOTS 20 to 23, Block 5, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; John Lyons to Edw. McK. Whiting, guardian, 606 West 116th St, March 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,250

LOTS 28 to 31, Block 29, map of Bathgate estate; John Lyons to Edw. McK. Whiting, 606 West 116th St, March 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,250

LOTS 588 and 589, map of Lohbauer Park; Lucien Soyer to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, March 19, due May 15, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$250

MORRIS AV, w s of Lot 336, map of Melrose, 58.10x100; Amodio Di Foro and another to Carmela Di Foro, 357 1st St, Jersey City, N. J., prior mtg $55,500, March 18, due, &c., as per bond; Sternberg, J. & P., 309 Broadway.....$8,500

ROAD leading from Westchester to Pelham Bridge, adjoining land of Simon Paul, 483.3x—; Mary G. Reilly to Kings County Trust Co., 346 Fulton St, Brooklyn, March 20, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, George N. Brower, 44 Court St.....$2,000

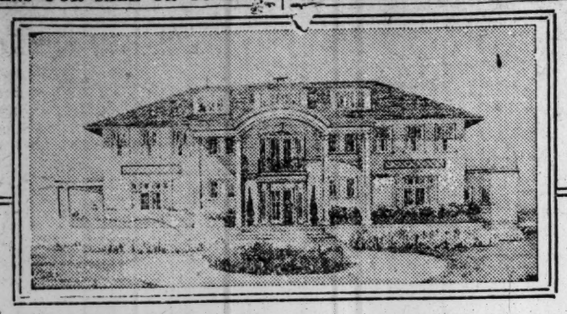
UNDERCLIFFE AV, w s, 260.1 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, 25.3x142.11; Hone Construction Co. to Virgil Thurkauf, 201 West 55th St, March 15, due as per bond; attorneys, Savers Brothers, 31 Nassau St.....$16,700

WASHINGTON AV, 1,046, e s, 19.4x83.6; James E. Delaney to Annie Miller, 1,041 Ogden Av, prior mtg $5,500, March 19, due as per bond; attorney, George W. Ellis, 149 Broadway.....$200

WEBSTER AV, w s, 376.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25x110; Annie E. Burke to Gladys Ege, 30 Washington Terrace, March 20, due as per bond; attorney, Theo. L. Bailey, 62 William St.....$3,000

3D AV, e s, 50.4 ft s of Teasdale Pl, 25.2x83.5; Hulda Kandler to Dry Dock Savings Bank, 341 Bowery, March 19, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guar

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



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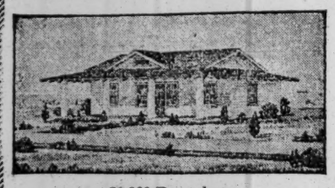

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A beautiful new suburban house, built by day's work, on a large plot, in a restricted private residence park, refined surroundings; 27 minutes from Manhattan, one block from depot and trolley; first-class hardwood trim; excellent heating, gas, electricity, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, paneled dining room; sell or rent with privilege of buying; easy terms. Call, 'phone, or write, Post, Room 804, 150 Nassau St. 'Phone 4070 Beekman.

HEMPSTEAD HOME

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Attractive 7-room dwelling, bath and all city improvements, on beautiful CORNER; excellent location; handsome shade trees. Will take $250 CASH, balance on very easy terms. Same as rent, total price $4,800. Write for full details, OWNER, Room 302, 277 Broadway, New York.

AMITYVILLE BARGAIN

Plots near station and trolley, schools, churches, etc. Full price $70 each, $5 cash, $4 monthly. Finest bathing, boating, and fishing in Great South Bay. Also waterfront plots with all improvements overlooking the Bay. Elegant location. Terms to suit. Albrecht, Box T 84 Times.

BUILDERS! Acreage in Heart of Jamaica.

I have three propositions for builders of brick and frame houses in best selling section of Jamaica, plots upon which from 60 to 300 houses may be erected, within 2 minutes' walk of the station at Jamaica. This ground has never been offered before and is an exceptional opportunity for building company. Apply at once, Alfred J. Eno, 826 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y.

A.—A.—If you are interested in a home or land on Long Island, send at once for my Long Island magazine, giving reliable information; it is free. President, Room 202, 347 5th Av.

BEAUTIFUL PORT WASHINGTON.

Fireproof California bungalow house, 175 feet elevation, $250 cash; balance monthly. Frind Corporation, 1,358 Broadway. Tel. Greeley—525.

Hicksville.—70-acre farm, as a gentleman's estate or ripe for development; large road frontage. Kuhn Bros., 40 Wall St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Here Is An Opportunity

We are offering this eight story and basement

New Fireproof Building

located at the southwest corner of Barrow and Greenwich Streets, at the

LOWEST RENT IN MANHATTAN.

This building is equipped with sprinkler system, three large elevators, steam heat, electricity and gas. Underwriters' doors and windows.

Very Low Insurance.

Each floor contains 10,000 sq. ft. and has a carrying capacity of 200 to 300 lbs. per sq. ft.; high ceilings, excellent light.

Shipping Platform 200 Feet Long.

One block from the 9th Avenue "L" and Hudson Tube at Christopher Street; near Chelsea Piers. May divide.

Communicate with us at once.

62 Cedar St. **Wm. A. White & Sons.** 'Phone, 5700—John.

PEOPLES SURETY COMPANY

OF NEW YORK
IN LIQUIDATION

IS DESIROUS OF RENTING ITS OFFICES
(Entire Fourth Floor) AT

No. 55 Liberty St., New York City

It will consider an offer from or on behalf of an acceptable tenant of 66⅔% of its present rental of $7300 for the unexpired time running to May 1st, 1913, with the privilege of renewal for two years.

If interested, apply to

Peoples Surety Company of New York
Or Your Own Broker

STOCK QUOTATION TELEGRAPH BUILDING
26-28 Beaver Street

Bet. Broadway & Broad St., 18 stories.
Every modern improvement.

CHOICE FLOORS TO LET

Light on four sides.
Absolutely fireproof.

WARREN & SKILLIN, Agents
174 Fulton St. or on premises

Fifth Avenue
Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

Lofts and Studio
Moderate Rents

Apply
MARTIN & MARTIN,
or your own broker.
333 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 33d St.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 8 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

21-23-25 FULTON ST.

Three Entire Buildings
FOR RENT
APPLY TO
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125 Cortlandt.

FIFTH AVE.
STORE FOR RENT
Near 46th St.

Lease $8,000 per annum.
For full particulars see Mr. Landay,
27 West 34th St.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS
AND OFFICES TO LET
ANYWHERE DOWNTOWN AND ON ALL THOROUGHFARES
WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 PARK ROW TEL. 5900 CORT.

Loft to Let
with Power, in the
Rhinelander Building
Cor. William and Duane Sts.

APPLY
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.
31 Nassau St.
'Phone, 8125—Cortlandt.

MODEL LOFT BUILDING, 329 EAST 29TH ST.

Built for rapid handling of merchandise. Two large freight elevators and passenger elevator. Trucks deliver and receive loads inside building, under shelter, on loading platform at elevators—no need for cases to stand in slush, wind or rain. Fireproof construction; floors 115x85 feet; sprinklers. Only high-class tenants accepted. Some space for immediate possession.

Apply to your broker or owners,
BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY,
100 Broad St., New York.

Stores and Offices
Bridge and Pearl Sts.,
Immediately West of Broad St.

Singly or en suite; janitor and elevator service; steam heat; excellent light.
Part of Bush Terminal office building, near Custom House and Produce, Maritime and Consolidated Exchanges.

Apply to your broker or owners,
BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY,
100 Broad St., New York.

The advertiser will sublet space or private office, ALL FURNISHED, in modern office building in the heart of the business district of New York City at very low rental; desk furnished with limited stenographic service, $5.00 per month; telephone service and other conveniences. Call 4022 Greeley, or address International Service Corporation, No. 141 West 36th St.

341-347 SPRING ST.

Forming an L on 500 Washington St.; large 7-story warehouse, containing about 55,000 square feet; situated near the docks; fine shipping facilities.

Wm. C. Walker's Sons
299 Broadway.

Store and Basement to Let
175 Sixth Ave., near 13th St.

APPLY TO
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125—Cortlandt.

Lofts, Very Light

West 18th Street, between 6th and 7th Aves., 75 ft. front; space and alterations to suit; 35c. per sq. ft. Keepsdry Construction Co., 162 West 27th. Telephone Madison 3776.

BROADWAY BLDG. TO LEASE

Five-story and basement, 25x110; centre of new wholesale lace district; steam heat, electric lights, elevator; rent low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

NO. 141 WEST 20TH ST.

LOFTS 25x92, steam heat; elevator service; low rents, also storefloor, 135-7-9 West 20th St. Inquire Spacesaving Appliance Company, No. 135 West 20th St., New York City.

To Lease.—Factory; three story and basement; 75x70; can be equipped to order; location, 172 to 176 North 10th St.; shipping facilities the best. Apply by mail, W. D. Chase, 120 Clymer St., Brooklyn; tel. 1833W Williamsburg.

Manufacturing & Mercantile Lofts, Stores, Buildings.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

TO SUBLET—Two small attractive offices at 43 Cedar St., (Mutual Life Building.) One month's rent free. Specially suited for lawyers. Apply to Room 1,002, 43 Cedar St., N. Y.

31 East 27th St.—Large, light offices; modern building; freight, passenger elevator; electric light; also rear store and large basement. Apply Superintendent.

$15 Up Month. Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. 109 Broad St

Large, light, new loft, 133 West 33d St.; long lease if desired. Apply for particulars to A. S. Goldberg, 854 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Randall Building
136-146 West 52d St.,
Near Broadway

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

The Dearborn,
350 to 358 W. 55th St.

JUST COMPLETED. 9-Story Fireproof Building. All Modern Improvements.
Containing Apartments and Studios of
1-2-3 & 4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchenettes and kitchens. A few non-housekeeping one-room Apartments.

1 Room, $30.00 to $32.50
2 Rooms, $52.50 to $57.50
3 Rooms, $55.00 to $62.50
4 Rooms, $72.50 to $80.00
Furnished, $40.00 to $97.50
NEW FURNITURE

Renting Agent on Premises. Satisfactory references absolutely indispensable.
This building is under the same ownership and management as the Cambria, 347-355 West 55th St.

Big Concessions.
94TH ST.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

High Class Elevator Apartments with All Improvements.

315 FRONT APT., 6 ROOMS & BATH, $46-$52.50. REAR APT., 5 ROOMS & BATH, $42.50. 8 ROOM APT., 2 LAVATORIES; $70.
321 4 ROOMS AND BATH AND EXTRA LARGE FOYER, $45 TO $50.
314 7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH AND EXTRA LAVATORY, $1,000.

TO SUBLET.

7-room Apartment to October 1; regular rent $80. Immediate possession, $65. Every improvement. First-class elevator apartment house. Fashionable neighborhood.
2,041 5TH AVE., Cor. 126th St.

65 Central Park West.

An ideal 8-room apartment, fronting Central Park, light, airy rooms; high-class service; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

CORNER APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS & BATH.
301 WEST 46TH ST.
MODERATE RENT.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

202 West 130th

Modern apartments; 7 large, light rooms; $45.

East Side.

THE MANHATTAN
244 East 86th St.

Apartments of four rooms and bath for housekeeping; all improvements and conveniences; elevator service; "L" station. Apply
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone, 8125 Cortlandt.
or on Premises.

THE BERKSHIRE
500 Madison Av., Cor. 42d Street

ELEGANT APARTMENT OF ELEVEN (11) ROOMS AND TWO (2) MASTER'S BATH-ROOMS; ALSO A VERY ATTRACTIVE CORNER APARTMENT OF EIGHT (8) ROOMS. J. H. MORAN. TELEPHONE, 1026—PLAZA.

5, 6 and 7 Rooms
2nd Ave., 86th and 87th Streets.

Large rooms. "L" Station 86th St., 2d Ave. Rents, $20 to $29. Apply
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.
31 Nassau St., or 244 East 86th St.

THE CARLTON
157 East 81st St.

New fireproof elevator apartments, six extra large rooms, foyer halls, tiled bath, with showers; separate maid's convenience; very reasonable rents. Supt.

27-29 East 27th St.

A very desirable Apartment of three rooms and bath, open plumbing, steam heat and electric light; rent low; possession May 1.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

120 EAST 31st ST.

High-class, eight-room, fireproof, elevator apartment; all light rooms; rent $1,500. Hibson Co., Lexington Av., cor. 24th St.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th St.

Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

Kingston—129 East 76th St.

Handsome apartment, seven large, light rooms, $58.

BROOKLYN.

Park Slope Duplex Houses

Separate entrances to each apartment. Seven large, all light rooms, and bath. Every improvement, handsomely decorated. All comfort and privacy of a one-family dwelling, with conveniences of an up-to-date apartment. Rents $65. Superior to anything in Manhattan at twice that rental.
20 minutes from Park Row.
Elevated, Trolley, or Subway.
WALTER L. JOHNSON,
336 9th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs., Brooklyn.

BRONX.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

5 and 6 elegantly finished rooms, large dining room and wardrobe; all modern improvements; residential section of the Bronx, near public and Morris High Schools; small, select families desired.
948-50-52 TRINITY AV., Near 163d St.
RENT $22 UP. APPLY ON PREMISES.

Other "Furnished" and "Unfurnished" Apartments advertised on next to last page.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCHACHEWITZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the said bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the trustee in this proceeding has filed his petition for leave to sell the stock and assets of said bankrupt, consisting of shoes, clothing, and general merchandise, located at No. 13 Main Street, Hempstead, Nassau County, New York, under sealed bids to be submitted to said trustee at a meeting of creditors to be held at the office of the referee herein, Charles A. Tipling, No. 1 Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, New York, on the 2d day of April, 1912, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place said bids, if any, will be opened, and the creditors may attend and instruct the trustee as to the acceptance of said bids, or any of them, and as to the manner of the sale of said assets, in case none of said bids are accepted by the creditors. Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check or cash for ten per cent. (10%) of the amount thereof, and the trustee, with the consent of creditors, shall have the right to reject any or all of said bids, and no sale shall be effective until confirmed by the court. The stock will be open for inspection at 13 Main Street, Hempstead, New York, each day until April 1, 1912, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

In case no satisfactory bid be accepted for the property, the same shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, upon ten days' notice thereof to all creditors, pursuant to the rules of this court.

Dated New York City, March 18, 1912.
WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, Trustee.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of PERLHEFTER & SHATZ, a copartnership composed of JOHN R. PERLHEFTER and BARNETT SHATZ, and BARNETA SHATZ, individually, Bankrupts.—No. 11,579.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day (Thursday, March 21st, 1912,) by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St., Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of certain real estate, bounded and described as follows:

PARCEL A:

All that certain lot, plot, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Wyona Street distant one hundred sixty-two and one-half (162½) feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Wyona Street and Glenmore Avenue; running thence southerly along Wyona Street thirty-seven and one-half (37½) feet; thence easterly parallel with Glenmore Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence northerly along said centre line and parallel with Wyona Street thirty-seven and one-half (37½) feet; thence westerly, again parallel with Glenmore Avenue, one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Wyona Street, the point or place of beginning.

Said Parcel "A" is subject to a mortgage of $4,500.00.

PARCEL B:

All that certain plot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Wyona Street, distant one hundred (100) feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Wyona Street and Glenmore Avenue; running thence southerly along Wyona Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with Glenmore Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence northerly along said centre line and parallel with Wyona Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly again parallel with Glenmore Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Wyona Street, the point or place of beginning.

Said Parcel "B" is subject to a mortgage of $600.00.

PARCEL C:

All that certain plot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Bradford Street, distant one hundred thirty-seven feet six inches (137.6) from the southwesterly corner of Bradford Street and Glenmore Avenue; running thence southerly along the westerly side of Bradford Street forty (40) feet; thence westerly parallel with Glenmore Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence northerly along said centre line and parallel with Bradford Street forty (40) feet; thence easterly parallel with Glenmore Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Bradford Street, the point or place of beginning.

Said Parcel "C" is subject to a mortgage of $1,500.00.

PARCEL D:

All that certain plot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Wyona Street, distant one hundred twenty-five (125) feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Wyona Street and Glenmore Avenue; running thence southerly along Wyona Street thirty-seven and one-half (37½) feet; thence easterly parallel with Glenmore Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence northerly along said centre line and parallel with Wyona Street thirty-seven and one-half (37½) feet; thence westerly again parallel with Glenmore Avenue, one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Wyona Street, the point or place of beginning.

Said property may be inspected at any time. The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York City, Manhattan Borough, January 19, 1912.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee,
45 Cedar Street, New York.

MARCUS J. WALDHEIMER, Trustee.
HAMBERGER & LOWENTHAL, Attorneys for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

For further information, apply to said Trustee or to his said attorneys.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID M. CORRY, doing business as D. M. CORRY BANKING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, April 1st, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of old coins and stamps.

FRED H. HOFFMANN, Receiver.
HENRY C. BURNSTINE, Attorney for Receiver, 149 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNETT GREEN and ABRAHAM SCHOLINSKY, copartners trading as GREEN & SCHOLINSKY, alleged bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, March 28th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 45 East Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of woolens, linings, felts, trimmings, clothing, office furniture, fixtures, safe, typewriter, &c.

HENRY H. KAUFMAN, Receiver.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BEN SCHWENGER & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuursday, March 21st, 1912, by order of the Court, at 9:30 A. M., at 63 Pearl St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of spices, sausage casing, and fixtures connected with establishment, &c.

WILLIAM BLAU, Receiver.
HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 115 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN FALLON & PATRICK McMANUS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, March 21st, 1912, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 1,454 Bryant Av., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a well stocked grocery establishment, including canned and bottled goods, preserves, pickles, teas, coffees, fixtures, &c.

GEORGE E. LEONARD, Receiver.
CARELL & HENKEL, Attorneys for Receiver, 64 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. ROSETT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, March 22d, 1912, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 107 Montgomery St., Jersey City, New Jersey, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of bank and office fixtures.

JOSEPH M. CONKLIN, Receiver.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE TERMINAL HAT CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday March 21st, 1912, by order of the Court, at 11 A. M., at 50 Church Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gentlemen's hats, safe, desk, fixtures &c.

BERNARD J. MacCORY, Trustee.
JOSEPH LICHTENBERG, Attorney for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy, 68 William St., N. Y. C.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 16,243.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—IDEAL GAS & ELECTRIC FIXTURE COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ideal Gas & Electric Fixture Company, alleged bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated March 19th, 1912, praying that the composition heretofore offered by them to their creditors, and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors, whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on April 1st, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Acting as Special Master.

New York, March 20th, 1912.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE FAMOUS CLOAK AND SUIT CO., Bankrupt.—No. 16,186.

To the creditors of The Famous Cloak and Suit Co. of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1912, the said The Famous Cloak and Suit Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 19, 1912.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 14,092.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT J. KINSKY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1912, the said Albert J. Kinsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver Street, City and County of New York, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
March 20, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—RICHARD ENDLER and JACOB HEINTZ, individually and as copartners under the firm name ENDLER & HEINTZ, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated March 9, 1912, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on April 22d, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 20, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the mater of SAMUEL ABRAMOWITZ and SALOMON KRANTZ and the firm of ABRAMOWITZ & KRANTZ, Bankrupts.—15,789.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Abramowitz and Salomon Krantz, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 28th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 22d, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, March 19, 1912.

NO. 16,312.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIDNEY V. MORRIS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1912, the said Sidney V. Morris was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver Street, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
March 20, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ADOLPH F. BLEIWEISS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph F. Bleiweiss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 8, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of April, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 20, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York—CHARLES WAHN and HENRY THEISS, individually and as copartners doing business as CHARLES WAHN & COMPANY, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated March 11, 1912, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on April 22d, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 20, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—GEORGE A. SCHEYER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George A. Scheyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 15, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on April 22d, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 20, 1912.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE P. CROKER, Plaintiff, against SMITH WILLIAMSON, as sole Executor and Trustee of and under the Last Will and Testament of FRANCIS C. TAYLOR, deceased; Jennie Taylor, Harry Taylor, and Thomas Taylor, and Woodlawn Cemetery, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 18th, 1911.
DAVID M. NEUBERGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Harry Taylor and Thomas Taylor, Defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James W. Gerard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of February, 1912, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1912. The original summons and duly verified complaint were filed in said office on the 3d day of February, 1912.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1912.
DAVID M. NEUBERGER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 302 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary E. Wood, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Richard G. Babboge, Room 1415, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1912.

BLANCHE E. VALENTINE,
IRENE E. STORM,
Executrices.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—GUERNSEY MYERS, Complainant, against DAIRY PRODUCTS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Defendant.

Pursuant to decree duly entered in the above entitled case, dated March 4, 1912, the undersigned Receiver offers for sale, at public auction, 73 shares of the capital stock of Gallee Creamery Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, said 73 shares constituting the total authorized and issued capital stock of said corporation, at a sale to be conducted by Charles Shongood, Official Auctioneer, at his salesrooms, No. 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Friday, March 22, 1912, at 10:30 A. M.

Dated March 14, 1912.
MATTHEW C. FLEMING, Receiver.
SHATTUCK, GLENN, HUSE & GANTER, Solicitors for Receiver, 26 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of SNOW'S U. S. SAMPLE EXPRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, for authority to change its corporate name to SNOW'S U. S. EXPRESS CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that Snow's U. S. Sample Express Company, Limited, a domestic stock corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House of said County, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City of New York, and State of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Snow's U. S. Express Co., Ltd.

Dated City of New York, March 13th, 1912.
[Corporate Seal.] SNOW'S U. S. SAMPLE EXPRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
By FRANK H. SAWYER, President.
ROBERT M. BOYD, Jr., Attorney for Petitioner, Office and Post Office Address, No. 208 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against JACOB GOLDFLAM and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1912, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City and State of New York and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Avenue A distant fifty-four feet four inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Avenue A with the northerly side of Seventy-first Street and running thence northerly along the westerly side of Avenue A, twenty-five feet, thence westerly parallel with Seventy-first Street one hundred feet, thence southerly parallel with Avenue A twenty-five feet, and thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-first Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to Jacob Goldflam by Peter Stastny and wife, by deed bearing date the 4th day of February, 1901, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1901, in conveyances, Section 5, Liber 71, Page 486, and also being further known as No. 1,337 Avenue A.

Dated, New York, March 6th, 1912.

TEN EYCK R. BEARDSLEY, Referee.

JOHN C. GULICK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 1,337 Avenue A.

The aproximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Forty-nine hundred and twenty-nine 38-100 ($4,929.38) dollars with interest thereon from the 28th day of February, 1912, together with costs and allowance amounting to Two hundred and seventy-eight 80-100 dollars with interest from March 5th, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Three hundred and thirteen 23-100 dollars and interest.

Dated, New York, March 6th, 1912.

TEN EYCK R. BEARDSLEY, Referee,

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—A. C. McLOON, Complainant, versus ROBERT P. MURPHY HOTEL COMPANY, Defendant.

To all persons having claims against Robert P. Murphy Hotel Company:

Notice is hereby given that an order was filed in the United States District Court on the 6th day of March, 1912, directing all persons having claims against Robert P. Murphy Hotel Company to file the same, properly authenticated and verified, with the undersigned Receiver, or his attorneys, at their respective offices on or before the 4th day of April, 1912, and providing that all persons failing to file such claims within the said time shall be thereafter forever barred from the assertion thereof. By the said order the method by which the validity of all claims shall be determined is also fixed, and said order, or a copy thereof, may be examined by any creditor at the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court, where the same is filed, or at the office of the Receiver or his attorneys.

McDOUGALL HAWKES,
Receiver of Robert P. Murphy Hotel Co., 32 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.
IVINS, MASON, WOLFF & HOGUET, Attorneys for Receiver, 27 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that at a Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at the Court House, in the County of New York, on March 29th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., or as soon thereafter as the annexed petition can be heard, AMERICAN STEPNEY COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, will present a petition for the change of the name of said Company, so that it shall thereafter be known and designated as "STEPNEY TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY."

Dated New York, February 23, 1912.

AMERICAN STEPNEY COMPANY,
By L. WALTER LISSBERGER, President.
SAUL S. MYERS, Attorney for Petitioner, office and Post Office address, 60 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

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KAISERIN AUG. VIC.	Mar. 30, 9 AM	
*BATAVIA	Mar. 30, 12 noon	
PRES. GRANT	April 6, 9 AM	

*Hamburg direct. 2nd cabin only.

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S. S. Hamburg	April 4, 12 Noon
S. S. Moltke	April 18, 10 A. M.
¶S. S. Hamburg	May 15, 9 A. M.

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	April 24 June 12 Aug. 21	
	1 A. M. July 3 Sept. 11	
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	May 8 June 19 Aug. 28	
	1 A. M. July 10 Sept. 18	

CAMPANIA	CARONIA	CARMANIA
Mar. 27, 1 A. M. June 5	April 10, 10 A. M. June 1	May 18, 10 A.M. July 13
May 15, 1 A. M. June 26	May 4, 10 A. M. June 29	June 15, 10 A.M. Aug. 10

The "Lusitania," "Mauretania," and "Campania" will sail from New York at 1 A. M. Wednesdays, subject to the discretion of the Commander. Passengers served cold buffet supper between 9 P. M. and midnight Tuesday.

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May 16	a May 30	June 12	a b June 20

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Lapland	Mar. 23, 10:00 A. M.
Celtic	Mar. 28, 12:00 Noon
Minnetonka	Mar. 30, 8:30 A. M.
Kroonland	Mar. 30, 10:00 A. M.

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

St. Louis	Apr. 13	New York	Apr. 27
Philadelphia	April 20	St. Paul	May 4

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct, Pier 58, N.R.

Minnetonka	Mar. 30, 8:30 AM	Minnewaska	Apr. 13
Minnehaha	Apr. 6, 10:30 AM	Minneapolis	Apr. 27

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RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp

Lapland	Mar. 23	*Finland	Apr. 6
Kroonland	Mar. 30	Vaderland	Apr. 13

*Will call at Plymouth in place of Dover.

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

Olympic (new)	Mar. 23, n'n	Titanic (new)	Apr. 20
Olympic (new)	Apr. 13	Oceanic	Apr. 27

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool

Celtic	Mar. 28, noon	Adriatic	Apr. 4
Laurentic	Mar. 30, noon	Baltic	Apr. 11

FROM BOSTON To The MEDITERRANEAN
CRETIC.... April 6, noon; May 18, June 29
CANOPIC.. Apr. 27, 5 P.M.; June 8, July 13
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Twin-Screw Sailings Tues. 10 AM

*Potsdam	Mar 26
†New Amsterdam	Apr. 2
*Noordam	Apr. 9
*Ryndam	April 16

*VIA BOULOGNE s|M.
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Birma May 18	Estonia April 6
Kursk (new) June 1	Birma April 11
Czar (maiden trip) Jun 15	Lituania May 4
Russia (new) June 29	FIRST CABIN $65 up. SECOND CABIN $48 up

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Caledonia	Apr. 6, 11 AM	California	Apr. 20, 10 AM

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*America..April 3, 11 AM
†Oceania..April 17, 11 AM
*D. D. Aosta..Ap. 20, 11 AM
¶Ancona....May 1, 11 AM

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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:02 | Sun sets..6:14 | Moon sets..9:20

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:02	9:27	3:00	3:06
Governors Island	9:10	9:38	3:24	3:26
Hell Gate	11:00	11:28	4:59	5:01

Arrived—Wednesday, March 20.

SS Olympic, Southampton, Mar. 13.
SS Chicago, Havre, Mar. 10.
SS Oscar II., Christiansand, Mar. 9.
SS Italia, Catania, Feb. 29.
SS Vedra, Rouen, Feb. 27.
SS Bristol City, Swansea, Mar. 2.
SS Nord Amerika, Cienfuegos, Mar. 12.
SS Whitefield, Matanzas, Mar. 14.
SS Benedict, Barbados, Mar. 12.
SS Vinland, Macoris, Mar. 12.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Mar. 14.
SS Nueces, Key West, Mar. 16.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, Mar. 17.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Mar. 17.
SS Graf Waldersee, Philadelphia, Mar. 18.
SS Dacre Castle, Boston, Mar. 18.
SS Winifredian, London, Mar. 8.
SS Campine, Antwerp, Feb. 21.
SS Relay, Vera Cruz, Mar. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Araby	Greenock	Mar. 1
Ruth	Porto Rico	Mar. 14
Koenig Albert	Palermo	Mar. 9
Madonna	Naples	Mar. 7
Metapan	Santa Marta	Mar. 12
Caracas	Curacao	Mar. 14
Arcadian	Bermuda	Mar. 16
Antilles	New Orleans	Mar. 16

DUE TO-MORROW.

Volturno	Rotterdam	Mar. 9
Batavia	Hamburg	Mar. 9
Monterey	Vera Cruz	Mar. 14
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 19
El Siglio	Galveston	Mar. 18
Uranium	Rotterdam	Mar. 9

DUE SATURDAY.

Campania	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Hesperus	Rotterdam	Mar. 7
Lucigen	Bremen	Mar. 8
Sophie H.	London	Mar. 8
Mayaro	Trinidad	Mar. 15
Tennyson	Barbados	Mar. 17
Lampasas	Galveston	Mar. 16
Celtic	Liverpool	Mar. 14

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Espagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Oceana, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allemania, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Roma, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Grenada, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Ronald, Argentina	3:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Honorius, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Olympic, South

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The pressure has risen considerably in the Atlantic States, but the disturbance that was over the Southwest Tuesday night has moved to Missouri with greatly increased intensity, leaving secondary centres of depression over Colorado and New Mexico.

Abnormally high pressure with low temperatures continued to the northward, and this distribution has caused general and heavy snows and rains over central and northern districts.

In the South the weather was fair.

There has been a decided fall in temperature to Winter conditions except in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Pacific States, and the extreme Northwest.

The Southwest storm will move east-northeast, attended by snows over northern and rains over the southern districts east of the Rocky Mountains, reaching the Atlantic Coats during Thursday and Thursday night, and continuing Friday in the Atlantic States.

It will be colder Thursday in the Southwest, the Lower Ohio, and Mississippi Valleys, and States. It will be colder Friday in the East Gulf States and the Ohio Valley.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate to brisk north and northeast except east and southeast on the Virginia Coast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have moderate to brisk north to northeast winds, fair Thursday, probably snow Friday.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow Thursday; Friday snow north, rain or snow in south portion; brisk to high northeast to east winds.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness Thursday, snow by night, with brisk to high north to northeast winds; Friday, snow or rain.

New Jersey—Snow north, rain or snow and colder in south portion Thursday; Friday rain or snow and colder; brisk to high north and northeast winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow in North, rain or snow in south portion Thursday; Friday rain or snow and colder; increasing northeast winds.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness Thursday; Friday snow; north and northeast winds, increasing by Thursday night.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
8 A. M.	35	47	4 P. M.	52	47
6 A. M.	35	48	6 P. M.	51	41
9 A. M.	35	54	9 P. M.	45	31
12 M.	46	52	12 P. M.	40	35

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature, 54 degrees at 10 A. M.; minimum, 33 degrees at 9:45 P. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 42 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
8:35—306 E. 105th St.; Fred Rocco	None
10:00—101 E. 115th St.; N. Checkman	Trifling
11:20—73 E. 113th St.; T. Smith	Slight
11:30—522 E. 12th St., Jacob Bloom	$10
P. M.	
3:00—233 E. 63d St.; James Incalcaterre	$5
4:50—1,726 Washington Av.; A. Bollack	$300
5:00—71 E. 100th St.; — Schwaizler	Trifling
6:00—160 W. 34th St.; Adelaide Borler	Trifling
8:00—78 Forsyth St.; Levy & Herzog	Trifling
8:30—41 Rutgers St.; unknown	Trifling
8:35—1,612 Amsterdam Av.; V. Orbach	Trifling
8:50—136 West 116th St.; Emanuel Ezar	$50
8:50—605-609 Broadway; Youngs Brothers	$10,000
10:00—740 East 9th St.; Faulke Kornheimer	Trifling

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DAVID REMSEN OFFLEY (died March 10;) left $200 personalty to Ella F. Buckham.

AUGUSTA MISEL (died Feb. 27;) left $8,000 realty to be divided equally between four children.

ANNABELLA GRACE KNOX (died Dec. 30, 1909;) left $275 to Herbert H. Knox and Alice G. Thompson, children.

ROSALIE DE GEDALIA DEFRENOIS (died March 10;) left $9,000 personalty; to Marie Ponchon, friend, $1,000; to Maude D. Reynolds, residue of estate.

CHARLES HAZEN RUSSELL (died March 14;) left more than $10,000 personalty; to Annah A. Russell, wife, $10,000 and income of $100,000 and one-half residuary estate; to Benjamin Russell, brother, $20,000 and remainder in $60,000 and one-half residuary estate; Anah Russell Stearns, sister, $3,000 and remainder in $30,000; Russell Stearns, nephew, $5,000; Marshall Stearns, nephew, $5,000; Elsie Stearns, $5,000; Welton C. Percy, friend, law library; Wells College of Aurora, Cayuga County, N. Y., $2,000 in trust; the Salvation Army, $500.

OSCAR R. FORD died Feb. 8; left $500 personalty to Alice U. Ford, wife.

JOHN McWHIRTER died, March 12; left $250 personalty to William Templeton.

JOEL SAMMET died March 5; left $10,000 realty and $7,500 personalty, to Ray Sammet, wife, legacy of unknown value; to Florence Sammet, daughter, $10,000; to Bessie Lowenthal, daughter, legacy of unknown value; to Harry Sammet, son, legacy of unknown value; to Marion E. Lowenthal, daughter, $1,000; to Evelyn M. Lowenthal, daughter, $1,000.

MELANIE MAYER (died March 5;) left $4,000 personalty, to nieces and nephews.

MARY H. LAWRENCE (died March 11;) left more than $10,000 personalty.

MARY D. ARCY (died May 25, 1911;) left $500 personalty.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to Anthony J. Barrett, Chief Clerk of the transfer tax office of the Surrogates' Court:

Estate of ESTHER KAVANAGH, died July 12, 1911; net personalty, $1,121.60.

Estate of HORACE BUSHEY, died Feb. 15, 1911; net personalty, $2,919.95, including 24 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $3,265.

Estate of BRIDGET MEEHAN, died Oct. 25, 1911; net personalty, $3,352.04.

Estate of JOSEPH McGINTY, died April 14, 1910; realty, Lot 9,797, Section G, at Mount Pleasant, N. Y., $300; an Astor leasehold of 240 to 242 First Avenue, $9,000; 403 to 405 East Fourteenth Street, $7,869.86; net realty and personalty, $5,344.20.

Estate of HELEN F. SCHLAICH, died May 28, 1911; net personalty, $154.88.

Estate of WILLIAM P. HENSZEY, died March 23, 1909; net personalty, $84,535; 20 Geneva Gas Improvement Co. bonds, $18,000; 28 New York Interurban Water Company, $25,840; 20 bonds of The Railroad Gazette, $9,700; 100 shares Electric Properties Company, $4,500; 20 shares Electric Properties Company common, $2,000.

Estate of FRIEDRICH WINDMANN, died March 21, 1911; net personalty, $14,743.88.

Estate of JOHN F. KEATOR, died Nov. 17, 1910; realty, dwellings, and lots of three-quarter acres at Roxbury, N. Y., $4,800.

Estate of EUGENE RILEY, died May 23, 1911; net personalty, $1,000.

Estate of DANIEL LOW, died Feb. 3, 1911; net personalty, $3,283.43, including twenty-five shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $3,650.

Estate of CLARENCE A. PARSONS, died June 9, 1911; realty, 415 West 154th Street, $13,000, less mortgage of $10,000; personalty, ten Interborough-Metropolitan gold bonds, $750; 500 share Manhattan Transit Company, $1,434; 500 shares Union Copper Mines Company, $186; 4,000 Bay State Gas Company, $750; 500 American Linseed Oil common, $5,875; 500 shares Interborough-Metropolitan common, $9,562; 300 shares Allis-Chalmers Company common, $2,625; 100 shares Allis-Chalmers Company preferred, $3,200; 400 certificates of deposit Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company, $5,000.

Estate of DOROTHY HOWE died July 17, 1911; net personalty, $15,962.54, including 119 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $16,362.50; ten shares Fitchburg Railroad, $318.87.

Estate of CHARLES ST. CLARE NICHOLSON, died March 23, 1911; net personalty, $1,807.85.

Estate of THOMAS WORTHINGTON, died Feb. 11, 1911; net personalty, $3,309.33.

Estate of AMBROSE H. STEPHENSON, died Feb. 7, 1911; net personalty, $5,070.80, including twenty-five shares Mergenthaler Linotype Company, $5,475.

Estate of THOMAS P. McGRATH, died Dec. 1, 1910; net personalty, $36,229.60.

CHANGE OF NAME.

ELVIRA CARMELIA ZOTTERELLE, of 663 Crescent Avenue, the Bronx, to ELVIRA CARMELIA CARRETTA; assumes name of stepfather. Supreme Court Justice Hendrick.

FRANK KUCERS, of 750 East 226th Street, to FRANK SUTTON; has been known by that name for twenty years. Supreme Court Justice Hendrick.

ALFONSO CERASELLI, coal dealer, to ADOLFO GALDERISI; assumed name of Ceraselli when he came to America because a family of that name befriended him. Supreme Court Justice Gavegan.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for the position of Inspector of Fire Prevention, Grades 2 and 3, was begun by the Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday, and will be continued until April 3. The date of the examination has not been announced. The minimum age is 25 years, the maximum 45. A physical examination will precede the mental examination. The applicants will be required to answer the following:

Were you ever in the military or naval service of the United States during the civil war?

Were you in the service of the United States during the Spanish war or Philippine insurrection? If so, were you honorably discharged?

State your occupation, the names of your employer, and where you have been employed for the last five years. If any of these employers discharged or removed you, state specifically the cause of said discharge or removal.

Were you ever in the service of the City of New York? If so, state in what position or positions, between what dates, in what department or departments, whether you have resigned or have been discharged, or have failed to obtain a permanent appointment after probation, and if so the date and specifically the cause of such dismissal or cause for leaving.

Have you ever been arrested? If so, state full facts regarding same.

Have you ever been convicted of any crime or imprisoned under sentence for any crime? If so, state full facts regarding same.

Are you aware of anything that disqualifies you for a full discharge of official duty in the service which you seek to enter? Have you any defect of sight, hearing, speech, or limb?

Are you ready to stand a physical examination by a surgeon of your own sex, if required?

Four citizens, whose residences are within the city and who are persons of good character, must vouch for the honesty, sobriety, and ability of the applicant; and be willing to furnish further information in detail if called upon to do so. Each must testify that he is not a keeper of a liquor saloon nor a relative of the applicant.

The commission has approved the following requests:

Of the Fire Commissioner for authority to employ James J. Byrne and John Lynch, Jr., as Inspectors in the Bureau of Fire Prevention at $1,500 a year; William J. McKeon as Chief Examiner, Dennis J. Buckley as Electrical Inspector, John J. Purcell, William E. Coats, John C. Bernhardt, and James E. Fay, as Examiners, and the sixty-five persons named as Inspectors in the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Of the Superintendent of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, for approval of the emergency appointment of Thomas F. Kiernan and Gottlieb Baur as Inspectors of Plastering.

Of the Secretary of the Department of Public Charities for approval of the emergency appointment of Denis A. Downing as clerk, second grade, at the Coney Island Hospital.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination at the New York Customs House on April 3 and 4 to fill vacancies in the position of laboratory apprentice, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce and Labor, at salaries ranging from $400 to $540 a year. Men only will be admitted to the examination. The subjects are as follows, weighted as indicated: Report writing, 5; elementary algebra and geometry, 20; elementary physics, 25; elementary mechanical drawing, 15; special training, 35. Special consideration in rating the element of training and experience will be given to graduates of mechanical training, technical or scientific schools, or to those who have had equivalent training in scientific or technical laboratories. The Bureau of Standards furnishes an excellent opportunity for young men, having preliminary training in technical schools, who wish to fit themselves for advanced scientific work. The work of the bureau includes scientific and technical work in physics, chemistry, and engineering. The apprentices are expected to assist those engaged in the research and testing involved. Young men, filling successfully the position of apprentice, are eligible for promotion in the lines of work in which they have become proficient. The opportunity for study and advancement along the lines indicated is equal to that of the leading commercial or educational institutions. Applicants must have reached their seventeenth, but not their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Appointment as Patrolman: John E. Sheedy, Jr., 26th Precinct.

Reinstatement as Patrolman: Charles Plunkitt, to 5th Precinct.

Transfers (from precincts to clerical duty, Inspection District) as Indicated: Patrolmen—J. P. Stafford, 5th Precinct to 1st Inspection District; A. F. Lanigan, 26th, to 1st; G. H. Prehn, 16th to 2d; J. J. Finnegan, 10th to 2d; W. F. Cox, 36th to 3d; J. J. Conway, 36th to 3d; J. F. McCoy, 29th to 4th; T. J. Law, 35th to 5th; W. Deans, 35th to 5th; J. J. Hartigan, 43d to 6th; E. G. Morris, 10th to 7th; J. A. Kee, 15th to 8th; J. J. Mooney, 147th to 8th; T. M. Griffin, 164th to 9th; G. A. Maude, 144th to 9th; L. Melloh, 158th to 10th; T. H. Waters, 276th to 11th; J. H. Gleason, 146th to 12th; J. E. McCullough, 81st to 13th; R. J. Hubbard, 168th to 15th; M. E. Leffler, 172d to 16th; B. W. Rorke, 143d to 17th.

Other Transfers: D. Sullivan, 6th to 81st Precinct. G. A. Rose, 80th to 6th.

Change of Assignment—Sergt. D. F. McCarthy, C. O. squad, clerical duty to duty as messenger.

Assignment Discontinued—Patrolman T. H. Waters, 276th Precinct, to mounted duty.

Resignation—Probationary Patrolman Edwin Schmid, 40th Precinct.

Relieved from Suspension—Patrolman R. J. Weltsch, 18th Precinct.

Death—Patrolman Edward J. McKie, 153d Precinct, March 19.

Dismissed from the Force—Patrolman John J. Morrissey, 39th Precinct. Charges: Committing a criminal offense.

Fire Department.

Probationary firemen ordered to the Medical Board at 10 A. M. to-morrow: J. Hines, H. and L. 1; G. J. Kennedy, H. and L. 5; J. D. Zaiser, H. and L. 68; F. H. Moeller, H. and L. 9; C. P. Ackerman, H. and L. 10; H. Wertheimer, H. and L. 15; F. Ely, H. and L. 11; W. Harned, Engine 7; J. J. Blumert, Engine 14; H. Gartelman, Engine 17; A. Oppel, Engine 24; J. G. Powers, Engine 29; J. V. Mulholland, Engine 30; A. Thornton, Engine 54; J. E. Shields, Engine 72; J. A. Grentzer, Engine 115.

Resignation—Examiner James E. Fay, Bureau of Prevention.

Revocation of Suspension—Fireman Francis X. Shields, H. and L. 21.

Transfers—Firemen N. F. George, H. and L. 25, to Engine 55; G. E. Walker, Engine 55, to H. and L. 25.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Superintendents at its meeting to-day will nominate fully 150 men and women as teachers in the elementary schools.

The examinations of applicants for licenses to teach certain subjects in the high schools will be held on April 22, 23, 29, and 30, beginning at 9 A. M. each day. Oral examinations, including class-teaching tests, will be given at the call of the Board of Examiners. Each applicant's record will be considered in making up his or her mark on the oral examination. These examinations will be limited to applicants for license as clerical assistant, for license as laboratory assistant, and for license as assistant teacher in the subjects recently published in these columns. The examinations on April 22 will be held in the De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, in the science of education and in English, French, Spanish, and German, and in the hall of the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, in the science of education and in mathematics, Latin, elocution, biology, and physiography. On April 23 there will be an examination in mathematics in the hall of the Board of Education. On April 29 the examinations will also be in the hall of the Board of Education in free-hand drawing, music, physical training, forge work, machine shop practice, metal work, sewing, dressmaking, wood turning, and pattern making. On April 30, at the same place, the examinations will be in free-hand drawing, sewing, and dressmaking.

Miss Isabel Ennis, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Class Teachers Organization, has issued an appeal to all class teachers to oppose Assembly Bill 222, introduced by Assemblyman Colne, which increases the pensions of the highest paid officials in the system without adding anything to the income of the retirement fund. The proposed pension changes are as follows:

	Present Law.	New Law.
City Superintendent	$2,000	$5,000
Associate Superintendents	2,000	3,250
District Superintendents	2,000	2,500
Principals of Schools	1,500	1,750
Class Teachers	750	Nothing

During the year 1910, Miss Ennis says, the contributions to the pension fund from the teaching staff were $462,249.42. One per cent. of salaries amounted to $207,630.93. Of this sum less than $2,500 was contributed, she says, by the persons this bill will benefit. Fines for absence and deductions from the teaching staff amounted to only $254,618.49, and of this the persons whom the bill will benefit contributed nothing.

A number of high school Principals were at the Department of Education Building yesterday to inspect the high school eligible list, which the Board of Superintendents has approved. It will probably be the last eligible list made up until after the Summer holidays, as otherwise those appointed would be paid for the vacation months, although they had just entered on their duties. Among the Principals who inspected the list were William McAndrew, Principal of the Washington Irving High School; Harry A. Potter, Principal of the Bay Ridge (Brooklyn) High School; Frank Rollins, Principal of the Bushwick (Brooklyn) High School, and James Sullivan, Principal of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn. Mr. Sullivan said that of the 210 graduates of his school this year not one intended to enter the training school for teachers. Mr. Sullivan also said that the number of graduates from his school this year was the highest it has ever had.

Secretary A. Emerson Palmer of the Board of Education received yesterday a letter from an unappointed applicant for a teacher's license, inclosing a clipping from THE TIMES of Monday, about the ruling of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago not to keep in its employ women clerks who marry. The correspondent declared it a pity the same rule does not apply in the Department of Education.

The Board of Examiners yesterday continued its protracted examination of high school teachers on the question of "superior merit."

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers will hold a special meeting on Monday evening at the Metropolitan Life Building. Its sixth annual dinner, at the Waldorf-Astoria, promises to be the most successful ever given. Among the guests will be Mayor Gaynor, Lieut. Gov. Conway, Attorney General Carmody, and Secretary of State Lazansky. Gov. Dix has been invited, and may also attend.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—First Lieut. J. L. Walsh, Ordnance, to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty.

Orders March 4 relating to Capt. J. F. Janda, Signal Corps, revoked.

The Quartermaster of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., is designated to relieve Capt. G. M. Cralle, Quartermaster.

The name of Capt. H. D. Mitchell, First Infantry, placed on list of detached officers, and the name of Capt. M. B. Stokes, Infantry, removed therefrom and assigned to Tenth Infantry, May 2.

Capt. J. F. Janda, Signal Corps, assigned to First Infantry, May 2.

Capt. M. B. Stokes, Infantry, assigned to Tenth Infantry, May 2, relieved from duty at Clemson Agricultural College, S. C., June 15.

Major L. T. Hillman, Ordnance, will make two visits to works of the Poole Engineering and Machine Company, Baltimore, to inspect ordnance.

Major W. A. Phillips, Ordnance, will make not to exceed four visits per month during April, May, and June to works of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Carney's Point, N. J., to inspect ordnance.

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. A. C. Ducat, Twentieth Infantry, President Examining Board, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion: Second Lieuts. G. T. Everett, Twenty-eighth Infantry; H. H. Arnold, Twenty-ninth Infantry; G. F. N. Dalley, Twentieth Infantry; B. K. Yount, Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Samar, at Hankow; Manly, at Annapolis; Maryland, at Amapala; Patterson, at Charleston; Reid, Perkins, Mayrant, Sterrett, Walke, Ammen, Burrows, Monaghan, and Trippe, at Key West; Abarenda, at Shanghai; Cyclops, at Lambert Point; North Carolina, Vulcan, and Nebraska, at Hampton Roads; Lebanon and Yankton, at Norfolk; Utah, at Southern drill grounds.

Sailed—Petrel, from Kingston for Guantanamo; Craven, from Morehead City for Charleston; Birmingham, from Hampton Roads for Washington; Callao, from Hongkong for Canton.

Orders have been issued to merge temporarily the second and third divisions of the Asiatic fleet into a China squadron, with the Rainbow as flagship. This squadron will consist of the Rainbow, Elcano, Helena, Quiros, Samar, Villalobos, Callao, Monterey, Piscataqua, and Wilmington.

The West Virginia was placed in first reserve at navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., March 16.

NEXT SUNDAY

Next Sunday's Easter Issue will give an admirable and effective opportunity for all want advertisements. Orders already received for this publication have exhausted the supply, which is limited to 200,000 copies. Next Sunday's Easter issue will reach a great public which is interested in all kinds of wants. Telephone 1000 Bryant. Want advertisements received up to 3 P. M. Saturday. Objectionable announcements excluded.

Business Opportunities

FOR SALE—ROAD HOUSE AND GARAGE—NEW.

Built on one-and-one-half-acre plot; 22 rooms; hardwood trim; parquet floors in living and dining rooms; garage will accommodate 12 machines; 20 stalls; cement floor; rooms over garage; on main turnpike, between Newark and Lake Hopatcong; at entrance to largest development near New York; 500 autos pass daily. For further particulars address

GEORGE R. PEARE,

170 Broadway, Room 1,001. Tel 1521 Cort.

A MOTOR TRUCK MANUFACTURER recognized since the inception of the truck industry as a builder of commercial vehicles where quality has gained a reputation second to none, having a well-established business in metropolitan territory, offers an exceptional opportunity to the right parties in position to take agency for the sale and care of its product; prompt deliveries; liberal policy and financial responsibility of parent company guaranteed. E 163 Times.

An investment of $300 to $1,000 in an industrial corporation will give 100 per cent. common stock premium the first year besides a handsome dividend on money, and also on the premium stock. It is a safe investment. Full protection. E 165 Times.

SUFFICIENT CAPITAL FOR BUSINESS means success; if you have high-grade proposition, any location, that needs capital or associate or wish to extend growing business, consult with us; corporation organization arranged; favorable terms for handling stock issues on commission. Meritorious patents financed. Griswold & Co., Investment Securities, 55 Liberty St. Phone 992 Cortlandt.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

A high-class food-product manufacturing corporation requires the services of a high-class financial man to act as Treasurer, one who can invest $75,000 in the concern, which will be secured by first mortgage on real estate appraised at $126,000; nice clean business and good salary. Address WHITE, 532 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AN established New York manufacturer, offers exceptional opportunity to intelligent young man, who will invest $700 and services; immediate returns and interest in paying business assured; rigid investigation invited. Advancement, 214 Times Downtown.

General sales agent with New York office and some capital wanted to take exclusive sale of very popular and meritorious article; unusual demand and good profits; manufacturer has plenty to do to supply the goods. Address Manufacturer, Box 112 Times.

Responsible man with backing, executive ability can secure management and part or controlling interest in established, paying, well-rated New York metal manufactory; only principals qualifying considered. Lighting Industry, 83 Times, Downtown.

Wanted, a man with $10,000 to act as treasurer; will share half interest in a patent already on the market; patented in leading countries; a useful necessity; money and time saving device. Paddington, 45 Broadway.

BANKER ADVANCES MONEY TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS ON OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS. CUSTOMERS NOT NOTIFIED. TERMS VERY LIBERAL. FISHER, 283 TIMES, DOWNTOWN.

$1,500 buys Victor Talking Machine store in growing neighborhood if can sell quickly; fine chance to engage in profitable business. E. Brauns, 1,686 East 15th St., Brooklyn, near Kings Highway.

If you control meritorious patent and wish it financed without advance charges submit conditions, papers, and model. Boysen, Suite 1,803, 55 Liberty St. Phone 992 Cortlandt.

A lucrative position paying good salary and share of profits offered to woman who invests some money in legitimate established business. J. L., 210 Times.

Musical and other powerful educative; revolutionizing invention; international publication; investing associate sought. Amus, 312 Times.

Want party to invest $300 to $500, with or without service, in a newly patented household device. Z 256 Times Downtown.

Lady would like partner dry goods business, upper west side, city. J. L., 247 Times.

Lost

LOST—On Saturday, March 9, gun and gun case marked "H. C." at or around Pennsylvania Terminal Station, New York. Reward if returned to J. L. Worden, 3 Broad St., City.

LOST—Gold, open-faced Waltham watch; Riverside movement; initials "C. K." on back, between 7th and 8th Avs., on 30th St.; reward; no questions asked. C. Kaufman, 241 West 39th St.

LOST—Pennsylvania Mutual Life Policy No. 418,545 on life of Emanuel Baer. Return to Emanuel Baer, 215 West 140th St. Application has been made for the issuing of a duplicate.

LOST—Tuesday evening, 19th, on 6th Av. and 40th St., white West Highland terrier, green collar, and answering to the name of "Piper"; liberal reward when returned at 16 E. 55th St.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, March 17, lady's fan, between Plaza Hotel and Cathedral Church, 50th St. and 5th Av. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Botto, Plaza Hotel.

LOST—Near the corner of 85th St. and Riverside Drive, a small gold bracelet with three stones; suitable reward. J. H. McIntosh, 125 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Louisville & Nashville 10-share stock certificate, N. Y.—X3074, dated Dec. 19, 1911, in name of ALBERT G. BORDEN. Address, 165 Broadway.

LOST—Two commercial entry books, size 14x8½; left on 4th Av. surface car Monday, March 18; reward. 50 Union Square, 6th floor.

LOST—Persian lamb coat; stolen from showroom of Adolph Alper, 150 West 22d St.; liberal reward and no questions asked if returned.

LOST—Wednesday evening, mink scarf, between 42d St., Lincoln Square; liberal reward. D. Starr, care Hite, 76 West 82d St.

LOST—At Colonial Theatre or Broadway to 45th St., lady's bar pin, single stone; liberal reward. C. B. Marx, 209 West 45th St.

LOST—Solitaire diamond from setting, on Madison Av. car or 135th St. crosstown; suitable reward. Mrs. Blaustein, 23 East 111th St.

LOST—Matinee, Casino, March 20, silver cigarette case with chain monogram M. H. S. Reward. 101 West 78th. E. B. Ward.

LOST—Saturday, March 16, plain gold fob locket, monogram D. I. K. on back; reward. David I. Kelly, 208 East 85th St.

Lost

LOST—March 14, lady's gold watch, going from Brooklyn to Grand Central via Broadway trolley and Williamsburg Bridge; "Daisy, from Papa, Dec. 25, 1898," engraved inside back. Hall, 37 Conway St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Sunday evening, bar pin, consisting of diamonds and emeralds, Hotel Astor, Rector's, Folies Bergere restaurant, or taxicab; finder liberally rewarded. Whiting, 153 Central Park West.

LOST—March 20, corner 6th Av. and 45th, lady's gold watch, with Yale Gun Club fob; reward. X 109 Times.

LOST—Lady's diamond Princess ring at George Rector's. Liberal reward for return to cashier.

LOST—Gold watch, marked "C. K."; $25 reward and no questions asked. 512 West 41st St.

LOST—March 15, mink collar, sable tails; return to Renwick, Roosevelt Hospital; reward.

$75 REWARD.

Lost Sunday evening, March 17, in ladies' room Manhattan Hotel, 43d St. side, two rings, one solitaire and one with three stones; inscriptions inside of one. Finder please call up 7054 Schuyler.

$200 REWARD.—Lost on 5th Av., possibly in Sherry's, leather bag, containing large sum money, checks, and jewelry; payment stopped. Communicate with Mrs. Crossley, 440 Riverside Drive, or Cowen, Kitchen & Marcus, Attorneys, 140 Nassau St.

$200.00 REWARD

for diamond and pearl necklace and pendant, lost March 18th, between West 23d St. and East 70th St.

Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Liberal reward for return Yorkshire terrier, lost Feb. 16, 114th St. G., 320 Manhattan Av.

REWARD $15 if returned before Friday night, no questions; pure white English bull terrier, without collar; name Bob. 332 W. 87th.

Found

FOUND.—March 19. INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. Apply Lost Property Bureau, 9 Morris St. 2D AV. ELEVATED: Umbrella, money, locks. 3D AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, satchel, handbag, purse, cardcase, books, legal papers, music, gloves, overalls, stockings, shirts, corsets, muff, fish tank. 9TH AV. ELEVATED: Umbrella, eyeglasses, purse, handbag, shawl, laundry, stockings, book, keys, punch. 9TH AV. ELEVATED: Umbrella, book, gloves, letters, books. SUBWAY: Magazine, meshbag, bracelet, fob, spectacles, cards, drawings, music, blanks, photo, books, glove, coat, shoes.

FOUND, March 18—BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM. Apply Lost Property Bureau. Surface and elevated: Overalls and jumper, gloves, Hebrew book, music roll and music, spectacles, satchel, eyeglasses in case, school book, metal disk, keys on key ring, insurance papers, dress suit case, mesh bag, overalls, socks, and shirt; shoes, kid gloves, dry goods, key, photo negatives, Scott's Emulsion, book, photo and calendar, package of shirts, order book, apron, cards, belt, piping, crucifix, lining, blueprints, towels, pocketbooks, hand bags.

FOUND.—March 19. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.—PENN. R. R. Umbrellas, purse, cane, suitcase, package, coat, basket, fountain pen, overcoat, scarfpin, drawing, shaving set, soap, box, glove, muff, knife, nightshirt, package, keyring, book. LONG ISLAND DIVISION: Veil, 2 pairs rubbers.

FOUND, March 18 and 19—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO., (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 137 Christopher St. Overalls, 2 purses, hand bag, spectacles, gas manties, belt, cotton goods, Carabana water, 3 books, eyeglasses, money, underwear, letterheads, magazines, overshoes, soldier, stockings, hair, 5 umbrellas.

FOUND.—March 19.—NEW YORK CENTRAL, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Book, 4 umbrellas, bankbook, 2 scarfs, muff, suitcase, 2 packages, raincoat, 2 pairs rubbers, gloves.

FOUND.—March 19. Apply Information Bureau, J. C.—ERIE RAILROAD: Book, package, pair rubbers, box shoes, auto license, pocketbook.

FOUND.—March 19. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J. LACKAWANNA R. R.: 8 umbrellas, 6 packages, pair gloves.

FOUND.—March 19. Apply Information Bureau, J. C.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R.: 2 packages, pair gloves, umbrella.

FOUND.—March 19. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City.—LONG ISLAND R. R.: Box, bundle.

Personal

To Whom It May Concern—In future I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by my wife or children. M. Weingarten, 516 Fifth Av.

Help Wanted, Female

BEST & CO.,

Fifth Av. at 35th St.

require tall, active girls, 18 years of age, as stockkeepers; excellent opportunity for advancement.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF

MILLINERS.

Only those accustomed to high class work need apply. Long seasons and best salaries paid. Light, airy, pleasant workrooms. Apply in person at employment office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

MONETTE, 628 5th Av.
Skirt drapers
and finishers.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED; MUST HAVE LITERARY FACILITY, SPEED, GOOD EDUCATION; SALARY, $20 AT THE START. APPLICANT MUST BE UNAFRAID OF HARD WORK. ADDRESS TYPEWRITTEN REPLY TO Z 262 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED—Bright, energetic, capable women of good personality, attractive appearance, and unquestioned standing, to aid in financing a great forward movement in the interest of the women of the United States; ample compensation. Address W 300 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Woman over 25, good education and address, as traveling saleswoman, meeting selected people. Dignified work; reliable company. Mr. Spain, Room 528, 156 5th Av.

WANTED.—Respectable, competent woman for farm in country, as working housekeeper; only those who can give good references need apply. E 134 Times.

WE have an opening for good appearing, well educated young woman capable of earning $25 per week. Century Co., Union Square.

YOUNG WOMAN of some experience and good reference for work in bakery. H. B. Cushman & Co., 18 Greenwich Av., cor. W. 10th.

Help Wanted, Male

A VALET for a bachelor, must be experienced, to shave, cook, and take care of an apartment; do not apply unless thoroughly experienced; must have city reference. Apply to Box E 86 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man with experience in machinery or hardware; must be good penman, quick and accurate at figures, and have best of references; address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. G 138 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Efficient, with business experience, knowledge of stenography, and typewriting; Smith Premier No. 10. Apply in own writing, Room 86, 3 East 17th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young man; knowledge of typewriting; faithful worker. Bookkeeper, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East New York.

ENGINEER.—Wanted, practical and educated engineer to take complete charge of large plant of boilers and dynamos; must have references. Apply in writing only to Dr. L. B. Bernstein, Orphan Asylum, Broadway and 150th St.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for kimonos line in Greater New York, Brooklyn, and Newark. Manhattan Garment Co., 85 Washington St., city.

A HIGH-CLASS INTERIOR DECORATING AND FURNITURE DESIGNER; PERMANENT POSITION. 586 FIFTH AVE.

INSTALLMENT COLLECTORS.—Why don't you sell real estate in addition to your regular business? We are owners of first-class property that will sell. Have a talk with us. Room 1,002, 110 West 34th St.

INSURANCE AGENTS.—Why don't you sell real estate in addition to your regular business? We are owners of first-class property that will sell. Have a talk with us. Room 1,002, 110 West 34th St.

MEN over 25, with selling ability; steady, paying positions, whole or part time. Call or address Manager, 6th floor, 277 Broadway, New York City.

OPPORTUNITY for energetic young man, now employed to manage small business venture; spare time at first. Manager Dept. D., 205 Mutual Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Old-established metal goods manufacturing house has opening for experienced salesman to call on department store, fancy goods, jewelry trades, &c., in metropolitan district. Should possess acquaintance out-of-town buyers and know how to reach them. Excellent opening for man of real business producing abilities. No routine order taker wanted. State where last employed. Applications kept confidential. Producer, Box 185 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN in other lines to sell on monthly payments building lots near new Bronx Subway station; liberal commissions. Wakefield Park Realty Co., 314 Madison Av., (12 o'clock daily.)

WANTED.—A man over 25, of good education and address, to act as salesman first, then manager. Dignified work; reliable company. Mr. Spain, Room 523, 156 5th Av.

Help Wanted, Male

WANTED—In an uptown banking institution, a young man about 18 years of age, to fill the position of messenger; no previous business experience necessary; salary to start, $5 per week. G 142 Times.

WANTED.—Services of a gentleman having experience in the real estate business and not dependent on salary; agreeable occupation and surroundings. Address in confidence, Morgan, 101 Times.

WANTED.—A young man as advertising solicitor for weekly publication; small salary and commission. Apply Box 31, Post Office Madison Square, City.

YOUNG MAN, let us show you how to make $30 weekly; pleasant outdoor work; no expense necessary. See Mr. Hanford, S. & K. Mfg. Co., 82 Church St.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Domestic.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 320 5TH AV.
Telephone 4527 Madison Square.
Agency for superior domestic help.

A.—A.—MRS. MALMBERG'S, 115 East 24th St.; oldest Swedish agency; established 1881; select servants for private families; formerly 352 4th Av.

HOUSEKEEPERS, $60-$100; School Secretary, $50; Resident Office Assistant, $35; Companion Nurse, $50; Governesses, Nurses. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 507 5th Av.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS. High-Grade Office Helpers. BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co., (Agency.) STENOGRAPHERS. 149 Bway. Tel. 3490 Cort.

Domestic.

Situations Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeeper, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 512, 621 Broadway. 'Phone 6626 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 52 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Adults, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems, reasonable. Mitchel, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT—EXPERT, opens, closes, keeps, audits books, installs systems, adjusts difficulties. J. Ward, 71 Wall.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; adjusts, writes up books; moderate. Auditor, 150 West 97th. Telephone 5933 Riverside.

A YOUNG MAN contemplating leaving immediately for Pacific Coast wants authority to represent wholesale firms, preferably building material supply line; other lines; will handle general agency in large coast city. G 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, familiar all phases corporation and modern accounting, foreign exchange, &c.; rapid, accurate, accustomed to management; responsible man with clean record, excellent personality, capable of handling large staff successfully; excellent correspondent; energetic, ambitious, loyal, and devoted to work; desires opening with firm or corporation here or elsewhere; moderate salary to start; very highest credentials, fidelity and ability. Edward B. Reece, 116 39th St., Brooklyn

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, accountant, 26, desires lasting connection with first-class business; can take full charge corporation books; familiar with office details, financial statements, controlling accounts. W 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and general office man; 15 years' experience banking, real estate, mercantile; thorough French scholar. W 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Age 31; experienced; thoroughly capable as assistant; conscientious; correspondence; references. E 105 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant, writes up books, regular intervals; moderate. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent, experienced; can adapt himself to outside work. Rosenstock, 89 Delancey St.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—Five years experience; wishes to connect with good house. X 89 Times.

BOY, 17 years old, bright, energetic, and willing, seeks employment as office boy. X 104 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (20,) German-American, capable both languages, careful driver; make own repairs; willing; references. August Kumpf, Jr., 1,691 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, good driver; A1 mechanic; six years' experience; city or country; references. W., Chauffeur, 263 West 88th St.

COACHMAN, married, no family; highest references from present and previous employers; wife first-class laundress; city or country. G 136 Times.

COACHMAN, CHAUFFEUR.—Useful, competent, sober, single; anywhere; references. G 140 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—College graduate, (25,) able, experienced, efficient, seeks collection, secretarial, or general correspondence opening; references. W 291 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN and DESIGNERS wanted; experienced men on small, accurate machine design; state experience, wages wanted, and give references. G 137 Times.

EXPERIENCED OFFICE MANAGER, credit man, bookkeeper, correspondent, present at liberty, desires opening which offers opportunity; energetic, hustling man of practical, sound business ideas; highest credentials. W 296 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED bond salesman, with highest indorsements, desires city or office position with New York bond house. Z 253 Times Downtown.

HEADWAITER desires position; trustworthy and competent clubman; English; highest references; height 5 feet 10 inches. E 154 Times.

JOURNALIST.—Experienced trade journalist, aged 37, college graduate, competent to handle editorial and advertising ends, seeks connection with publisher. V 313 Times, Downtown.

LAWYER, (30,) business and legal training acquired in confidential positions with men of affairs, and in service abroad, possessing other qualifications, seeks position where services may be utilized to fullest extent. Attorney, 280 Times Downtown.

LAWYER desires position with mercantile house to take charge collections and make himself generally useful. G 69 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, young, ambitious, seeks position with manufacturing or engineering concern. E 141 Times.

PAINTER, DECORATOR, MECHANIC, with executive experience, A1 reference, wishes steady position with apartment, hotel, or department store. Canzoniero, Tel. 8090 Riverside.

WORKING GARDENER.—Capable, efficient, experienced in all branches of gardening; well recommended; married man's place preferred. E 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 6 years' clerical experience; good penman, good at figures, some experience shipping clerk, seeks position here or elsewhere where honesty, ability, and hard work will win advancement; can furnish excellent references; moderate salary to start. Thomas Butler, 202 Front St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN (29) thorough education, seeks responsible or secretarial position; experienced correspondent and stenographer; 12 years' thorough business training; possesses executive ability, initiative, resourcefulness; excellent references. E 135 Times.

YOUNG MAN, black, real estate office, handle correctly telephone service and keep office neat and trim; know my place; competent and has references. O., 19 West 134th St.

YOUNG MAN, 31, desires change; seven years with large export house; thorough commercial training; best references; moderate salary. W 297 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, intelligent and industrious, desires position where there is good chance for advancement. J. B., V 314 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires position as office assistant; 3 years' experience; best of references. Address McMahon, 311 Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG MAN, American, 20, speaking French; experience automobiles; handy at anything. W 299 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) industrious, intelligent, trustworthy, desires position; A1 references. E 164 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; bright beginner; moderate salary; can operate switchboard. Industrious, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

A TRAINED NURSE will take charge of a defective child in her home. Address Box 34, McGaheysville, Va.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; experienced; $7 start. I. F., 170 East 108th St.

BUSINESS SECRETARY, five years' experience; understands stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping; capable taking charge of office in manager's absence; position wanted with responsible house; $22. X Y Z, 263 West 125th St.

CARETAKER.—Best reference as to respectability and honesty. G. F. H., 324 East 19th.

COMPANION.—Refined, cultured woman desires position as companion; capable teacher of music and languages; qualified to act as chaperon; experienced traveler; pleasant personality; best of references. Address G 128 Times.

COMPANION. — YOUNG DANISH WOMAN, STUDENT, DESIRES POSITION AS USEFUL COMPANION WITH FAMILY GOING ABROAD; REFERENCES. JANSEN, 2,783 BROADWAY. 'PHONE 7210 RIVER.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes and remodels; children's a specialty. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. 'Phone 408 Stuyvesant.

DRESSMAKER. — Tailored suits, Summer dresses; finest work; reasonable; home preferred. Miss Roka, 56 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wishes few more customers; satisfaction guaranteed; references; $3.50 day. E 162 Times.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, late with Ward, wishes some work, home or out, $3 day. Josephine, 541 East 78th St., Room 845.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER just from Paris; perfect fitter, remodellor; out or home; $3 day. Jahreis, 668 Baltic St., Brooklyn, near "L" and Subway.

GOVERNESS.—German governess, speaking English and French, desires position with children, infant or older. Apply, before 10 A. M. Thursday, Friday, or Saturday, 126 West 74th St.

MANICURING, scalp treatment, facial massage will be given to ladies at their private residences; graduate Swedish masseuse. Mrs. Grater, 506 West 47th St.

MASSAGE, &c.—Young woman would like to go to ladies' homes and do facial massage, scalp treatment, manicuring, or act as maid. G 108 Times.

NURSE.—An experienced infants' nurse wishes position; takes charge of baby from birth; present employer can be seen. G 131 Times.

NURSE.—Middle-aged North German, as nurse or nursery governess. Write M. A., 1,364 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, high school education, six years' commercial experience, possessing tact and pleasing personality, thoroughly capable of filling responsible confidential position, seeks secretaryship; unquestionable credentials. W 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, experienced, educated, thoroughly familiar with brokerage business, desires position with broker; brainy, quick, and tactful; excellent references. W 303 Times Downtown.

Other Want Advertisements on preceding page.

SMUGGLER HANGS HERSELF IN HOTEL

Mrs. Carson, Held for Bringing in Undeclared Jewels, Ends Life from a High Window.

VASSAR COLLEGE GRADUATE

Member of a Wealthy California Family Who Was Returning from a Tour Around the World.

Mrs. Blanche M. Carson, widow of Dr. Edwin Carson of San Francisco, and a member of the Maybury family, well known in financial circles in Los Angeles, committed suicide between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning by hanging herself from a window in the Hotel Broztell, 3 East Twenty-seventh Street.

She had arrived in New York on Monday and was under bail to answer charges of the Customs office that she had smuggled into the country pearls and other jewels valued at nearly $20,000. With a piece of rope that had been used to tie up some of her baggage, she fashioned a noose for her neck and made the other end of the rope fast to the radiator. She then let herself down from the window and was found dead by policemen at about 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Carson was an active member of the alumni of Vassar College in San Francisco and had taken part in the work of the Vassar Aid Society of that city. For a time she was a member of the colony of writers organized by Upton Sinclair at Carmel-by-the-Sea. She had just returned from a trip around the world, and the jewels which involved her in trouble with the Government were partly bought in India during the Durbar. Her family, it was learned, is a wealthy one, and formerly lived at San José, Cal.

Her Body Discovered.

The gruesome sight of the woman's body could not have been seen from either Twenty-seventh Street or Fifth Avenue, low buildings cutting off the view of that part of the hotel. But Thomas Seery, janitor of the building at 1 East Twenty-seventh Street, who lives in the rear top flat of 241 Fifth Avenue, looked out of his window soon after 6 and in the full light of the morning saw the dangling form.

Seery thought at first that a dummy had been strung up by some practical joker, and before he gave the alarm he hurried down from his flat into the building of which he was the janitor and went to the roof. He found himself then within fifteen feet of the body of Mrs. Carson, clad in a tan-colored bathrobe, black stockings and slippers, her hair braided and tied up as if for the night and her face toward the building. Seery hurried out and notified the police. Three patrolmen hurried to the hotel. They called Manager Johnson, went to the woman's room, took down the door, and pulled the body in.

Mrs. Carson registered at the Broztell on Tuesday afternoon. Her room had been engaged for her there by Harrison Osborne, a lawyer at 34 Nassau Street, who that morning had been retained by Mrs. Carson to defend her in the action brought against her by the Government. Mr. Osborne had not previously known Mrs. Carson. He was called on the telephone on Tuesday morning and informed of the difficulty over Mrs. Carson's jewels, and asked to appear for her. He consented and went down to meet her.

Mrs. Carson arrived here on the George Washington on Monday afternoon on a trip around the world, with pearls and other jewelry that the customs officers were quick to see she had much undervalued. She was questioned closely by the Inspectors and finally confessed having other jewelry that she had not declared and had been sent with her baggage to the Hotel Wolcott.

She was greatly distressed at her arrest and fearful of the consequences. Mr. Osborne, who was formerly in the customs service, told her there would be little difficulty; that she would probably be compelled to pay a fine of $2,000 or $3,000, but that she was not likely to be imprisoned.

Narrowly Escaped Jail.

In the afternoon Mrs. Carson and Mr. Osborne struggled through the technicalities of the customs laws. The immediate trial of the case was demanded by the Government solicitor before Commissioner Carpenter in Jersey City. Mr. Osborne saw that would probably mean that Mrs. Carson would have to spend the night in jail, as it was too late to get bail, so by declaring that he would not allow the Inspectors to search the woman's room at the Wolcott without a search warrant he was able to have Mrs. Carson put under bail. He then went to the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company and arranged for the bond. All of Mrs. Carson's baggage was then taken to the Public Stores.

Mrs. Carson appeared to be worn out by the afternoon's legal details. In order to escape notice, she determined to move from the Wolcott, and Mr. Osborne arranged for her lodging at the Broztell. He is an old acquaintance of Manager Johnson and asked that careful attention should be paid to the comfort of Mrs. Carson, as she was travelling alone and was very nervous over the difficulty she had got into with the Government. The manager gave her every attention, and instructed the servants to look out for her particularly. She went to dinner alone and soon afterward retired to her room. She was not seen again alive.

The only baggage Mrs. Carson took to the hotel consisted of a few handbags. She left two letters, one addressed to her brother, Paul A. Maybury, at 919 West Twenty-eighth Street, Los Angeles, and another to Mr. Osborne. The latter was written in an uncertain hand with a leadpencil on a piece of plain note paper. In this she said:

Mr. Harrison Osborne:

My Dear Mr. Osborne: My brother's address is Paul R. Maybury, 919 West Twenty-eighth Street, Los Angeles, Cal. I can never thank you enough for all that you have done for me. Dispose of the remains here as quickly as possible. Do not send them home.

B. CARSON.

Letter to Her Brother.

The other letter to her brother was not made public. Mr. Osborne telegraphed to Mr. Maybury and will make arrangements for the disposal of the body as soon as he gets a response. In the meantime the body was sent by Coroner Hellenstein to an undertaking establishment at 64 Ninth Avenue, and all the suicide's effects were taken in charge by the coroner.

Mrs. Carson was plainly a woman of wealth. As security for her bail bond she deposited a letter of credit for $5,000. Among her effects the Coroner found $1,218 in American notes, $25 in silver, twenty-five pounds in English money and some small French coins.

She was the widow of Edwin Carson of San Francisco and was unknown in this city. It was said that her brother, Mr. Maybury, is a banker in Los Angeles and a man of wealth. The only person to whom she had confided at all since her arrival here was Mr. Osborne.

"My name had been given to her by some one at the Surveyor's office," said Mr. Osborne, "and I met her there. I found Gen. Henry, Special Deputy Surveyor George J. Smythe, Assistant Solicitor Edward Barnes, several other customs officials and Mrs. Carson. I was introduced and Mrs. Carson said she wanted my advice, which I gladly offered. Mr. Barnes went over the facts of the case, told of the arrest of Mrs. Carson and of her arrival on the George Washington and the trouble at the pier relative to some loose pearls.

"Some of the pearls had been given up and the others, Mrs. Carson had told the officials, were in a trunk in her room at the Hotel Wolcott. There were also several other articles of minor value under discussion. Mrs. Carson was under arrest and the custom's officials were planning to take her to the hotel, where she was to turn over the pearls to the inspectors.

"She was then to be taken before Commissioner Carpenter in Jersey City for arraignment. I requested that the arraignment be postponed until to-day. Mr. Andrews went out to see the inspector and returned saying that it would be impossible to postpone the arraignment. At this point Gen. Henry offered to go to Collector Loeb, but the Commissioner refused to grant an extension.

"The pearls seized at the pier and those at the hotel were valued at fully $15,000, I explained, but the inspector was firm and insisted upon the arraignment. I was anxious to have it postponed owing to important business engagements and I desired to have a conference with Mrs. Carson.

The Collector Obdurate.

"There was no use arguing; Collector Loeb said he thought it would be a good lesson for her and an example to others to arraign her immediately. The Collector called an inspector and instructed him to go to the hotel and get the pearls and proceed to Jersey City for arraignment by 3 o'clock.

"When Mrs. Carson appeared before Commissioner Carpenter there was no examination. The case was adjourned until Friday and the bail bond was signed.

"Mrs. Carson, whose mother is very ill in California, seemed to feel deeply disgraced, and wanted to get to her mother. I told her the matter amounted to practically nothing, and would probably be settled by a small fine, and that I would try to make arrangements so that she could go to California and see her mother, pending the settlement. Then she said she was afraid that newspaper reporters would bother her at the hotel and knowing the manager of the Broztel I suggested that she go there."

Collector Loeb would not discuss Mrs. Carson's case yesterday. It was said that the officials were greatly distressed to hear of her suicide, but that the customs officials were bound to enforce the laws. The criminal proceedings, will, of course, cease, but the civil suit which is customarily taken up for confiscation of the property will go on.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 20.—Paul R. Maybury, manager of the Maybury Trust Company here, was the brother to whom Mrs. Blanche M. Carson left a note upon taking her life in New York.

"We had a telegram from Mrs. Carson on her arrival in New York from Paris on Monday," said he, "but it is hard to understand why she took her life. She started on a trip around the world last August and was on her way home."

A sister of Mrs. Carson, Miss B. Maybury, makes her home with the brother here. Mrs. Carson's husband, Dr. Edwin Carson of San Francisco, died several years ago. She belonged to the Century Club in San Francisco, and was widely known in California as a lecturer.

Queens Jury Acquits Broker Simon.

Kaufman Simon, a broker with offices at 30 Broad Street, Manhattan, who was under indictment charged with having defrauded Conrad V. Dykman, a Brooklyn fraternity resident, out of $8,250 in a mining transaction, was aquitted by a jury before Judge Humphrey in the Queens Supreme Court, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon. Dykman alleged that he gave Simon $10,500 to buy 166,000 shares of Utah Lead Mine Company stock and that Simon appropriated $8,250 of the money. In his defense Simon declared that he purchased the stock contracted for by Dykman and agreed that whatever he saved on the transaction was his legitimate profit.

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REPUBLICANS BAIT WILSON OVER A BILL

Jersey Governor's Veto of a Measure Causes Fresh Senatorial Heckling.

AUTO RECIPROCITY DEFEATED

David Crater Named for Secretary of State—Senator Silzer to be Made a Vice Chancellor.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—With Gov. Wilson greatly hampered by differences in the Democratic ranks over appointments to choice berths, the Republican legislators started in to-day to embarrass him further by appealing to the Attorney General to decide whether a bill vetoed by the Executive had not been in his hands long enough to become law without his signature.

The Republican move came after the Governor returned Assembly Bill 80 with his veto. Mr. Watson, introducer of the measure, at once called attention to the fact that the bill had been in the Governor's hands five days, and declared that therefore it was a law. Minority Leader Martin replied that Gov. Wilson had tried to return the bill at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, before the time limit expired, but found that the Assembly had adjourned. Mr. Watson then offered a resolution for an opinion from the Attorney General on the question, and it was passed by a strict party vote.

The bill vetoed by the Governor would amend the Tenement House act.

Gov. Wilson has had his differences over appointments with both Democratic Senators and Assemblymen, but the situation was clarified somewhat this afternoon when the nomination of Surrogate David Crater of Monmouth County for Secretary of State was sent to the Senate. Crater has the backing of State Chairman Grosscup, but was opposed by Senator Fielder, minority floor leader, who wanted the place for Senator Silzer of Middlesex County. Silzer was slated by the Governor to be prosecutor of that county, but Silzer desires that position for his law partner. It is now said that Chancellor Walker will name the Middlesex Senator to be a Vice Chancellor, a vancancy now existing because of Mr. Walker's elevation. Senator Silzer says this will be satisfactory to him.

Other appointments made by the Governor were: Joseph P. Tumulty, to be clerk of the Supreme Court; Prof. Henry Jones Ford of Princeton, to be State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance; A. K. Leuckel, Trenton, to Mercer County Tax Board; Richard P. Hughes, to Burlington County Tax Board; George L. Hampton and Edward H. Corson, to Cumberland County Tax Board; Philip McGovern, to Hudson County Tax Board; Cornelius D. Kelly, to Ocean County Tax Board; Clayton L. Batton, to Salem County Tax Board; William A. Dolan, to be prosecutor of Sussex County; Isaac W. Carmichael of Toms River, to be Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Ocean County, and Assemblyman Harry E. Newman of Lakewood, to be prosecutor of Ocean County.

Among the measures approved by the Governor were bills enabling Freeholders to raise money for park purposes, regulating the sale of insecticides, permitting railroads to transport clergymen at reduced or special rates, providing for the retirement on pension after thirty years' aggregate service of soldiers or sailors who served in the civil war, and amending the Woman's Reformatory act by transferring females from the State prison and removing provision that all officers shall be women.

At the morning session of the Senate, under suspension of rules, a bill was passed creating an additional Vice Chancellor. If this passes the House and is approved by the Governor, Chancellor Walker will have two appointments to make, to fill his own vacancy and the new office.

By a vote of 11 to 8 late this afternoon, the Senate defeated the Automobile Reciprocity bill, which has come before the Legislature for two or three years and which was of special importance this year because it was embodied in the platforms of both parties. The bill, which passed the Assembly, permitted non-resident motorists who complied with the laws of their own State to come into New Jersey for fifteen days in each year without being registered here and without giving the power of attorney as now required. The measure was advocated by Senator Edge of Atlantic and Senator Colgate of Essex, while it was strongly opposed by Senators Leavitt, Gebhardt, Gaunt, and Read.

Kate Carew Asks a Divorce.

Mrs. Mary W. D. Chalmers whose pen name is Kate Carew, a newspaper writer, commenced suit yesterday in the Supreme Court for a divorce from her husband, Kellet Chalmers, who is an author and dramatist. Mr. Chalmers did not oppose the suit and the case will be heard in the undefended divorce term next Wednesday.

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Great Demand for Next Sunday's Times

It is now certain that the demand for next Sunday's Easter issue of The New York Times will greatly exceed the supply. As The Times readers were warned in the early announcements of the special section reproducing in colors Abbey's Holy Grail pictures, the edition will be limited to 200,000 copies, and beyond that number none can be obtained. Never in the history of The Times has it had so large a call for copies of its Sunday edition.

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CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. The Latest Comic Opera Hit! BARON TRENCK 500 First Balc. Seats at $1., Except Sat. Night. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39, bet. B'way & 6 Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The play of a Woman's Soul. The Bird of Paradise
MANHATTAN Opera House, 34th St. & 8th Ave. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE MILLION
Next Week—The Girl from Rector's.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LEWIS WALLER in MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Ph. 2822 Bryant. Evs. 8:10. Mats. 2:10. Bought and Paid For
MATINEES To-day, Saturday & Wednesday.
William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:15. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS
LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
5TH MONTH LITTLE BOY BLUE Balcony $1.00 | Orch. $2. Fam. Circle 50c
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LITTLE 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. 2:30. GALSWORTHY'S comedy THE PIGEON
Mat. daily except Sat. Kennedy's THE TERRIBLE MEEK. & Sat. THE FLOWER of the PALACE OF HAN
EDITH WYNNE MATTISON in both plays.

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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. LAST 3 NIGHTS. LAST MATINEE SAT. Last Matinee Sat. 2:20. MRS. FISKE in RUDOLF BESIER'S Lady Patricia
NEXT MON. (Seats Now) "OLIVER TWIST" will continue its run at the Empire Theatre.
LYCEUM 45th St., B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK GERTRUDE ELLIOTT in Arthur Pinero's Best Comedy. Preserving Mr. Panmure
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New Amsterdam 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. Last Week This Theatre Run of Oliver Twist will be continued at Empire Theatre, Beg. Mon., Mar. 25th
The Liebler Co. BIG CAST REVIVAL OF Oliver Twist
Marie Doro, Constance Collier, Lyn Harding, and Nat. C. Goodwin.
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CARNEGIE HALL. Boston Symphony Orchestra Max Fiedler, Conductor. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Soloist, Mme. LOUISE HOMER Sat. Aft., Mar. 23d, at 2:30. MAX FIEDLER'S FAREWELL

Bachaus Last Piano Recital CARNEGIE HALL, To-morrow Aft. FRIDAY AT 3. Seats 75c., $1, $1.50, $2, at Hall.

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., March 22, 8:15. SONG RECITAL by DAVID BISPHAM 50c to $1.50. Management Loudon Charlton.

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